Comes Commercii: THE Trader's Companion

CONTAINING

I. An exact and ufeful Table, shewing the Value of any Quantity of Goods or Wares ready cast up, more adapted to Merchants Use than any other extant; which is demonstrated by 14 Examples relating chiefly to Buy ing and Selling.

II. A Table calculated for Universal Use, which Iffe is shewn in the Solution of Questions, in Multiplica-tion, Division, Reduction, Netchandizing, and Measu-ring all kind of Superficiers and Solids, or Gauging

Veffels and Casks.

Vessels and Casks.

III. The Manner of casting up Dimensions in General, whether the same be taken in Inches, Feet and Inches, Yards, Perches, &c. and how to give the Answer by Keduction, Duo-decimals, or Decimals.

IV. The several Customs used by Surveyors and Measurers, in measuring Glass, Wainstox, Painting, Plaistering, Flooring, Tyling, Partitioning, Brick, or Stone-work, &c. and the common Rate of such Work by the Rod, Yard, Foot, &c.

V. Instructions for entering Goods at the Custom-house, Inward, Outward, and by Cartifate; with several material Clauses in such Statutes as relate to Exportation and Importation.

portation and Importation.

I. Concerning Water-fide Bufiness, and the Confliction of the Keys, Wharfs, Porters, &c. there: also the Charge of Wharfige, Lighterage and Porterage for Landing, Loading, Weighing, and Housing Goods, and what is usually paid for the Use of the Warthouses at the Waterside.

II. Rules concerning Freight, Bills of Lading.

Primage, and how the fame is paid for, ba

VIII. Concerning Infuring Ships, Merchandize, and Houses, and how to make Rates and Averages in case of Loss, with the Advantages of the Practice of Insuring in several instances, with respect to Foreign and Inland Trade; and many other things never before made publick.

To which is added,

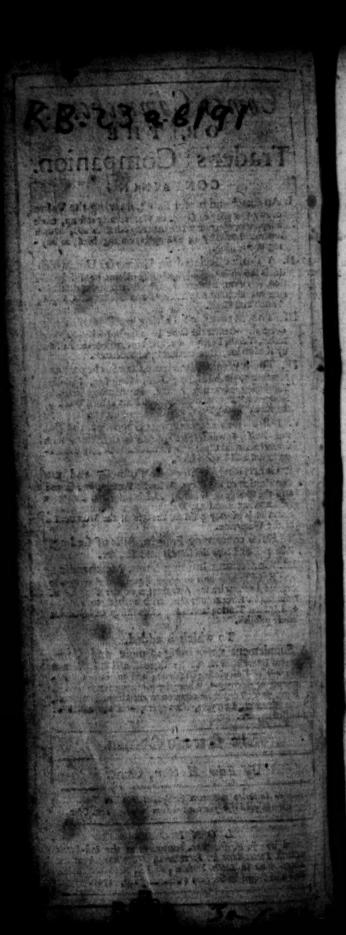
A Supplement concerning Simple and Com-pound interest, with Tables thereof, and the Use and Manner of Calculating the same; and to make up Ac-compts of Mortgages, where the Mortgagee has received Rent, bet The whole adapted to the Use of Merchans, and Traders, Lawyers, Surveyers, and Measurers of Building, be.

The Decond Edition.

By Edw Hatton, Gent:

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LONDON. Printed by J. H. for Cor. Coningsby at the Ink-Rottle against Fetter-lane in Fleetsfreet 3 J. Nicologon at the kings-Arms in Lietle-Britain 3 and D. Midwinter at the Roje and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1706.



TO THE

MERCHANTS

(More particularly

Those of the

HONOURABLE CITY

OF

LONDON)

THE

Second Edition

OF THIS

TREATISE

IS

DEDICATED

BYTHE

AUTHOR

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The Epifile

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The Epistle to the READER

ter be True and Genuine without Errors and false Notions. 3. That it be
bandled in a good Method and intelligible Scile: The two last of which Qualincations ought always to be found in
every Treatise, let the Subject of the
Work be what it will; which if duly performed, by how much the more the Matter contained is useful and unknown, by
so much the more is it valuable, and
consequently by so much the less needs
the Author to court the Approbation of
others, or to fear their Censures.

Indeed as to Press-Errors there are few Books free from them in a greater or less degree, and an Author has hard Measure if his Work is condemned on their Accounts but where there are no other Faults, there are some (Judicious Readers as they fancy themselves) who for the sake of the Desiciency or Superstuity) of a Letter, or a Comma, will (like hungry Currs over their Viands) shart, tho at the same time they are replenishing their empty Pericrany's with the plentiful Crops of the Author's Industry, which are searce apprehensive enough to understand, much less to correct and amend.

But I shall not capitulate with these Sparks to dispense with the Errours in the following Treatise, because I know of none material, such as will render me obnoxious to the Censure of a modest Reader, and for the conceited Criticks, I memore value theirs, than the Governour of a Fortress does Battery by small Shot from a Pistol, or the most valuate Salding the Noise of a Drum.

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For as to the Subject of the Book in General, I have this satisfaction, that (morally speaking) there's none more asserting, because none more advantageous for the to TRAFFICK that the Riches Strength and Grandiere of all Nations a chiefly owing, and particularly that of the

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And as the Subject it felf is no may despicable, but of general Use in this Nation, where the Current of most Men's Genius's tend toward Trade: So have I taken all the Care I could to embellish the Matter with Truth, and more especially the Tables, which I believe to be without Errours, so that any Merchant may make use of them without fear of loss, either on the Buyer or Seller's Account. For if it be considered, that I calculated every particular Number by Addition and not by Multiplication, and always proved the Truth of the last; it must be next to impossible there should be any Errour in calculating: And that no Mistakes have been made in Printing, I have been so cautious in Examining, that I have no less Reason to rest satisfied.

Lastly, The Method I have used, in that which I believe most pertinent to the Subject, and most beneficial to the Reader: The Tables differ from all others Extant, both in Plainness and Usefulness; the former is easily discovered by those that will be at the Trouble to compare them with others of like Nature. And that they are more adapted to Merchants Use, I am assur'd (from my own Experience in Irassick) none can deny; for there are a great many material Numbers incerted, both in the Price and Number of things to be valued, which are omitted in others, who have (I supose for want of Experience in a Whole Sale Irade) exhibited for instance the Price of as many Units at 18 s. each, as the have done at 8 d. as the structure common to buy as many Ends of Instance of Cotton, its. as 8 d. per Pounds to Gotton, its. as 8 d. per Pounds to

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And as to the Ufe of book Tables it was even before fully flown, which in all probability is the cause such Tables were never deservedly valued; but whoever with dare does but read the Ofes follow ing will I doubt not be able to do almost any thing that may occur in Trade) the he is little of an Accomptant) with more Speed and Eafe, and in much Exactness as he that is better skilled in the Power of Numbers, to whom also the Tables willbe of great We either in eafing him in casting up such things as they shew the Result of, or in consisting the Truth of what he does himself, and so lave the Trouble of double Working, which most men do to prevent Erronrs and Mistakes. And for the other Parts of the Book they are mostly what was not before pub. lifbed to the World, the what I know to be very ufeful, and what too many are renovant of ; at the Difeourse concerning Water-fide Bufiness, I. c. the Wharfs Keys, Porters, Shipping off, and Landing Goods, &c. as also what concerns Breight, Injurance of Goods, Ships and Moufes, &c. And in for the Entring of Goods at the Custom-House, Interest of Money, &c. I have faid fo much by may of Argument thereto, that it would be tautology to repeat any thing here, I (half only therefore tell the Candid Reader, that is what I have already done of this Nature has found Acceptation in the World: So I have endeavoured to accommodate the following Trad to the farther Use and Benefit of that Part of Mankind, whose Ingentity and Industry does so much tend to the aggrandizing this our Isle. Temple Bird & to . M netted to

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	34	0	4	3 0		900	5	0	6
	35		4	402	15.	1000	6	5	0
	36		4	6 0		2000		IO	0
	37.	0	4	7 2		3000	18	15	0 8
	38	0	4	9 0	2	4000	25		022
	39	0		0 2	3	5000	31	5	00
	40	0	5	0 0		6000	137	IO	01
	41	0	5	T 2	2	7000	43	15	0
	42	0.	5	3 0	10	8000	E 50		0
	43	0	5	4 2	2	9000	56	5	
	44		5 1.1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		10000	62	IO	021
1	45		12	7.3		20000	125	•	0.01
-		772	5_	90	20	30000	187	10	P
823	47			0.2		40000	250	•	0
	49	1000	6	0 0		50000	:312	IO	Pas
Mill 18	30.1	1 7 1	18.7	IS2		60000 70000	378		1000

The V	The price of	other t	hing, bein	g
Value of	One Pen	y three:	Farthings	150
8	1. s. d.t.	Value.		i. f.
2	is 0 0 3 2	of sr		SI
3	0 0 5 1	52		7 0
4.5	0 0 8 3	54	0 7 1	
6	0 0 10 2	55		0 1
7	0 1 0 1	[56]		2 0
8	0 1 2 0 0 I 3 3	57		3 3
9	0 I 3 3 0 I 5 2	59	The same of the sa	5 2 7 I
II	o 1 7 1	60		0
12	0 1 90	61	0. 8 10	0 3
13	0 1 10 3	62	09	0 2
14	0 2 0 2	63		2 1 4 0
16	0 2 4 0	65	THE PARTY OF THE P	5 3
17.	0 2 5 3	66	Control of the Control	7 2
18	0 2 7 2	67	09	9 1
19	0 2 9 1	68	0 10	100
21	0,3 03	70		2 2
22	0 3 2 2	80	0 11	8 0
23	0 3 4 1	[84]	0 12	3 0
24	0 3 6 0	100	THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY.	1 2
26	0 3 9 2	[112]		7
27	0 3 11 1	200		2
[28]		300	2 3	9
30	0 4 2 3	500		4
31	0 4 6 1	600		6
32	0 4 8 0	700	100	1
33	0 4 9 3	800	5 16	8
34	0 4 11 2	1000	Charles of the Control of	3
35	0 5 3 0	2000		8
37	0 5 4 3	3000		6
38	0 5 6 2	4000	29 3	4
39	0 5 8 1	5000	36 9	2
40	0 5 11 3	7000		0
42	0 6 I 2	8000		8
43	0 6 3 1	9000	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY O	6
44	0 6 5 0	10000	72 18	4
45	0 6 6 3	20000	145 16	8
46		30000		•
47	0 6 10 1	50000	CONTRACTOR OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.	-
49	0 7 1 3	60000	All Contracts and included the contract of the	2.83
50	0 7 3 2	70000		1.6

The Value of	Ounce or	other thin					
lue o	Two Pence.						
2	iso 0 4	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	is 0 8 6				
3	0 0 6	53	0 8 8				
4 5	0 0 8	54	0 9 0				
6	. 1 0	55	0 9 2				
7	0 1 27	[56]	0 9 4				
8	0 1 6	57	0 9 6				
10	0 I 8	39	0 9 10				
11	0 1 10	60	0 10 0				
12	0 2 0	61 62	0 10 4				
13	0 2 4	61	. o 10 6				
15	0 2 6	64	0 to 8				
16	0 2 8	66	• 11 •				
17	10 3 0	67	0 17 2				
19	0 3 2	68	4 11 e				
20	0 3 4	70	0 11 6				
22	0 3 8	80	0 18 4				
23	0 3 10	[84]	• 14 •				
24	0 4 0	100	0 18 8				
25		[112]	. 0 18 8				
27			1 13 4				
29	1 0 4 10	30a	3 6 8				
30	0 5 0	500	4 3 4				
31		600	500				
32		800	5 16 8 6 17 4				
34	0 5 8	900	7 10				
35	0 6 0	1000	16 13 4				
37	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	3 000					
3.5	0 6 4	4000	133 6 8				
35		5000	4T 13 4				
41	THE RESERVE THE RE	7000	58 6 8				
4:		8000	66 13 4				
4		9000	75 0 0				
4:	0 7 6	20000	166 13 4				
4		30000					
45		(0000					
45	007832	an Socoe	900 0 0				
50	084	F 9000	2830 6. 8				

The Value of "	The Price of Ounce, of Cwo #	ence f	nd,E.I,Y thing, b arthing.	eing	
2	1. s. d f.	Value	l. s.	d. f.	
40.0	10 0 4 2	of si		6 3	
3	0 0 6 3	52	0 9	90	
4	0 0 9 0	53	0 10	II I	9
6	0 0 II I	54	Committee of the Commit	I 2	
		36	0 10		į.
7 8	0 1 3 3	57	0 10	6 o	
9	0 1 8 1	58	lo Io	10 2	
IO	0 1 10 2	59	o II	0 3	
11	0 2 0 3	60	10 11	3.0	
120	0 2 3 0	61		5 1	
13	0 2 5 1	62		7 2	
14	0 2 7 2	163		9 3	
16	0 2 9 3	64	0 12	0 0 2 I	
-		66			
17	0 3 2 1	67		6 3	
19	0 3 4 2	68	0 12	9 0	
20	0 3 9 0	69		11 1	
21	0 3 11 1	70		I 2	
22	0 4 1 2	80		0 0	
23	9 4 3 3	[84]	0 15	90	
24	0 4 6 0	90	Control of the Contro	10 2	
25 4	0 4 8 1	100	A CALL OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	90	
26	0 4 10 2	[112]	-	0 0	
27	0 5 0 3	200	The second second second	6	
28]	0 5 3 0	300	The state of the s	3	
30	0 5 7 2	500		9	
31	0 5 9 8	600	9 5 12	6	
32	0 6 0 0	700	6 11	3	
33	0 6 2 1	800	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	0	
34	0 6 4 2	900	8 8	9	
35	0 6 6 3	1000		6	
36	0, 6, 9,0	2000	18 15	0	
37	0 6 11 1	3000	28 2	6	
38	0 7 I 2	4000		0	
39	0 7 3 3	5000	46 17	6	
40	0 7 8 1	7000	650 12	6	
-		0.0000000	11 0	Marian Maria	
42	0 7 10 2	8000	84 7	6	
44	0. 8, 3 0	10000	193(15	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO	
45	PO PARS I	120000	187 10		
46	0.18237 2	30000	281 5	0 1	
47	0 00 800 g	40000	375. 0	0	
48	80,9,00	59000	468 15		
49	0 19 378	60000	562 TO	0	
50	200900	74004	656 85	00	

VIII . WINC A.

The Value	Ounce	or of	two:	nd, Ell, ing, be	ing
30		l. f.	Value	1. 6.	d. 1
2		5 0	of si	is o to	7
3	0 0 1	7 2	52	0 10	10
4 5	0 1	2	53	0 11	3
6	0 1	3 0	55	0 11	5
7	0 I	5 2	[56]	011	8
8	. I	8 0	57	0 11	10
IO	0 I I	0 2	58	0 12 0 12	o.
II	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	3 2	60	0 12	6
12		60	61	0 12	8 :
13		8 2	62	0 12	II d
14	0 2 1		63	0 13	1
15		1 2	64	0 13	4
16		-	66	0 13	
17		6 2	67	0 13	9 0
19		1 2	68	0 14	2
26	0 4	2 0	69	0 14	C. A302 04
21		4 2	70	0 14	7
22		7 0	80	0 16	8
23		9 2	[84]	0 17	6
24		0 0	90 100	0 18	10
26		5 0	[112]	5.00	0.
27	0 5	7 2	200	2 1	8
[28]	0 5 1	0 0	300	3 2	6
29		002	400	4 3	
30 31		5 2	500	5 4	2
32	And the Party of t	800	700	5.40	B (1)
33	6 6 1		800	7 5	10
34	007	1 0	900		2 2 2
35		3 2	1000	10 8	
30		6 0	2000	20 16	
37	0 7 1	8 2	3000	3105	0
39	The second secon	1 2	5000	41 13 52 I	(E) (Margin)
40	0 8	4 0	6000	62 10	9
41		6 2	7000	72 18	
42	0 8	9 0	8000	83 6	8
43	0 8 1	The same list sale	9000	93 15	0
44	0 9	2 0	10000	104 3	1 12
46	0 9	30 8c	30000	312 10	1 04
47	The same of the sa	50200	40000	416 13	100
48	0 10	680	50000	520 16	1
49		2 2 00	60000	625 0	180
50	0 100	3000	70000	725	1 05

The Value of " " 4 "	Ounce, or of two pences. L. s. d. f. is o o s 2 o o 8 1 o o 11 o o 1 1 3	ther th	farthin	ng		
7 8 9 10 11	0 I 4 2 0 I 7 I 0 I I0 0 0 2 0 3 0 2 3 2 0 2 6 I	55 [56] 57 58 59 60	0 12 0 13 0 13 0 13 0 13	7 1 10 0 0 3 3 2 6 1 9 0		
12 13 14 15 16	0 3 10 3	61 62 63 64 65	0, 14 0, 14 0, 14	11 3 2 2 5 1 8 0 10 3	1	
18 19 20 21 22 23	0 4 I 2 0 4 4 I 0 4 7 0 0 4 9 3 0 5 0 2 0 5 3 I	67 68 69 70 8c [84]	0 18	41709302		
24 25 26 27 [28 29	0 5 6 0 0 5 8 3 0 5 11 2 0 6 2 1 0 6 5 0 0 6 7 3	200 300 400	1 0 1 2 1 5 2 5 3 8 4 II	7 2 11 8 10 9 8		-
30 31 32 33 34 35	0 7 1 1 0 7 4 0 0 7 6 3 0 7 9 2 0 8 0 I	700 800 900 1000	Q II.	7 6 4 3 2		
37 38 39 40 4	0 8 3 0 0 8 5 3 0 8 8 2 0 8 11 1 0 9 2 0 0 9 4 3	3000 4000 5000 6000 7000	34 7 45 16 57 5	6 8 10 0 2		3 4 4
42 43 44 45 46	0 9 7 2 0 9 10 1 6 10 1 0 0 10 3 3 9 10 6 2	8000 9000 10000 20000 30000	114 11 239 3 343 L5	4 6 8 4 0		4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
47 48 49 50	0 10 9 1 0 11 0 0 0 11 2 3 0 12 5 2	50000 60000 70000	572 18	4 0		48

The Value of	Ounc	e, or	the Pourother the	nd, Ell, 1 ning, bei nce.	ard ng
19	1. 8.	d.	Value	1. 6.	d.
2	is o o	6 1	of 51	is 0 12	9
3	0 0	9	52	0 13	0
4	O I	•	53	0 13	3
3 4 5 6	0 1	6	54	0 13	6
	-		[56]		
7 8	0 I	9	57	0 14	3
	0 2	3	58	0 14	6
10	0 2	6	59	0 14	9
11	0 2	9	60	0 15	0
12	10 3	0	61	0 15	3
13	0 3	3	62	OIS	6
14	0 3	6	63	0 15	9
15	0 3	9	64	0 16	0
16	0 4	0	65	0 16	3
. 17	0 4	3	66	0 16	6
18	0 4	6	67	0 16	9
19	0 4	9	68	0 17	9
20	0 5	0	69	0 17	3
21	0 5	3	70	0 17	6
22	0 5	6	80	I O	
23	0 5	9	[84]	1 1	0
24	0 6	0	100	1 2	6
25	0 6	3	[112]	1 8	0
-	0 6		200	2 10	processes and
27 [28		9	300	Company of the second	0
29	0 7	•	400	5 0	
30	0 7	6	1 500	6 5	0
31	0 7	9	600	7 10	0-
32	0 8	0	700	8 15	0
33	0 8	3	800	10 0	•
34	0 8	6	900	11 5	0
35	0 8	9	1000	12 10	0
36	0 9	0	2000	25 0	0
37	0 0	3	3000	37 10	0
30	0 9	6	4000	50 0	0
39	0 9	9	5000	62 10	-0.5
40	0 10	3	7000	75 0 87 10	0
_			*** TO \$15.500	-	200
42	0 10	6000	8000	100 0	0
43	0 10	9 00	9000	112 10	0
45	OII	30000	20000	250 0	0
46	OII	6.000	30000	373 8	0
47		00000	40000	- Nillian representation and	
48		00000	50000	625 0	0
49	0 121	10000	60000	750 0	68
50	0 12	Coopo	170000	875 0	00

The Value	Ounce, or o	other thi	ing, being
in in		THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON	
2	1. s. d. f.	Value of \$1,	l. s. d. t.
3	0 0 9 3		0 14 1 0
4	OIIO	34 - 95 30	0 14 4 1
5	0 I 4 I	54	0 14 7 2
6	0 I 10 3	1563	
7 8	0 2 2 0	57	0 15 2 0
9	0 2 5 1	58	Q IS 8 2
10	0 2 8 2 0 2 II 3	59	0 15 11 3
100	0, 3 3 0	6,1	0 16 6 1
12	0 3 6 1	62	0 16 9 2
14	200 3 9,2	63	0 17 0 3
16	0 4 0 3	64	0 17 4 0
17	0.4 7 1	66	0 17 10 2
18	0 4 10 2	67	0 18 1 3
19	0 5 5 0	68	0 18 5 0
20	0 5 8 1	70	0 18 11 2
22	0 5 11 2	8,0	, Io 1 8 o
23	0 6 2 3	[84]	2 10 2 9 0
24	0 6 6 0	100	10 4 4 2 0.10 7 1 0
25	0 7 0 2	[112]	1 10 4 e
7	P 7 3 3	200	2 14 2
8.3	0 7 7 0	300	740 I 3
29	0 7 10 1	500	6 15 5
310	0 8 4 3	600	8 2 6
32	0 8 8 0	700	9 9 7
330	0 8 11 1	900	10 16 8
340 350		1000	13 Io Io
360		2000	27 1 8
370		3000	40 12 6
380		5000	67 14 2
100	0 10 10 0	6000	81 5 0
410	O II I I	7000	94 15 10
42	0 II 4 2	8000	
43	0 11 7 3	9000	121 17 6
45	0 12, 2 L	20000	270 16 8
46	9 12 5 2	30000	
\$7		40000	
4.8	0 I3 -3 I	50000	STATE OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER, WHEN THE
60			947: 18 4

The Value of	The price of Ounce, or The De	other t	hing, be	ing
6	1. i. d. f.	Value	22 11 12	
2		fof 5		d. 1
3	0 0 IO 2	9 5		2 (
4	O I 2 0	5		3
5	O I 5 2	5	0 15	9
6	0 I 9 0	5		0
7	0 2 0 2	[56		200.00
8	0 2 4 0	S		12-505 7
10	0 2 7 2	51	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	
11	0 3 2 2	60		6
12	0 3 6 0	61	-	9 :
13	0 3 9 2	6:	81 0	1
14	0 4 1 0	63	0 18	4 :
15	0 4 4 2	64		8 0
16	0 4 8 0	65		1 :
17	0 4 11 2	66	0 19	3,0
18	0 5 6 2	67		6 :
20	0 5 10 0	69		10 0
21	0 6 1 2	1 70		5 0
22	0 6 5 0	80		4.
23	0 6 8 2	[84]	1 4	6
24	0 7 0 0	90	I 6	3
25	0 7 3 2	100		3
26		[112]	2	8
[28]	0 7 10 2	300	1	4
29	0 8 5 2	400		8
30	0 8 9 0	500	ALC: YOU WANTED	10
31	0 9 0 2	600	8 15	0
32	0 9 4 0	700	10 4	2
33	0 9 7 2	800	11 13	4.5
34	0 9 11 0	900	I3 2	6
35	0 10 2 2 0 10 6 0	2000	14 11	8
37			29 3	4
38	0 I0 9 2	4000	43 15	8
39	0 110 4 2	5000	72 18	438
40	0 11 8 0	6000	87 10	0
41	0 11 11 2	7000	IO2 I	8
42	0 12 3 0	8000	116 13	4
43	0 12 6 2	9000	131 5	0
44	0 12 10 0	20000	145 16	8 20
46		30000	291 13 437 10	13
47	0 13 5 0	-	583 6	18
48	0 14 0 0	10000	749 3	8
49	0 14 3 2	60000		-
50	0 14 7 0	70000	1020 16	* S

alue of	Charles s	d.t. 7 2 0 11 1 1 3 0 1 6 3 1 10 2	Value of 54 52 53 54 55	i. o. o. o. o. o	s. d. t. 15 11 s 16 3 o 16 6 3 16 10 2 17 2 1	
7 8 9 10 11 12	00000	2 2 I 2 6 0 2 9 3 3 I 2 3 5 I	[56] 57 58 59 60	0		
13 14 15 16 17 18	00000000		6 6 6	4 5 6 7 6 8	1 0 0 0 1 0 3 3 1 0 7 2 1 0 11 1 1 3 0	
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	000000	6 3 0 6 6 3 0 6 6 3 0 7 2 1 0 7 6 0 7 9		80 41 90 00	1 1 10 2 1 5 0 6 1 6 3 6 1 8 1 1 1 11 3	
26 27 [28 2) 30 3	1	0 8 5 0 8 9 0 9 0 0 9 4 0 9 8	100	300 400 500 600	3 2 6 4 13 9 6 5 0 7 16 3 9 7 6	
3	3 4 5 16 37	0 10 0 0 10 3 0 10 7 0 10 11 0 11 3	0	800 900 1000 2000 3000 4000	12 10 0 14 1 3 15 12 6 31 5 6	#
3. 2. 1	38 39 40 41 42 43	0 12 0 12 0 13 0 31	1 1 5 0 9 9 1 2 5 1	\$000 6000 7000 8000 9000	78 2 93 15 109 7	60600
	44 45 46 47 48	0 14 0 14 0 14 0 15 0 15	A STREET STREET, STREE	2000 3000 4000 5000	312 10 468 15 625 0 781 5	0000

	The Value of	The price of Ounce or	other thi	ing, being	d
**	0	1. s. d.	Value	1. s. d.	-
	2	iso 0 8	of st	is 17 0	
	1 3	0 1 0	52	0 17 4	
	4	0 I 4 0 I 8	53	0 17 8	
	5	0 2 0	54	0 18 6	8
		0 2 4	[56]	0 18 8	
	7 8	0 2 8	57	0 19 0	
	9	0 3 0	58	0 19 4	
	Io	0 3 4	59	0 19 8	
	11		60	100	
	12	0 4 0	61	1 0 4	
2	13	0 4 8	63	1 1 o	
I	15	0 5 0	64	1 1 4	
0	16	0 5 4	65	1 1 8	
3	17	0 5 8	66	1 2 0	
2	18	0 6 0	67	I 2 4	
0	19	0 6 8	69	1 2 8 1 3 0	
3	21	0 7 0	70	1 3 4	
2	22	0 7 4	80	1 6 8	
0	23	0 7 8	[84]	I 8 .	
2	24	0 8 0	90	1 10 0	
0	25	0 8 4	[113]	1 19 4	
0	27	0 9 0	200	3 6 8	
	[28)	0 9 4	300	500	
	29	0 9 8	400	6 13 4	100
	30	0 10 0	500	8 6 8	
禁胃	31		600	10 0 0	
-	32	0 10 8	700	11 13 4	
0	34	0 11 4	900	13 6 8 15 0 0	3
3	35	8 11 0	1000	16.13. 4	19
6	36	0 13 0	2000	33. 6. 8.	
0	37	0 12 4	3000	50 0 0	
6	38	0 12 8	4000	66.13 4	1
6	40	0 13 4	6000	83 6 8	1
6	41	0 13 8		116 13 4	1
-	42	0 14 0	-	193, 6. 8	1
0	43	0 14 4	9000	isa e e	1
0	44	0 14 8	10000	166. 13: 4	1
000	45	0 15 0	20000	33 6 8	1
	47	The second secon		500 a a	1
-	48	0 16 0	40000	666 13 4	1
	49	0.16	50000 M	833 G &	1
0	50	0.16 8	70000 I	166 32	H

The Value of "	Oand	e, or c	he Poun other thi ence F	ng	beir	ng	
30	1. 8.	d. f.	Value	1.	S,	d.	E
2	iso o	8 2	of 51	iso	18	0	3
3	o I	50	52	0	18	5	0
4	0 I	9 1	54	0	19	9	2
5	0 2	1 2	55	0	19	5	3
_	0 2	5 3	[56]	0	19	10	-
7 8	0 2	10 0	57	I	0	2	1
9	0 3	2 1	58	I	0	6	2
10	0 3	6 2	60	I	0	10	3
11	0 3	10 3	-	1	1	3	0
12	0 4	7 1	61	I	I	7	1 2
13	0 4	11 2	63	i	2	3	3
LS	0.2	3 3	64	I	2	8	0
16	0 5	8 0	65	1	3	0	1
17	0 6	0 1	66	1	3	4	2
18	0 6	4, 2	67	. 1	3	8	3
19	0 6	8 3	68	I	4	5	1
20	0 7	5 1	70	ī	4	9	2
22	0 7	9 2	71	1	5	1	3
23	0 8	1 3	.72	I	5	6	
24	0 8	600	80	1	8	4	0
25	0 8	10 1	[843	1	9	9	0
26	0 9	2 2	90	1	11	10	-
27	0 9	6 3	[112]	I	15	5.	7.1
28]	0 10	3 1	200	3	19	IO	. 1
30	'O 10	7 2	300	5	6	3	
31	0 10	11 3	400	7	I	8	
32	OII	4 0	500	8	17	I	
33	OII	8 1	600	10	12	6	
34	0 12	0 2	700	12	7	II	
35	0 12	4 3	900		18	4 9	
37			1000	17		-	-
37	0 13		2000	35		4	
39	0 13	K A LOUIS CARLES	3000	33	2	6	
40	10 14	2 0	400.0		16		
41	0 14	·6 I	5000	-	10	10	
42	0 14		6000		, 2		- 31
43	0 13	Acres (class)	7000		19		- 11
44	0 IS	The second second	9000		7	6	
45	0 16		10000			-	-
CHEST	0 16	-	20000	DECEMBER 1	-	N. PERSON	1
47	0 17	TO THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	0 300	- 176 - ALCO	9 5	0	- 11
49	0 17	ALC: SERVICE STATE OF THE	10000		. 6		1

ng	bei	g,	in	her th	0	01	C	ur	Q	The Value
d. f.	5.	1.		Value		. f.		5	1.	eof
6 0	19	0	is	of si	1	9 0		•	iso	2
	19	0	13	52		1 2	1.0	1	. 0	3
10 3	19	0	1	53	. 87	5 0		1	0	4
7 2	0	Id		54	1. 3.	0 2		1	0	5
		Io	11.7	-	- 3	_	-	_		6
4 2		Ic		[56]		7 2	* 1.8	1	. 0	7
9 0	7.5	I		58		4 2			0	8
1 2	2	I	3	59	100	9 0			0	IO
6 0	2	I	4	60		1 2		4	0	11
10 2	2	I	1	61		6 0		-	0	12
3 4	- 1	I	. 5	62	1	0 2			0	13
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25	0 9 10 3	[84]	1 13 3 0
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29	0 II 5 3 0 II 10 2	300	3 19 2
30	0 12 3 1	400	7 18 4
32	0 12 8 0	500	9 17 11
33	0 13 0 3	600	11 17 6
34	0 13 5 2	800	13 17 1
35	0 13 10 1	900	17 16 3
37	0 14 7 3	1000	19 15 10
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35	10 15 3 3	800	17 10 0
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37	0 16 2 1	1000	43 15 0
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8	0 19 0	1000	25 0 0 50 0 0		
9	0 19 6	3 000	25 0 0 50 0 0		
11	1 0 6	4000	75 0 0		
2	110	5000			
3	116	6000	150 a a		
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15	1 2 6	8000			
16	1 3 6	10000			
7 8	1 1 6	20000	250 0 0 500 0 0		
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05 2	1. s. d. f.	Value of 51 i	l. s. d. f.	
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IO	0 5 2 2	59	I 10 8 3	
11	0 5 8 3	60	1 11 3 0	
12	0 6 3 0	61	1 11 9 1	
13	0 6 9 1	62	I 12 3 2 I 12 9 3	
14	0 7 9 3	64	I 13 4 0	
16	0 8 4 0	65	I 13 10 1	
17	0 8 10 1	66	I 14 4 2	
18	0 9 4 2	67	I 14 10 3 I 15 5 0	
20	0 9 10 3	69	1 15 50	
21	0 10 11 1	70	1 16 5 2	
22	0 II 5 2	71	I 16 II 3	
23	0 II II 3	72	1 17 60	
24	0 12 6 0 0 13 0 E	73 74	1 18 0 1 1 18 6 2	
25 1	0 I3 6 2	80	2 1 80	
27	0 14 0 3	[84]	2 3 90	
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29	0 15 1 1	[112]	2 12 1 0	
30	0 IS 7 2 0 I6 I 3	200	5 4 20	
12	0 16 8 0	300	7 16 3	
33	0 17 2 1	400	10 8 4	
14	· 17 8 2	500	13 0 5	
35	0 18 2 3	700	15 12 6	
-		800	20 16 8	
37	0 19 3 1	900	23 8 9	
39	1 0 3 3	1000	26 0 10	
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31	0 16 9 2	200	5 8
32	0 17 4 0	300	8 2
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35	0 18 11 2	600	16 5
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42	I 2 9 0	4000	108 6
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19	o Ia	8 1	68	1	18	3 0
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	12 0 7 0	61	1 15 7 1 16 2
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5 1	14 0 8 2	63	1 17 4
6 3	16 0 9 4	65	1 17 11
-	17 0 9 11	66	1 18 6
1 2 8 1	18 0 10 6	67	1 19 1
3 0	19 0 11 1	68	1 19 8
9 3 4 2	20 0 II 8 2I 0 I2 3		2 0 10
4 2	22 0 12 10	_	2 1 5
1 1 6 o o 3	23 0 13 5	72	2 2 0
0 3	24 0 14	7 73	
7 2	25 0 14	7 74 80	
		E 843	2 9 0
7 2	[28] 0 16	4 90	2 12 6
3	29 0 16 1	1 100	
3 7 2 3 6 6		200	
		8 300	8 15 0
9	33 0 19	3 400	11 13 4
3	34 0 19 1		
100	1 00	700	
0		7 800	
3	38 I 2	2 900	26 S Q
9 0 3 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0		9 1000	29 3 4
6	40 I 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 3000	
1		6 400	
6	43 I 5	I 500	0 145 16 8
•		\$ 600	
6	45 I 6 I	700	204 3 4
-		5 900	yellow and the second
	48 1 8		0 291 13 4
0	49 I 8	7 2000	0 583 6 8
	50 1 9	2 3000	875 0 0

The Value of "	The price of the Ounce, or of Septen 19	ther th	ing, being
of l	1. s. d. f.	Value	1. s. d. t.
2	is o 1 2 2		is 1 10 9 3
30	0 I 9 3	52	I II 5 0 I 12 0 I
4	0 3 0 1	54	1 12 7 2
5	0 3 7 2	55	I I3 2 3
-	0 4 2 3	I 56]	I 13 10 0
7	0 4 10 0	57	1 14 5 1
9	0 5 5 1	58	I 15 0 2 I 15 7 3
II	0 6 7 3	60	1 16 3 0
12	0 7 3 0	61	I 16 10 1
13	0 7 10 1	62	I 17 5 2
14	0 8 5 2	63	I 18 0 3
16	0 9 0 3	65	1 19 3 1
-	0 10 3 1	66	1 19 10 2
17	0 10 10 2	67	2 0 5 3
19	O II 5 3	68	2 1 10
20	0 12 1 0	70	2 2 3 2
I		7:	2 2 10 3
22	0 13 3 2 0 13 10 3	72	2 3 6 0
24	0 14 6 0	73	2 4 1 1
25	0 15 I I 0 15 8 2	74	2 4 8 2 2 8 4 9
26		_	
270	0 16 3 3	[84]	2 10 9 0
8.]	0 17 6 1	100	3 0 5 0
30	0 18 1 2	[112]	3 7 8 0
31	0 18 8 3	200	6 0 10 0
32	0 19 4 0	400	9 I 3 I2 I 8
33	1 0 6 2	500	15 2 1
35.	1 1 1 3	600	18 2 6
36	1 1 90	700	21 2 11
37	I 2 4 I	800	24 3 4
38	1 2 11 2	900	27 3 9 30 4 2
39	1 T 4 2 0	2000	60 8 4
41	1 4 9 1	3000	90 12 6
42	I 5 4 2	4000	120 16 8
43	I 5 II 3	2000	IST O TO
44	I 6 7 0	7000	181 5 0
45	1 7 2 1	8000	241 13 4
17		9000	271 17 6
18	I 8 4 3	10000	302 1 8
19	1 9 7 1	30000	604 3 4

The Value of	The price of Ounce, or Deven Pe	oth	two;	ng, being Farthings	
9	1. s. d. f.	333	Value	1. s. d.	£.
2	iso I 3 01	30	of srfi		2
	0 I IO 2		52	1 12 6	0
3 4	0 2 6 0	-	. 53	I 13 1,	2
5	0 3 I 2		54	I 13 9	9
5	0 3 9 0		55	1 14 4	2
7	0 4 4 2		[56]	fill o	2008 E
8	0 5 0 0		57	1 15 7	2
9	0 5 7 2		58	I 16 10	9
IO	0 6 3 0	Soul	59	1 17 6	3
11			-		_
12	0 7 6 0		61	I 18 1	
13	0 8 1 2		63	1 18 9	0
14	0 9 4 2		64	2 0 0	0
15	0 10 0 0	-7 -1	65	2 0 7	2
-	1	3 1	66	2 I 3	0
17	0 10 7 2	78	67	2 1 10	
18	0 11 10 2		68	2 2 6	0
19	0 12 6 0	14.	69	2 3 I	200
21	Ó 13 I 2		70	2 3 9	0
22	0 13 9 0		71	2 4 4	2
23	0 14 4 2		72	2 5 0	0
24	0 15 0 0		73	2 5 7	
25	0.15 7 2		74	2 6 3	0
26	0 16 3 0	-	80	2 10 0	
27	0 16 10 2	1	[84]	2 12 6	130
[28]			90	2 16 0	40.00
29	0 18 1 2		100	3 2 6	
130	0 18 9 0		[112]	3 10 0	Ga
31	0 19 4 2		200	6 5 0	13
32	I 0 0 0		300	9 7 6	W 19
33	I 0 7 2	1	400	12 10 0	33
34	I I 3 0	23	500	15 12 6	1
35	I I 10 2		600	18 15 0	
36	I 2 6 0		700	21 17 6	-
37	I 3 I 2		800	25 0 0	-
38	1 3 9 0	201	900	28 2 6	0
39	I 4 4 2	000	1000	31 5 0	
40	1 5 00	003	2000	62 10 0 93 15 0	4
41	I 5 7 2 I 6 3 0		3000		-
42	1 6 3 0	200	4000	125 0 0	-
43	I 6 10 2	000	5000	156 5 0	E
44	I 7 6 0		6000	187 10 0	3
45	1 8 1 2	068	7000		03
46		0.00	8000	250 0 0	-
47	I 9 4 2	202	9000	281 5 0	. 0
48	1 10 0 0	000	10000	312 10 0	100
49	I 10 7 2	000	20000	625 0 0	10
1 50	1 11 3.0	-	130000	937 10 0	-

Ounce, or other thing, being Seven Dence three Farthings	Seven Dence three Farthings	Ounce, or other thing, being Seben 19ence three farthings 1. s. d.f. Value 1. s. d.f. 10	40	37	32 33 34 35	27 [28 29 30	22 23 24 25 26	17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16	7 8 9 10	OF 2 3 4 5 6	The Value of
ther thing, being three farthings Value	ther thing, being three farthings Value	Value 1.	1 5 2 1	I 3 10 3 I 4 6 2	1 0 8 0 1 1 3 3 1 1 11 2 1 2 7 1	0 17 5 1 0 18 1 0 0 18 8 3 0 19 4 2	0 14 10 1	0 11 7 2 0 12 3 1 0 12 11 0	0 8 4 3 0 9 0 2 0 9 8 1 0 10 4 0	0 4 6 I 0 5 2 0 0 5 9 3 0 6 5 2 0 7 I I	is 0 1 3 2 0 1 11 1 0 2 7 0	Ounce, or of
In things 1	arthings	arthings 1. 6. d. f. 1 12 11 1 1 13 7 0 1 14 2 3 1 14 10 2 1 15 6 1 1 16 2 0 1 16 9 3 1 17 5 2 1 18 1 1 1 18 9 0 1 19 4 3 2 0 0 2 2 0 8 1 2 1 4 0 2 1 11 3 2 2 7 2 2 3 3 1 2 3 11 0 2 4 6 3 2 5 2 2 2 5 10 1 2 6 6 0 2 7 1 3 2 7 9 3 2 11 8 0 2 14 3 0 2 18 1 2 3 4 7 0 3 12 4 0 6 9 2 0 9 13 9 12 18 4 16 2 11 19 7 6 22 12 1 25 16 8 29 1 3 32 5 10 64 11 8	2000	800	400 500 600	90 100 [112]	72 73 74 80	67 68 69 70	63 64 65	57 58 59 60	of 51 is 52 53 54 55	ther thin
֡			64 II 8 96 17 6	25 16 8 29 1 3	12 18 4 16 2 11 19 7 6	3 12 4 0	2 6 6 0 2 7 1 3 2 7 9 3 2 11 8 0	2 3 3 I 2 3 II 0 2 4 6 3 2 5 2 2	2 0 8 1 2 1 4 0 2 1 11 3	1 16 9 3 1 17 5 2 1 18 1 1 1 18 9 0	1 12 11 1 1 13 7 0 1 14 2 3 1 14 10 2 1 15 6 1	arthings

The Value of "	Ounce or o	the Pour	ng, being
-	Eigh	t Apelia	
0	1. 6. d.	Value	l. s. d.
-	is 0 1 4	pf st	1 14 8
. 3	0 2 0	52	1 14 8
4		. 53	1 15 4
	0 3 4	54	1 16 0
4 5	0 4 0	55	1 16 8
-	0 4 8	[56]	1 17 4
7 8	0.5 4	57	1 18 0
9	0 6 0	58	1 18 8
IO		59	1 19 4
11	0 7 4	60	2 0 0
12	0 8 6 0 8 8 0 9 4	61	2 0 8
13	0 8 8	62	2 1 4
14	0 9 4	63	2 2 0
15	0 10 0	64	2 2 8
16	0 10 8	65	2 3 4
17	011 4	66	2 4 0
18	0 12 0	67	2 4 8
19		68	2 5 4
20	0 13 4	69	2 6 0
21	0 14 0	70	2 6 8
22	0 14 8	71	2 7 4
23	0 15 4	72	2 7 4 2 8 0 2 8 8
24	0 16 0	73	
25	0 16 8	74	2 9 4
26	0 17 4	.80	2 13 .4.
27	0 18 8	[84]	2 16 9
[28]		90	3 0 0
29	0 19 4	100	3 6 8
30	1 0 0	[112]	
31	-	200	6 13 4
32	1 1 4	300	10 0 0
33	I 2 0 I 2 8	400	13 6 8
34		500	16 13 4
35	I 3 4	600	20 0 0
36		700	
37	1 4 8	800	26 13 4
38	1 5 4	900	30 0 0
39	1 6 8	1000	
40	1 6 8	3000	66 13 4
41		1	100 0 0
43	0 8 1 8 8 1	4000	133 6 8
43		5000	166 13 4
44	ET 9 4	7000	200 0 0
45	1 10 0	8000	233 6 8
46	T -000 000	2	266 13 4
4.7	2 1 4 4 co	9000	300 0 0
48	- 1 to 000	10000	333 6 8
49	à 1 do 1 801	20000	666 13 4
50	1 19 4	30000	1000 0 0

Walme of W	Eight 19	ence f	BORRES CHISTON AND STREET	7
5	1. e. d. f.	of SI	is 1 15 0	13
3	0 2 0 3	52	1 15 9	3
4	0 2 9 0	53	1 16 5	I
	0.3 5 1	54	1 17 1	2
5	0 4 1 2	55	1 17 9	3
7	0 4 9 3	[56]	1 18 6	0
	0 5 60	57	I 19 2	I
•	0 6 2 1	58	I 19 10	2
	0 6 10 2	59	2 0 6	3
	0 7 6 3	-		0
	0 8 3 0	61	2 1 11	1
	0 8 11 1	63	2 2 7 2 3 3	3
	0 9 7 2	64	2 4 0	0
	0 11 0 0	65	2 4 8	
,	0 II 8 I	66	2 5 4	2
3	0 12 4 2	67	2 6 0	
	0 13 0 3	68	2 6 9	
•	0 13 9 0	69	2 7 5	
	0 14 5 1	70	2 8 1	_
	0 IS I 2	71	2 8 9	
	0 15 9 3	72	2 9 6	
	0 16 6 0	73	2 10 2	_
	0 17 2 1	80	2 15 0	
-		[84]		0 0
,		90		
•	0 19 11 1	100	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	
5	1 0 7 2	[1112]		
	I I 3 3	200	6 17 6	5
-	1 2 0 0	300	10 6	
1	1 2 8 1	400	13 15	
4 .	1 3 4 2	500	17 3	
5	1 4 0 3	700	20 12 6 24 I	
5	1 4 9 0			-
7	1 5 5 1	800		9
8	1 6 1 3	1000		6
9	1 7 60	2000	A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF	0
1	1 8 2 1	3000		6
2	1 8 10 2	4000		0
3	1 9 63	5000	171 17	6
4	1 10/30	600	206 5	b
5	I TO II I	7000	240 12	6
6	1 11 7 2		275 0	0
7	1 12 3 3	9000	And the second second second second second	6
8	1 13 00	10000	343 15	0
9	1 13 8 1	20000	687 10	0

Yard, eing	The Value	The price of cl Ounce, or o Eight Penc	ther thin	Ell, Yard, g, being arthings.
s. d. f.	of	1. s. d. f.	. Value	l. s. d. f.
15 0 3	2	iso I 5 0 0 2 I 2	of stis	1 16 1 2
15 90	3	0 2 I 2	52	1 16 10 0
16 5 1	4	0 2 10 0	53	1 17 6 2 1 18 3 0
7 1 2	5	0 3 6 2	54	I 18 3 0
7 9 3	1-		[56]	
8 6 0	7 8	• 4 II 2 • 5 8 0	57	White State County State
9 2 1	9	0 6 4 2	58	2 0 4 2 2 1 1 0
0 63	10	0 7 1 0	59	2 1 9 2
1130	11	0 7 9 2	60	2 2 6 0
1 11 1	12	0 8 6 0	61	2 3 2 2
2 7 2	13	0 9 2 2	62	2 3 11 6
3 3 3	14	0 9 11 0	63	2 4 7 2
4 0 0	15	0 IO 7 2	64	2 5 4 0
4 , 8 1	16	0 II 4 0	65	2 6 0 2
5 4 2	17	0 12 0 2	66	2 6 9 0
6 9 0	18	0 12 9 0	67	2 7 5 2
	10	0 13 5 2	68	2 8 2 0
7 5 I B I 2	20	0 14 2 0	70	2 8 10 2
4	21			
9 3	22	0 15 7 0	71	2 10 3 2
9 60	23	0 16 3 2	72 73	2 11 0 0
2 1	24	0 17 8 2	74	2 12 5 0
0 0 0	26	0 18 5 0	80	2 16 8 0
-	-	0 19 1 2	[84]	2 19 6
7 9 0	[28]	0 19 10 0	90	3 3 9
8 9	29	1 0 6 2	100	3 10 10
	30	1 1 3 0	[112]	3 19 4
7 6	31	1 1 11 2	200	7 1 8
5 3	32	1 2 8 0	300	10 12 6
0	33	1 3 4 2	400	14 3 4
9	34	1 4 10	500	17 14 2
6	35	I 4 9 2 I 5 6 0	600	21 5 0
3	36		700	24 15 10
0	37	1 6 2 2	800	28 6 8
9	38	1 6 11 0	900	31 17 6
6	39	I 7 7 2 I 8 4 0	2000	70 16 8
0	40	1 9 0 2		70 16 8
6		20100		
0	42	I 9 9 0 I 10 5 2		77 3 8
6	43	I 10 5 2 I II 2 0		77 1 8
6	1.45	I II 10 12		47 18 0
6	46	1 12 7 0		83 6 8
1.0	47	1 13 3 2	2	18 15 0
6	48	1 14 00		54 3 45
0	49	I 14 8 2	20000	08 6 8
1,1	150	I 14 8 2 I 15 5 0		102 5 10

The Value of and 4 wo	The price of the Ounce, or o Cight Pence	ther th	farthings
0	1. s. d. f.	Value	1. s. d; f.
2	0 2 2 1		is 1 17 2 1
3	0 2 2 1	52	1 17 11 0
4	0 2 11 0	53	1 18 7 3
5	0 3 7 3	54	1 19 4 2
		55	
7 8	0 5 1 1	[56]	2 0 10 0 2 1 6 3
	0 5 10 0	57	2 2 3 2
9	0 7 3 2	59	2 3 0 1
11	0 8 1 1	60	2 3 9 0
12	0 8 9 0	61	2 4 5 3
13	0 9 5 3	62	2 5 2 2
14	0 10 2 2	63	2 5 11 1
15	0 10 11 1	64	2 6 8 0
16	0 8 11 0	65	2 7 4 3
17	0 12 4 3	66	2 8 1 2
18	0 13 1 2	67	2 8 10 1
19	0 13 10 1	68	2 9 7 0
20	0 14 7 0	69	2 10 3 3 2 11 0 2
21	0 15 3 3	-	
22	0 16 0 2	71	2 11 9 1
23	0 16 9 1	72 73	2 13 2 3
24	0 17 6 0 0 18 2 3	74	2 13 11 2
26	SEC. 1992 THE STATE SECTION	80	. 2 18 4 0
27	0 18 11 2	[84]	3 1 30
28		90	3 5 7 2
29	1 0 50	100	3 12 II o
30	I 1 10 2	[112]	4 1 8 0
31	1 2 7 1	200	7 5 10 0
32	1 3 40	300	10 18 9
33	1 4 0 3	400	14 11 8
34		500	
35	1 5 6 1	700	21 17 6
36	1 6 3 0	-	
37	1 6 11 3	900	32 16 3
38	1 7 8 2	1000	
40	1 9 2 0	2000	
41	1 9 10 3	3000	
42	1	4000	
43		5000	182 5 10
44	WELL SELECTIONS	6000	218 15 0
45	1 12 9 3	7000	255 4, 2
46	1 13 6 2	8000	
47	1 14 3 1	9000	328 2 6
48	1 11 00	10000	364 11 8
49	الم المالية	20000	729 3 4

ard,	The Value of a m	The price of Ounce, or	the Pour other thine Pen	ing, bein	ard g
d; f.	0	1 d.	Value	1. 1.	d.
2 1	2	ito 1 6 1		is 1 18	3
To	1 3	0 2 3	52	1 19	0
7 3	14	0 3 0	53	1 19	9
4 2	1 7	0 3 9	34	2 0	6
II	5	0 4 6	35	2 1	3
00	-	0 5 3	[56]	2 2	0
6 3	7 8	0 6 0	57	2 2	9
3 2	9	0 6 9	58	.2 3	6
1 0	10	0 7 6	59	2 4	3
0	111	0 8 3	60	2 5	0
3 2 2	12	0 9 0	61	2 5	9
2	13	099	62	2 6	6
1	14	0 10 6	63	2 7	3
3	IS	• II 3	64		0
3	16	0 12 0	65	2 8	9
2	17	0 12 9	66	2 9	6
1	18	0 13 6	67	2 10	3
0	19	0 14 3	68	2 11	0
	20	0 I5 0	69	2 11	9
2	21	0 15 9	70	2 12	6
1	22	0 16 6	71	2 13	3
0	23	0 17 3	72	2 14	0
3	24	0 18 0	73	2 14	9
2	25	0 18 9	74	2 15	6
0	26	0 19 6	80	3 0	0
0	27	101	[84]	3 3	0
2	[28]	IIO	90	3 7	6
0	29	I I 9	100	3 15	0
0	30	1 2 6	[112]	4 4	0
0	31	1 3 3	200	7 10	0
	32	1 4 0	300	11 5	110
	33	1 4 9	400	15 0	
	34	1 5 6	500	18 15	
33 8	35	I 6 3	600	22 10	1
	36	170	700	26. 5	
	37	1 7 9	800	30 0	1 2/3
1 4 4	38	186	900	33.15	1 5
	39	193	1000	37 10	
	40	1 10 0	2000	75 0	
	41	1 10 9	3000	112 10	Althur.
	42	I 11 6	4000	Iso o	
E	43	1 12 3	5000	187 10	24.5
1 .	44	1 13 0	6000	225 0	
1 1	45	1 13 9	7000	262 10	1
124	46	1 14 6	8000	300 0	1
1	47	1.15 3	9000	337 10	1
123	48	1 16 0	10000	375. 9	100
100	49	1 16 9	20000	750 0	1
7 6 6 6	50.	J 12 6	26700	LOOL S	2500

Walle 2 3 4 5	Ounce, o	0 1	ther th	ing, being
	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.		(N/45) 2512 BKK	
5			Value of SI	l. s. d.t.
2			of 51	2 0 10
34			53	2 0 10 1
3	0 3 10		54	2 1 7 2
6	0 4 7	2	. 55	2 2 4 3
7 8		3	156]	2 3 2 0
		1	57 58	2 3 11 1 2 4 8 2
9		2	59	2 5 5 3
I	Control of the Party of the Par	3	60	2 6 3 0
2	Principle of the State of the S	0	61	2 7 0 1
3		1	62	2 7 9 2 2 8 6 3
4		2 3	64	2 9 40
16		0	65	2 10 1 1
17	0 13 I	1	66	2 10 10 ;
8	0 13 10	2	67	2 11 7 3
9		3	68	2 12 5 c 2 13 2 1
0	0 15 5	0	70	2 13 11 2
1		2	71	2 14 8 3
23	0 17 8	3	72	2 15 60
4	0 18 6	ol	73	2 16 3 1
5	6 19 3	1	74	3 1 8 0
6		3	[84]	
7	1 0 9	3	90	3 4 9 0
8]	7 2 4	1	100	3 17 1 0
10	1 3 1	2	[112]	4 6 40
11	1 3 10	3	200	7 14 20
12	1 4 8	0	300	11 11 3
33	1 6 2	1 2	500	19 5
34	1 . 6 11	3	600	
6	1 7 9	0	700	26 19 7
17	1 8 6	1	800	30 16 8
38	1 9 3	2	1000	
40	1 10 0	3	2000	1 1 2 1 2 1
41	1 11 7	1	3000	
42		2	4000	154 3 4
43	I 13 I	3	1 5000	192 14 2
44	1'13 11	0	6000	
16	1 14 8 1 15 5	1 2	7000	THE TRANSPORT OF THE PARTY OF T
	CHICAGO CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY	-	9000	C. Carlotte Management
17	1 16 2	3	10000	1 385 8 4
0	1 17 9	1	20000	

Value	はないするは、日本産業を製	t our 1	Farthing	18.
8	L s. d. f.	Value	is 2 0	d, f
2	0 2 4 2	of 51	2 1	4 2 2
4	0 2 4 2	53		11 2
5	0 3 11 2	54	2 2	9 0
6	0 4 9 0	55	2 3	6 2
7	0 5 6 2	[56]	2 4	4 0
8	0 6 4 0	57.	2 5	1 2
9	0 7 1 2	58	4.7	II e
10	0 7 11 0	.59	2 6	8 :
II	0 8 8 2	60	2 7	6
12	0 9 6 0	61	2 8	3.
13	0 IO 3 2	63	2 9	IO :
14	0 II 10 2	64	2 10	8 0
16	0 12 8 0	65	2 FI	5
17	O 13 5 2	66	2 12	3 (
18	0 14 3 0	67	2 13	0 :
19	0 15 0 2	68	2 13	10
20	0 15 10 0	69,	2 14	7
21	0 16 7 2	70	2 15	5
22	0 17 5 0	71	2 16	2 :
23	0 18 2 2	72	2 17	0 0
24	0 19 0 0	73	2 17	9 :
25	1 0 7 0	80	3 3	4
-	I I 4 2	[84]	3 6	6
[28]		90	3 11	3
29	1 2 11 2	100	3 19	2
30	I 3 9 0	[112]	4 8	8
31	1 4 6 2	200	7 18	4.
32	1 5 4 0	300	11 17	. 6
33	1 6 1 2	400	15 16	8
34	1 6 11 0	600	19 15	10
35	I 7 8 2 I 8 6 0	700	23 15 27 14	0 2
-				-
37	I 9 3 2	900	31 13 35 12	6
39	I 10 10 2		39 11	8
40	1 11 8 o	2000	179 3	4
41	I 12 5 2		118 15	0
42	1 13 3 0	4000	158 6	8
43	1 14 0 2		197 18	
44			237 10	8
45	1 14 10 0 1 15 7 2 1 16 5 0	7000	277 1	8
46	1 16 5 0	8000	316 13	4
47	I 17 2 2	9000	356, 5	
48	1 18 0 0	10000	395 16	
49	1 18 9 2	25300	791,13	1

1. 301230123012301230120012001

1 - i	1. 6. d. f. 1. 6. 2 1. 6. 2	Value of \$1 \$2 \$3 \$4 \$5	1. 6. d, t. 6 1 19 3 3 2 0 1 0 2 0 10 1 2 1 7 2 2 2 4 3
78901	0 5 4 3 0 6 2 0 0 6 11 1 0 7 8 2 0 8 5 3	I 56] 57 58 59 60	2 3 2 0 2 3 II 1 2 4 8 2 2 5 5 3 2 6 3 0
3 4 5 16	0 9 3 0 0 10 0 1 0 10 9 2 0 11 6 3 0 12 4 0	61 62 63 64 65	2 7 0 1 2 7 9 2 2 8 6 3 2 9 4 0 2 10 1 1
17 18 19 20 21	0 13 1 1 0 13 10 2 0 14 7 3 0 15 5 0 0 16 2 1	66 67 68 69 70	2 11 7 3 2 12 5 c 2 13 2 1 2 13 11 2
22 23 24 25 26	0 16 11 2 0 17 \$ 3 0 18 6 0 6 19 3 1 1 0 0 2	71 72 73 74 8e	2 15 6 0 2 16 3 1 2 17 0 2 3 1 8 0
27 28] 29 30 31	1 0 9 3 1 1 7 0 1 2 4 1 1 3 1 2 1 3 10 3	[84] 90 100 [112 200	3 9 4 2 3 17 1 0 4 6 4 0 7 14 2 0
32 33 34 35 46	1 4 8 0 1 5 5 1 1 6 2 2 1 6 11 3 1 7 9 0	300 400 500 600 700	15 8 4
37 38 39 40 41	1 8 6 1 1 9 3 2 1 10 0 3 1 10 10 0 1 11 7 1	80 90 100 200	30 16 8 34 13 9 38 10 10 0 77 1 8
42 43 44 45	1 12 4 2 1 13 1 3 1 13 11 0 1 14 8 1	400 500 600 700	0 192 14 2 0 231 5 0 0 269 15 10

The Value	Aine Penci	time j	ing, bei	ng
e of	L s. d. f.	Value	. l. s.	d, f
2	is 0 1 7 0	of si	is 2 0	4 2
3	0 2 4 2	52	2 1	11 2
4	0 3 2 0	53	2 I 2 2	9 0
6	0 3 11 2	55	2 3	6 2
_		[56]	2 4	4 0
7 8	0 5 6 2	57	2 5	1 2
9	0 7 1 2	58	1 / W. (1) / (1) / (2) (1)	II e
10	0 7 11 0	59	2 6	8 :
11	0 8 8 2	60	2 7	6
12	0 9 6 0	61	2 8	3 :
13	0 10 3 2	62	2 9	1 0
14	0 11 10	63	2 9	IO :
15	0 11 10 2	64	2 10	8 0
16	0 12 8 0	65	_ 2 FI	5 3
17	0 13 5 2	66	2 12	3 0
18	0 14 3 0	67	2 13	10 0
19	0 15 0 2	69	2 14	7
21	0 16 7 2	70	2 15	5
22	0 17 5 0	71	2 16	2 ;
23	0 18 2 2	72	The state of the s	0 0
24	0 19 0 0	73		9 :
25	0 19 9 2	74	The state of the s	7
26	1 0 7 0	80	3 3	4
27	1 1 4 2	[84]	3 6	6
[28		90		3
29	1 2 11 2	[112]	3 19	8
30	I 3 9 0	200		4.
-		300		_
32	1 5 4 0	400		8
34	1 6 11 0	100		10
35	1 7 8 2	600		0
36	1 8 6 0	700	27 14	2
37	1 9 3 2	800		4
38	I IO I O	900	35 12	6
39		1 000	BCA BORNS WAR	8
40	I II 8 0	3000		4
41		-		0
42	1 13 3 0	4000		
43		5000		
44	1 14 10 0	7000		8
46		8000	316 13	
47	I 17 2 2	9000		1
48	1 17 2 2	10000	356 5	
49	T 18 9 2	20000	791 13	COLUMN TO SERVICE
50	1 1 19 7 01	25300	foet g	100

The Value of a m + wo	Carried State of the Control of the	her thin	g, being	The Value of "
3		of stis	2 1 5 1	1 10
1	0 2 3 1	52	2 2 3 0	3
4	0 3 3 0	53	2 3 0 3 2 3 10 2	4
5	0 4 0 3	55	2 4 8 1	5
-	0 5 8 1	[56]	2 5 6 0	
7 8	0 6 60	57	2 6 3 3	7 8
9	0 7 3 3	58	2 7 1 2 2 7 11 1	9
	0 8 1 2	60	2 8 9 0	10
11	0 9 9 0	61	2 9 6 3	12
13	0 10 6 3	62	2 10 4 2 2 11 2 1	13
14	0 11 4 2	63	2 11 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 0 0	14
16	0 13 0 0	65	2 12 9 3	15
17	0 13 9 3	66	2 13 7 2 2 14 5 1	17
18	0 14 7 2	67	2 14 5 1	18
19	0 15 5 1	68	2 15 3 0	19
20	0 17 0 3	70	2 16 10 2	21
22	0 17 10 2	71	2 17 8 1	22
23	0 18 8 1	72	2 18 6 0 2 19 3 3	23
24	0 19 60	74	3 0 1 2	24
25	1 1 1 2	80	3 5 0 0	26
27	1 1111	[84]	3 8 3 0 3 13 12	27
[28		100	3 13 1 2 4 1 3 0	29
30	River I and the second	[112]	4 11 00	30
31		200	8 2 6 0	31
32	1 6 0 0	300	12 3 9 16 5 0	3
33		500	20 6 3	3
34	I 8 5 1	600	24 7 6	3
36	1 9 3 0	700	28 8 9	3
37	1 10 0 3	900	32 IO 0 36 II 3	3
+ 35	0 .	1000	40 12 6	3
40	1 12 6 0	2000	81 5 6	4
4	1 13 3 3	3000		4
4	1 14 1 2	5000	162 10 0	4
4	1 15 90	6000	243 15 0	4
4:	1 16 6 3	7000	284 7 6	4
4	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	8000		4
1	1 18 2 1	10000	10 · 10 · 10 · 10 · 10 · 10 · 10 · 10 ·	4
100 to 10	1 19 9 3	20000		4

	The Value of	The price of the Ounce or of Cen	19enc	l. s.	d.
	3	iso 1 8	of 51	is 2 2 2 3	6
	4	0 3 4	53	2 4	2
	6	050	55	2 5	10
	7	0 5 10	[56]	2 6	8
	8	0 6 8	57	2 7	6
	9	0 8 4	59	2 9	2
	11	0 9 2	60	2 10	0
	12	0 10 0	62	2 10	8
	14	0 11 8	63	2 12	6,
	15	0 12 6	64	2 13	4
	17	0 14 2	66	2 15	
0 1	18	0 15 0	67 68	2 15	10
0.00	19	0 16 8	69	2 17	600
adm.	21	0 17 6	70	2, 18	4
	22	0 18 4	71 72	2 19	0
	23	100	73	3 0	10
	25	1 1 8 1	74	3 1	8
	27	1 2 6	[84]	3 10	0
	[28	1 3 4	90	3 15	0 8
	30	1 4 2	[112]	4 3	400
	31	1 5 10	200	8 6	8
	32	1 6 8	300 400	12 10	4
	33	I 8 4	500	20 16	8
	35	1 9 2 0 0	700	25 0	0 2
	37	1 10 10	800	33 6	8-
	38	1 11 8	900	37.10	0
	39	I 12 6	1000	83 6	4 8
	41	1 14 2	3 000	125 0	0
	42	1 15 0	4000	166 13	4.5
	43	1 15 10	5000	208 6	8
	45	1117026 000	7000	291 13	4 2
	46	3 18 4 0 0	8000	333 6	8
	47	1 19 2	9000	375 0	4
33	49	2 0 10	20000	833 6	8

	The price of the	berthir	ng, being
3	Een Per	The Paris of States of States	rthing.
	1. s. d. t.	Value	1. s, d. t
	0 2 6 3	of 51	15 2 3 6 3
	0 2 6 3	53	2 4 5 0 2 5 3 1
,	0 4 3 1	54	2 6 1 2
9	0 5 1 2	55	2 6 11 3
7	0 5 11 3	[56]	2 7 10 0
8	0 6 10 0	57	2 8 8 1
9	0 7 8 1	58	2 9 6 2 2 10 4 3
1	0 8 6 2	59	2 10 4 3 2 11 3 0
-	0 10 3 0	61	2 12 1 1
2	0 11 110	62	2 12 11 2
40	The second secon	63	2 13 9 3
5	0 12 9 3	64	2 14 8 0
6		65	2 15 61
7	0 14 6 1	66	2 16 4 2
80	0 15 4 2	68	2 17 2 3 2 18 1 0
0		69	2 18 11 1
1		70	2 19 9 2
2	0 18 9 2	71	3 0 73
3	0 19 7 3	72	3 1 60
4	1 0 60	73	3 2 4 1 3 3 2 2
6	1 1 4 1	74 80	3 3 2 2 3 8 4 0
-	1 3 0 3	[84]	3 11 90
7		90	3 16 10 2
9	1 4 9 1	100	4 5 50
0	1 5 7 2	[112]	4 15 8 0 8 10 10 0
I	1 6 5 3	200	
2	1 7 40	400	12 16 3
4	1 8 2 1	500	21 7 1
5	1 9 10 3	600	25 12 6
6	BOOK IN COLUMN THE RESIDENCE OF THE COURSE OF THE COLUMN THE COLUM	700	29 17 11
7	8 118 701	800	34 3 4
38	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	900	38 8 9
19		2000	85 8 4
O	TO BE THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O	3000	128 2 6
42		4000	170 16. 8
13	The state of the s	5000	213 10 10
14	1 17 7 0	6000	256 5 0
45		7000	298 19 2
46		8000	341 1/3 4
47		9000	384 7 6
48	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	20000	
50	ACCUSED TO THE PARTY OF THE PAR	63500	

ard,		The Value of	0	e pr unc	e, or	ot	her th	ing,	bei	ng
d. t		0	-1.	5.	d. f.	1 12	Value	1.	5.	d. f.
6 3		2	iso	I	90		of si	is a	4	7 2
50		3		2	7 2		52	2	5	6 c
3 I I 2		4	0	3	6 0		53	2	6	4 2
1 2		5	0	4	4 2		54	2	7	3 0
		6	0	5	3 0		55	2	8	1 2
10 0		7	0	6	1 2		[56]	2	9	0 0
8 1 6 2		8		7	0 0		57	2	9	10 2
4 3		9	0	7	10 2		58	2	10	90
3 0		10	0	8	9 0		59	2	11	7 2
-		11	0	9	7 2		60	2	12	6 0
I 1 II: 2	1	12	0	IO	6 0		61	2	13	4 2
9 3		13	0	11	4 2		62	2	14	3 .
8 0		14	0	12	3 0		63	2	15	1 2
6 1		15	0	13	I 2		64	2	16	0 0
4 2		16	0	14	0 0		65	2	16	10 2
2 3		17	0	14	10 2		66	2	17	9 0
10		18	0	15	9 0		67	2	18	7 2
11 1	1	19	0	16	7 2		68	2	19	6 0
9 2		20	0	17	6 0		.69	3	0	4 2
7 3		21	0	18	4 2		_ 70	3	1	3 0
60		22	0	19	3 0		71	3	2	1 2
4 1		23	I	0	I 2		72	3	3	0 0
		24	I	I	0 0		73	3	43	10 2
4 0	1	25	I	1	10 2		74	3	4	9,0
90	10	26	1	2	9 0		80	3	IO	0 0
10 2	8	27	1	3	7 2		[84]	3	13	6
50		28]	I	4	6 0		90	3	18	9
8 0		29	I	5	4 2		100	4	7	6
10 0		30	I	6	3 0		[112]	4	18	0
3		31	1	7	1 2		200	8	15	0
8		32	I	8	0 0		300	13	2	6
		33	1	8	10 2		400	17	10	0
1 6		34	1	9	9 0		500	21	17	6
11		35	I	IO	7 2	100 100	600	26	5	0
	1	36	1	-11	6 0	220	700	30	12	6
8 9		37	1	12	4 2		800	35		
4 2		38	1	13	3 0		900	39	7	6
8 4		39	1	14	I 2		1000	43	IS	0
2 6		40	I I	15	0 0		2000	87	10	0
6. 8	8	41	1	15	10 2	oa:	3000	131	. 5	0
0 10		42	1	16	9 0		4000	175		0
5 0	-	43	1	17	7 2		5000	218		0
9 2		44	I	18	60		6000	262		•
3 4		45	I	19	4 2		7000	305	15	•
		46	3	0	3 0	6 8	8000	349	IO	•
7 6		47	2	1	1 2		9000	393	5	0
3 4		48	2	2	. 0 0	000000	10000	437	0	
2 11		49	1 2	2	10 2	100,000	20000	874		
		50.	1 2	3	90		23000	1005	5	•

34 1 10 3 2 600 26 17 6 700 31 7 1 36 1 12 3 0 700 31 7 1 800 35 16 8 900 40 6 3 39 1 14 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 is 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 [28] 29 30 31 32 33	0 I 9 2 0 2 8 I 0 3 7 0 0 4 5 3 0 5 4 2 0 6 3 I 0 7 2 0 0 8 0 3 0 8 II 2 0 9 IO I 0 10 9 0 0 II 7 8 0 I2 6 2 0 I3 5 I 0 I4 4 0 0 I5 2 3 0 I6 I 2 0 I7 0 I 0 I7 II 0 0 I8 9 3 0 I9 8 2 I 0 7 I I I 6 0 I 2 4 3 I 3 3 2 I 4 2 I I 5 I 0 I 5 I 1 3 I 6 I 0 2 I 7 9 I I 8 8 0 I 9 6 3	7alue of \$1 is \$2 \$3 \$4 \$5 [\$6] \$7 \$8 \$9 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 80 [84] 90 100 [112] 200 300 400 500	1. s. d; f. 2 5 8 1 2 6 7 0 2 7 5 3 2 8 4 2 2 9 3 1 2 10 2 0 2 11 0 3 2 11 11 2 2 12 10 1 2 13 9 0 2 14 7 3 2 15 6 2 2 16 5 7 2 17 4 0 2 18 2 3 2 19 1 2 3 0 0 1 3 0 11 0 3 1 9 3 3 2 8 2 3 3 7 1 3 4 6 0 3 5 4 3 3 6 3 2 3 11 8 0 3 15 3 0 4 0 7 2 4 9 7 0 5 0 4 0 8 19 2 0 13 8 9 17 18 4
12 1 17 7 2 4000 179 3 4	36 37 38 39 40	1 12 3 0 1 13 1 3 1 14 0 2 1 14 11 1 1 15 10 9	700 800 900 1000 2000 3000	31 7 1 35 16 8 0 40 6 3 0 44 15 10 89 11 8 0 134 7 6

The Value of " " The Table of " The Table of

C

1,	The Value of	Ounce, or	the Pound, Ell, Yard other thing, being ben Pence.
£ 1	0	I. s. d.	Value I. s. d.
1	7	iso I IO	of st, is 2 6 9
0	1	0 2 9	52 2 7 8
3	3 4	0 3 8	53 2 8 7
2	5	0 4 7	
1	6	0 5 6	
0	7 8	0 6 5	[56] 2 11 4 57 2 12 3
3		0 7 4	57 2 12 3 58 2 13 2
2	9	0 8 3	59 2 14 1
I	IO	0 10 1	60 2 15 0
0	-	0 11 0	61 2 15 11
3	12	0 11 11	62 2 16 10
2	13	0 12 10	63 2 17 9
0	15	0 13 9	64 2 18 8
3	16	0 14 8	65 2 19 7
2 .	17	0 15 7	66 3 0 6
1	18	0 16 6	67 3 I 5
0	19	0 17 5	68 3 2 4
3	20	0 18 4	69 3 3 3
2	21	0 19 3	70 3 4 2
	22	1 0 2	71 3 5 1
	23	III	72 3 6 0 73 3 6 11
	24	1 2 0	
	25	I 2 II I 3 IO	74 3 7 10 80 3 43 4
	26		
	27	I 4 9	[84] 3 17 0
	[28		90 4 2 6
	30	1 6 7	[112] 5 2 8
	31	1 8 5	200' 9 3 4
	32	1 9 4	300 13 15 0
	33	I 10 3	400 , 18 6 8
	34	III 2	
	1 35	1 12 1	500 22 18 4 600 27 10 0
	36	I 13 0	700 32 1
	37	I I3 II	800 36 13 4
	38	1 14 10	900 41 5 0
	39	1 15 9	900 41 5 0 1000 45 16 8 2000 91 13 4 3000 137 10 0
	40	1 16 8	3000 137 10 0
	41		3000 137 10 8
	42	1 18 6	4000 183 6 8
	43	1 19 5	5000 229 1 4 6000 275 0 0 7000 320 16 8
	44		7000 320 16 8
	45	2 1 3 2 2	8000 366 I3 4
-			30
1	47	2 3 1	10000 412 10 0
	49	2 4 0	20000 916 13 4
9.49.	150	2 5 10	22000 1008 6 8

The Value of	0	an	ice, ce,	or c	he Pour	ing	, be	ing
de o	1.	6.	d.	f.	Value	1.		1 1
6 4	is o	I	10	2,		is 2	5.	9 3
3	0	2	9	3	52	2	8	9 (
4	0	3	9	0	53	2	9	8 1
5	0	4	8	1	54	2	10	7 :
6	0	5	7	2	55	2	11	6 3
7	0	6	6	3	[56]	2	12	6 0
8	0	7	6	0	57	2	13	5 1
9	0	8	5	1	58	2	14	4 2
0	0	9	4	2	59	2	15	3 3
1	0	IO	3	3	60	2	16	3 0
12	0	11	3	0	61	2	17	2 1
3	0	12	2	1	62	2	18	1 2
4	0	13	1 0	3	63	2	19	0 3
16		14	0	0	65	3	0	11 1
-	-	-		-1	66	-		
17	0	15	11	1 2	67	3	1 2	9 3
9	0	17	9	3	68	3	3	9 0
0	0	18	9	0	69	3	4	8 1
1	0	19	8	1	70	3	5	7 2
2	1	0	7	2	71	3	6	6 3
3	1	1	6	3	72	3	7	6 0
4	1	2	6	0	73	3	8	5 1
5	I	3	5	1	74	3	9	4 2
6	1	4	4	2	80	3	15	0 0
7	1	5	3	3	[84]	3	18	9 0
8]	1	6	3	0	90	4	4	4 2
d	I	7	2	1	100	4	13	9 0
0	I	8	1	2	[112]	5	5	60
I	1	9	•	3	200	9	7	-
2	1	10		0	300	14	1	3
3	!	10	11	1	400	18	IS	0
4	I	11	10	3	600	23	8 2	9
6	1	13	9	0	700	32	16	3
_	1	-	8	- 1			10	C 2 3 1 7 1
7	i	14	7	2	800	37	3	9
9	1	16	6	3	1000	46	17	6
0	1	17	6	0	2000	93	15	0
1	I	18	5	0.00	3000	140	12	6
2	1	19	4	2	4000	187	10	•
3	2	0	3	3	1000	234	7	6
4	2	I	3	0	6000	281	5	0
15	2	2	2	1	7000	328	2	6
16	2	3	1	2	8000	375	0	0
17	2	4	0	3	9000	421	17	6
8	2	5		0	10000	468	15	•
9	2	5	11	1	20000	937	10	•
0	-	- 6	IO	31	21400	1003	2	en G ibol

The Value	The price of Ounce, or Cieven Per	other d	ning, be	eing
00	L s. d. f.	Value	1. s.	d. t
2	is o I II o	of 51	is 2 8	10 2
3	0 2 10 2	52	2 9	10 0
4	0 3 10 0	53	2 10	9 2
5	0 4 9 2	54	2 11	9 0
_6	0 5 90	55	2 12	8 2
7	0 6 8 2	[56]	2 13	8 0
8	0 7 8 0	57	2 14	7 2
10	0 8 7 2	59	2 15	7 9
11	0 10 6 2	160	2 17	6
12		61		_
13	0 11 6 0	62	2 18	5 2
14	0 13 50	63	3 0	4 2
15	0 14 4 2	64	3 1	40
16	0 15 4 0	65	3 2	3 2
17	0 16 3 2	66	3 3	3 0
18	0 17 3 0	67	3 4	2 2
19	0 18 2 2	68	3 5	2 0
20	0 19 2 0	69	3 6	1 2
21	I 0 I 2	70	_ 3 7	1 0
22	IIIO	71	3 8	0 2
23	1 2 0 2	72	3 9	0 0
24	1 3 0 0	73	3 9	II 2
25	I 3 II 2 I 4 II 0	74	3 10	8 0
-		-		-
27 [28]	1 5 10 2	[84]	4 0	6
29	1 7 9 2	100	4 6 4 15	3
30	1 8 9 01	[112]	5 7	4
31	1 9 8 2	200	9 11	8
32	1 10 8 o	300	14 7	6
33	I II 7 2	400	19 3	4
34	1 12 7 0	100	23 19	2
35	1 13 6 2	600	28 15	0
36	1 14 6 0	700	33 10	10
37	1 15 5 2	800	38 6	8
38	1 16 5 0	900	43 2	6
39	1 17 4 2	1000	47 18	4
40 41	1 18 4 0	3000	95 16	
		-	143 15	0
42 43	2 0 3 0	4000	191 13	4
44	2 2 2 0	5000	239 11	8
45	2 3 1 2	7000	287 10	0
46	2 4 1 0	8000	383 6	4 8
47	2 5 0 2	-		
48	2 6 0 0	10000	431 5	•
49	2 6 11 2	No. of the control of the	479 3 958 6	4 8
101	2 7 11 0	210001	996 5	•

The Value of "	The price of the Ounce, or of Eleben Pence	ther thi	ng, being
0	1. s. d. f.	Value	l. s. d. f.
2	is 0 1 11 2	0. 3.	3 2 9 11 1
3	0 2 11 1	52	2 10 11 0
4	0 3 11 0	53	2 11 10 3
5	0 4 10 3	54	2 13 10 1
-		[56]	2 14 10 0
7 8	0 6 10 1	57	2 15 9 3
9	0 8 9 3	58	2 16 9 2
IO	0 9 9 2	59	2 17 9 1
II	0 10 9 1	60	2 18 9 0
12	0 11 9 0	61	2 19 8 3
13	0 12 8 3	62	3 0 8 2
14	0 14 8 1	64	3 2 8 0
16	0 15 8 0	65	3 3 7 3
17	0 16 7 3	66	3 4 7 2
18	0 17 7 2	67	3 5 7 1
19	0 18 7 1	68	3 6 7 0 3 7 6 3
20	1 0 6 3	70	3 7 6 3 3 8 6 2
-	-	71	3 9 6 1
22	1 1 6 2	72	3 to 6 o
24	1 3 60	73	3 11 5 3
25	1 4 5 3	74	3 12 5 2
26	I 5 5 2	80	3 18 4 0
27	1 6 5 1	[84]	4 2 3.0 4 8 1.2
[28]	1 7 5 0	100	4 8 1 2 4 17 11 0
30	1 9 4 2	[112]	5 9 8 0
31	1 10 4 1	200	9 15 10 0
32	I II 4 0	300	14 13 9
33	1 12 3 3	400	19 11 8
34	1 13 3 2	500	24 9 7
35	1 14 3 1	600	29 7 6 34 5 5
36	1 15 3 0	700	
37	I 16 2 3 I 17 2 2	900	39 3 4 44 I 3
39	1 18 2 1	1000	45 19 2
40	1 19 2 0	2000	97 18 4
41	2 0 1 3	3000	
42	2 1 1 2	4000	195 16 8
43	2 2 1 1	5000	244 15 10
44	2 3 I o 2 4 0 3	7000	293 15 0
45	2 4 0 3 2 5 0 2	8000	391 13 4
47	2 6 0 I	9000	449 12 6
48		10000	489 II 8
40	2 7 11 3	20000	979 3 4
50	2 7 11 3	120500	1003 12 11

1 2	The price of the	e Pound, Ell, Yard, her thing, being
The value or	Quace or other	be Bence.
100	1 s. 'd.	Value 1. 1s. de
	150 2 0: 110)	of st, is 2 11 0
17.	0 3	52 2 12 0 53 2 13 0
	9 4 9	54 2 14 0
	6 0 6 0	255 62 15 0
_	7 7 902	(56) 72 16 0
	8 1 0 0 0	57 8 2 17 9
1		59 2 19 0
	1 0 11 0	
1	2 0 12 9	61 3 1 0
	3 0 13 0	63 3 3 0
	0 45 90	64 3 04 9
	6 30 10 00	65 3 05 0
	7 0 17 0	66 3 6 9
	8 80 19 69	68 3 8 9
	0 0 1 0	60 3 9 0
2	79 1 11 1	79 3 10 9
	22 21 22 07	71 3 11 0
	4 4 4 9	73 3 13 9
	Q 21 85 0.7	74 3 14 9
0	26 01 16 0	75 83 15 9-
	27 11 27 08	[84] 84 4 9
	20 11 19 90	90 04 10 92
	1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	[112] of 10 0:
_	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	200 10 10 0
	1 01 15 Qo	300 36 10 9
	34 81 d4 Qui	100 20 0 Q
	36 11 16 0	600 39 10
	37 41 17 90	700 36 1 0
	38 11 18 90	800 40 10
	39 1 19 0 0 40: 42 10 0	1000 45 10 0
	4E 12 . SI Pos	2000 100 0
	42 62 621 900	1000 150 0 0
	43 62 43 800	1 4000 200 0 0
	44 \$2 4 000	6000 300 0 0
	46 2 6 0	7000 350 0 0
	47 32 874 00	8000 400 0
	48 72 984 000	2000 470 0
1	19 82 do 10	20000 1000 0

The Value of " "	Ounce, or Twelve	other thi	arthing.		The Value
05	1. s. d. f.	Value	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1. £	2
2 1	0 3 0 3	52	2 43	10	3
4	0 4 10	53	2 14	1 1 1 2	: 48
4 5 6	0 6 1 2	54	2 46	3 3	6
	0 7 13	57	2 17	2 0 2 I	7 8
789	0 8 2 0	58	2 19	2 2	9
10	0 10 2 2 0 II 2 1	59	3 01	3 0	11
11	0 11 2 3	61	3 2	3 1	12
13	0 13 3°I	62	3 93	3 2 3 3	13
14	0 15 3 3	64	1305	4 0	15
16	0 16 4 0	65	03 06	4.8	16
17	0 17 4 1	67	83 08	4.2	17
19	0 19 4 3	68	3 to	5:0	20
20	1 0 50	70	13 11	5 2	31
22	1 2 5 2	71	3 12	5 3	22
23	1 3 5 3	72	3 13	6 1	23
24		74	3 15	6 2	25
26	1 6 6 2			80	27
27	1 8 70	[84]	4 5	9 0 10 2	28
29	1 9 7 I		\$ 2	10	30
30	1 11 7 1	(112)		40	31
32	1 12 8 c	and the second second	The second secon	3	32
34	1 14 8 :	400	20 18	4	34 35
35	1 16 9			6	36
37	1 17 9	700	35 14		37 38
38	1 18 9	90		9	3.9
39 40	2 00 10	100		STREET, STREET, STREET,	40 4 I
41		2 300		1000	42
42	2 3 10	3 400	0 204	4	43
44	2 % 11	o 500	0 306	0	45
45	206 11	2 700	0 357	To the second second	46
47	2 7 11	3 800	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	6	48
48	CA CAS	1 1000	The second second second second	44	49

T (

Ĭ,	The	The price of	he Poun	d, Ell, Y.	ard,
	The Value of	Ounce, or other thing, being Emelbe Bence two Farthings.			to addition to
E	0 3	I. s. d. f.	Value	1. 8.	a.d
3	2	is 0 2 1 9	jof sil	is a 13	1 2
0	3	0 4 2 0	52	3 F4	2 2
2	-5.	0 5 2 2	54	2 16	320
3	6	0.7 3 153	[56]	2 19	4,0
1	7 8	0 8 4 9	\$7	2 19	482
2	9 ;	0 10 50	58	30	50
0	110	011 5 2	60	3 4	6.0
1	12	0 12 6 0	61	3. 3	6.2
3	13	0 13 6 2	63	3 4	750
0	250	0 15 7 3	64	3 6	8 0
1,2	17	9 17 8 3	66	3 8	9.0
13	18:	0 18 9 0	67	3 9	922
1	20	1 0 10 0	68	3 10	100
2	31	1 1 10 2	70	3 12	120
3 3	22	1 2 11 0	71 72	3 13	11 2
5 1	23	1 5 00	73	3 15	0.2
6 2	25	1 6 9 2	74	3 10	I D
6 0	26		80	4 3	472
9 0	28]	2 9 20	[84]	4 7	16 2
1 0	30	7 to 108	100	4 13	20 E
40	31	1, 12 3 2	(112)	5 16	81.E
3	32	1 14 4 2	300	10 B	6: 8
4:	34	1 15 50	400	20, 16	308
6:	35	1 16 502 3:17 600	500	26 p	300 8
7	37		700	36 9	278
8	38	3 19 700	900	41 19	48 8
9	40		1000	46 17 52 4	80 A
	4I	2 2 8 2	2000	-	414
6	42	2 3 9 0	3000	156 S 208 6	8()
2	44	2 5 10 0	5000	260 B	40.0
20	45	2 7 11.0		31¢ 10	
8	47	2 8 31 2		416 18	450
6	48	2 10 00	9000	468 15	01 4
	50		19300	520 16 1004 8	207

The Value of	Ounce,	ence	Pound er thin three;	l. s. d: f.	
2 i	0 3 2	1 0 3 2	5 5 1 1 1 5 2 5 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2 15 3 0 2 16 3 1 2 17 4 2 2 18 5 1	STATE OF STREET, STREE
7 8 9 10 11	0 7 5 0 8 6 0 9 6 0 10 7 0 11 \$	1 0 3 2 1	57 58 59 60	2 19 6 0 3 0 6 3 3 1 7 2 3 2 8 1 3 3 9 0	The second second second
12 13 14 15 26	0 12 9 0 13 9 0 14 10 0 15 11 0 17 0	0 1 2 10	61 62 63 64 65	3 4 9 9 9 5 10 2 3 6 11 1 3 8 0 0 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
19 19 20 21	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 2 1 0	67 68 69 70	9 ft 2 9 ft 3 9 ft 3 9 ft 4	-
23 24 25 26	7 5 7	10 3 2	71 72 73 74 75	3 17 6	2
274 283 29 30 318	E 12 1	0 5 2 1	[84) 90 100 [212]	4 25 7	0 1 0 0
32 33 34 35 36	1 15 1 16 1 17 1 18	2 1 0	300 400 500 600	# 18 9 21: 5 0 26: 11: 3 31: 17: 6	CO CO CO
37 38 39 40 41	5 4	3 3 4 2 5 I 6 0 6 3	2000	42 10 0 47 16 3 53 2 6 106 5 0	0000
42 43 44 45 46	2 4 2 5 2 6 2 8	7 2 8 1 9 0 9 3	7000	212 10 0	1/4 C. 1/4
47	2 110	0 0 0 0 0 3 1 2	1000	0 178 2 6	Sep. 25.

The Val	The price of	or oth	Poun her this	ng, bein	g g
Value	-	Commonwealth of	Africand Edition (Inc.)		d.
3	i. i. d.		alue f st, i	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	3
2	0 3 1	1	52	2 16	4
3 4	0 4 4	3	53	2 17	5
5	0 5 5	9	154	2 18	6
6	0 6 6	3	55		7
7	0 7 7	95.1	[36]	3 0	8
8	0 8 8	2	57	2 02	10
9	0 10 10		59	13 03	ia
11	0 11 11	60	60	-3 5	0
12	0 13 Q	a	61	3 06	I.
13	0 14 1	.0	62	3 7	2
14	ors a	6.0	63	3 9	4
15	0 16	6	65	3 10	5
16	81.0	66	66	3 TI	6
17	0 f9 6	67	167	3 12	7
19	1 0 7	4	68	3 43	8
20	4 4	50	69	83 14 83 15	19
21	1 5		170		10
22	1 3 10	7	71	43 16 23 18	a
23	1 4 11	7.7	72	3 19	10
24	1 7 1	14	74	4 10	2
126	1 8 2	75	75	84 II	30
27	9 9 3	0.8	90	C4 16	18
B28	1 10 4	Call	[84]		0
29	1 1	2001	100	4 17	6
30	1 12 6	C - 2 2 2	[112]	16 II	1
32	1	00:	200	10 16	18
133	11 191 9		300	16 15	O
134	1 16 10	400	400	21 13	4
135	1 17 11	300	500	27 II	8
36	1 19 0	-	-	-	4
37		Secretary of the second	700		
39		015	900		150,000
40	2 3 4	scol	1000	54 -3	4
41		Terramenter	2000	198 -6	-
42	2 5016		A REST TRANSPORT	162 fo	
4.3	2 6 7	2402		216 13	
44	2 7 8		6000	325 0	
45	2 9 10			375 3	1
47	2 16 771	T comments		415 16	The Party
18	2712010			487 10	
49	2 132 %	lou ou	10000	541 53	4
150	77 7 X 1 100 2	01/10	18000	1002 1	8

The Value of	The price of the Ounce, or o Chirtan 48	ther thi	arthing.
		Value	l. s. d. t.
3	0 3 3 3	of SI is	2 16 3 3
3 4	0 4 5 0	53	2 18 6 1
5	0 5 6 I	54	2 19 7 2
6	0 6 7 2	55	3 0 8 3
7	0 7 8 3	I 563	3 1 10 0
8	20 9 11 1	58	3 4 0 2
Ia	0 II 0 2	59	3 5 1 3
11	0 12 1 3	60	3 6 3 0
12	0 13 3 0	61	3 7 4 1
14	0 14 4 1	63	3 9 6 3
15	0 16 6 3	64	3 10 8 0
16	• 17 8 0	65	3 11 9 1
17	10 18 9 1	66	3 12 10 2
18	0 19 10 2 L 0 11 3	68	3 15 1 0
20	1 2 10	69	3 16 2 1
21	3 3 2 1	70	3 17 3 2
22	1 14 3 2	71	3 15 4 3
23	1 6 60	72 73	4 0 7 1
24	1 7 7 1	74	4 0 7 1
26	1 8 8 2	75	4 2 9 3
27	I 9 9 3	80	4 8 4 0
28		[84]	4 12 9 0
30	1 12 0 1	IOO	5 10 5 0
31	1 14 2 3	[112]	6 3 8 0
32	1 15 40	200	II o Io
33	1 16 5 1	300	16 II 3
34	The state of the s	500	27 12 1
35	7 70 00	600	33 2 6
37	2 0 10 I	700	38 12 11
38	2 1 11 2	800	44 3 4
39		1000	49 13 9 55 4 2
40	HE SECTION STATES AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	2000	110 8 4
42	STATE STATE OF TAXABLE PARTY.	3000	165 12 6
43		4000	220 16 8
44		5000	276 0 IO
45		7000	386 9 2
-	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY PARTY IN	8000	
47		9000	DEPOSIT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN
45		18200	

The Value	The price of to Ounce, or Chirteen 19c	other th	ing, be	ing
of	1. s. d. f.	Value	1. 5.	d. f.
2	ie 0 2 3 0	1 of 51	is 2 17	4 2
3	0 3 4 2	52	2 18	60
4	0 4 60	53	2 19	7 2
5	0 5 7 2	54	3 0	90
6	0 6 9 0	55	3 1	10 2
7	0 7 10 2	[56]	3 3	0 0
8	0 9 0 0	57	3 4	102
10	0 11 3 0	59	3 6	402
11	0 12 4 2	60	3 7	610
12	0 13 6 0	61	3 8	7 2
13	0 14 7 2	62	1 9	9.0
14	0 15 9 0	63	3 1o	10 2
IS	0 16 10 2	64	3 12	0 0
16	0 18 0 0	65	3 13	102
-17	0 19 1 2	66	3 14	300
18	1 0 3 0	67	3 15	4 2
19	1 1 4 2	69	3 16	600
21	1 3 72	70	3 18	7 2
122		71		10 2
23	1 5 10 2	72	3 19 4 I	0.0
24	1 7 00	73	4 2	1 2
25	I 8 T 2	74	4 3	3 0
26	1 9 3 0	75	4 4	402
27	1 to 4 2	80	4 10	0
[28]		[84]	4 14	6
29	1 12 7 2	90	5 1	3-1
30	I 13 9 0	[112]	6 6	60
-				
32	I 16 0 0	300	11 5	6
34	I 18 3 0	400	22 10	0
35	I 19 4 2	500	28 2	6
36	2 0 6 0	600	33 13	008
37	2 1 7 2	700	39 7	6
38	2 2 9 0	800	45 0	0
39	2 3 10 2	900	50 12	6
40	2 5 0 0	1000	56 5	0
		2000	112 10	0.1
42	2 7 3 0	3000	168 15	0
43	2 8 4 2	5000	225 0	0
45	2 10 7 2	-4 7557,000,000	281 5	0
46	2 11 9 0	7000	393 15	004
47	2 12 10 2	8000	450 0	6 7
48	2 14 . 0	9000	506 5	
49	2 15 1 2	10000	562 TO.	642
50	2 16 3 0	18000	1012 10	

					1	
1	Thev	The price of the	her thi	ing, being		The Value of
1	aluc of	Thirten Denc	e three	Farthings		due
1	2	1. s. d. f.	Value.	1. s. d. f.		0
1	224			is 2 18 5 t		2 i
1	a 30	0 3 5 1	5.2	2 19 7 0		3
1	-4	0 4 7 0	53	23 0 8 3		4
1	6	0 6 10 2	54	3 I IO 2		6
1		0 8 0 1	[56]	-3 4 2 0		7
1	7	0 9 2 0	057	23 5 33	н	181
1	9	0 10 3 3	58	03 6 9 2		9
1	IO	O II 5 2	59	13 07 711		10
1	II	0 12 7 1	60	3 8 9 10	П	11
1	12	0 13 9 0	61	23 9 10 3		12
1	13	0 14 10 3	62	3 11 0 2		13
1	14	0 17 2 1	64	3 13 40		15
1	16.	0 18 4 0	65	83 14 5 3		16
1	17	0 19 5 3	66	03 35 712	п	17
1	18	1 0 7 2	67	3 16 9 1		18
1	19	A 1 9 1	68	13 17 11 0		19
1	20		70	23 19 0 3	П	21
	er	The second secon	-	-	п	22
	22	1 6 4 1	71	24 12 6 0		23
1	24		73	4 3 73	П	24
	25	1 8 7 3	74	84 4 9 2	П	25
	26	1 9 9 2	75	04 15 10 1		26
	27		80			[28]
i	[28]		[84]		п	29
8	30	Mark Control of the C	100	5 14 7 0	П	30
	31		[112]	6 8 4 0		31
	32	-	200	11 9 2		32
	33		300			33
	34		490	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE		34
	35		500			36
	36		600	-	3	37
	37		800	BURNESS CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY		38
	38		900		2	39
1	40	THE RESIDENCE OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY	1000	57 5 10		40
	41		2000	114 11 8		
200	42		3000	COLUMN TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE P		42
4	43		THE LICENSESSEE		5	44
128	44	THE RESIDENCE OF LANDSCORE STATE OF STREET, SALES OF STRE	5000			45
	45		2000	Control of		46
	47		-	458 6 8		47
	48			515 12 6		48
	49		10000	572 18 4		50
	10	THE STATE OF THE SECOND STATE OF THE STATE O	17500	1002 12 1		

H	The price of	the Pour	d, Ell, Yard,
The Value of	Ounce or	other this ertæn 19e	ng, being
0	1. s. d.	Value	1. s. d.
2	iso 2 4 1	pof sti	is 2 19 6
3	0 3 6	52	3 0 8
4	0 4 8	53	3 1 10
5	0 5 10	54	3 4 2
6	0 8 2	[56]	3 5 4
7 8	0 9 4	57	3 6 6
9	0 10 6	58	3 7 8
10	0 11 8	59	3 8 10
11	O 12 TO	60	3 10 0
12	0 14 0	61	3 11 2
13	0 15 2	62	3 12 4
14	0 16 4	63	3 13 6
15	0 18 8	65	3 15 10
16	The second second	66	
17	1 1 0	67	3 17 0
19	1 2 2	68	3 19 4
20	I 3 4	69	4 0 6
21	1 4 6	70	4 1 8
22	1 5 8	71	4 2 10
23	1 6 10	72	4 4 0
24	I 8 0	73	4 5 2
25	1 10 4	74	4 6 4
-	111 6	.80	
27 [28	0	[84]	4 13 4
29	1 13 10	90	5 5 0
30	2 15 Oct	100	5 16 8
31	1 16 2	[113]	6 10 8
32	1 17 400	200	11 13 4
33	1 18 6	300 400	17 10 Q
34	2 0 10	500	23 6 8
36		600	25 0 0
37	The second secon	700	40 16 8
38	2 4 4	800	46 12 4
39	The second secon	900	
1 40		1000	30 20 82
41		2000	L16 13 4
42	The second secon	3000	175 0 0
44		\$000	-233 6 8
45	The state of the state of	6000	350 0 0
46		7000	408 6 8
47		8000	1 65 61
48	2 16 0	5000	
4.9	2 17 2	1000,0	583 6 8
150	2 18 4	17200	

0 17 9 3 0 19 0 0 1 0 2 1 1 1 4 2 1 2 6 3 1 3 9 0 1 4 11 1 1 6 1 2 1 7 3 3 1 8 6 0 1 9 8 1 1 10 10 2 1 12 0 3 1 13 3 0 1 14 5 1 1 15 7 2 1 16 9 3 1 18 0 0 1 19 2 1 2 0 4 2 2 1 6 3 2 2 9 0 2 3 11 1 2 5 1 2 2 6 3 3 2 7 6 0 2 8 1 2 9 10 2 2 11 0 3 2 12 3 0 2 13 5 1 2 14 7 2 2 15 9 3 2 17 0 0 2 18 2 1 2 19 4 2		T is
17 9 3 19 0 0 0 2 I I 4 2 2 6 3 3 9 0 4 II I 6 I 2 7 3 3 8 6 0 9 8 I I0 I0 2 I2 0 3 I3 3 0 I4 5 I I5 7 2 I6 9 3 I8 0 0 I9 2 I 0 4 2 I 6 3 2 9 0 3 II I 5 I 2 6 3 3 7 6 0 8 8 I 9 I0 2 II 0 3 II 0 0 1 II 0 1		1. 0000
9 3 0 0 2 1 4 2 6 3 9 0 II I 1 2 3 3 6 0 8 I 10 2 0 3 3 0 5 1 7 2 9 3 0 0 11 I 1 2 3 3 6 0 8 I 10 2 0 3 3 6 0 8 I 10 2 0 3 10 6 0 11 I 1 2 3 3 6 0 8 I 1 2 0 1 3 6 0 8 I 1 2 0 1 3 0 1 4 0 1 5 0 1 7 2 1 7 2	7 8 9 10 11 13 14 15 16	s. 2 3 4 5 1
	1 2 3 3 6 0 8 1 10 2 0 3 3 9 5 1 7 2 9 3 0 0	d. f.
64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 80 [84] 900 900 1000 2000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 7000 8000 7000 8000 8	55 [56] 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65	Value of 51 52 53
3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 7 5 5 6 6 11 17 23 29 35 41 47 5 5 7 8 9 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	farth l. is 3
17 18 19 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 3 6 6 6 7 8 8 10 10 0 11 3 12 5 13 7 14 5 16 6 17 1	being ping. s. d. o. 6 1 9 2 11 4 1

Yard.		-	James	1 EU	V1
ing	The Value of "	The price of	other th	ing. be	ing
tg.	Valu	Ounce, or other thing, being fourten Pence two Farthings			ings
d.f	10	1, s. d. f.	Value	1. 2.	
6 3	40	iso 2 5 0	of si	is 3 1	The state of the s
90	3	0 3 7 2	52	3 2	10 0
1 2		0 4 10 0	53	3 4	
3 3	5 6	0 6 0 2	54	3 5	3 0
60	6	0 7 3 0	55	100	
8 1	7 8	0 8 5 2	[56]	3 7	8 0
IO 2		0 9 8 0	58	3 3	
0 3	9	0 12 1 0	59	3 11	3 2
3.0	11	0 13 3 2	60	3 12	6 0
5 1	12	0 14 6 0	61	3 13	8 2
7 2	13	0 15 8 2	62	3 14	
0 0	14	0 16 11 0	63	3 16	The second second
2 1	IS	0 18 1 2	65	3 17	
4 2	16		66	-	10000
6 3	17	1 0 6 2	67	3 19	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE
90	18	1 2 11 2	68	4	The second second
II I	20	1 4 2 0	69	4 3	
-	21	I 5 4 2	70	4 4	7 0
3 3	22	1 6 70	71	4 5	9 2
8 1	23	1 7 9 2	72	4 7	
IO 2	24	I 9 0 0 I IO 2 2	73 74	4 5	
0 3	25	1 11 5 0	75	4 10	
0 0	-	I 12 7 2	80	4 10	The second second
90	27	NUMBER OF STREET	[84]	5 1	6
10 2 9 0	29	1 15 0 2	90	41.4	9
00	30	1 16 3 0	[112]	C. L. SANGE, CR.	10
6	31	1 17 5 2	-	13.07	
3	32	1 18 8 0	300		8 2 6
0	33	2 1 1 0	400	Contract of the Contract of th	4
9	35	2 2 3 2	500	S - 24 - 36 -	1 2
6	36	2 3 6 0	600		0
3	-37	2 4 8 2	700	42	10
9	-38	2 5 11 0	800	48	6 8
9 6	39	2 7 1 2 2 8 4 0	900	54	7 6
0	40	2 8 4 0 2 9 6 2	2000	60 I	8 4 6 8
6	42	2010 9 0	3000	The second second	100
0	43	. 2 11 11 2	4000	24I I	3 4
6	44	2 13 2 0	5000		1 8
6	45	2 14 4 2	6000	362 1	0 0
-	46	2 15 .7 0	7000	422 I	8 4
0600	47	2 16 9 2	8000	and the second second	6 8
8	48	2 18 0 0	9000	543 I	
6	49	2 19 2 2	16000		3 4
	-	1,3	I a		8 4

- 2

3

The Value	The price of the Ounce, or of Fourtan Den	ther this	ng, being
6		Value	1. s. d: f.
of 2	1. s. d. f. is o 2 5 2	of sili	
3	0 3 8 1	52	3 3 11 0
4	0 4 11 0	53	3 5 1 3
5	0 6 1 3	54	3 6 4 2
6	0 7 4 2	55	3 7 7 1
7	0 8 7 I	[56]	3 8 10 0
8	0 9 10 0	57	3 10 0 3 3 11 3 2
10	0 12 3 2	59	3 11 3 2 3 12 6 1
TI	0 13 6 1	60	3 13 9 0
12	0 14 9 0	61	3 14 11 3
13	0 15 11 3	62	3 16 2 2
14	0 17 2 2	63	3 17 5 1
15	0 18 5 1	64	3 18 8 o 3 19 10 3
16	0 19 8 0	66	
17	1 0 10 3	67	4 1 1 2 4 1
19	1 3 4 1	68	4 3 70
20	1 4 7 0	69	4 4 9 3
21	I 5 9 3	70	4 6 0 2
22	1 7 0 2	71	4 7 3 1
23	1 8 3 1	72	4 8 60
24	1 9 6,0	73	4 9 8 3
25	1 10 8 3	74 75	4 10 11 2
27		80	4 18 40
28		[84]	5 3 30
29	I 15 7 3	90	5 10 7 2
30	1 16 10 2	100	6 2 11 0
31	1 18 1 1	[112]	6 17 8 0
32	1 19 4 0	200	12 5 10
33	2 0 6 3 2 1 9 2	300	24 11 8
35	2 1 9 2 2 3 0 I	500	30 14 7
36		600	36 17 6
37		700	43 0 5
38	2 6 8 2	800	49 3 4
39		900	55 6 3
40	2 9 2 0	1000	61 9 2
41	- 4 3	100000000	
42		3000	184 7 6
43		5000	307 5 10
43	THE COLUMN TWO SECURED IN COLUMN TWO IN	6000	368 5 0
46	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	1 7000	430 4 2
47		8000	491 13 4
48	2 19 0 0	9000	553 2 6
49		10000	614 11 8
20	3 1 5 2	16300	1001 15

The Value of 2 m 4 me

rd g	The Value of "	The pri Ounc	e, o	r ot	e Pour her th	nd, BII, Y ing, bei	ard,
f.	0	1. 5.	d.		Value	1. s.	d.
1	2	is 0 2	6	201	of st	is 3 3	9
	3	0 3	9		52	3 5	0
1	4	0 6	3		53 54	3 6	6
	5	0 7	6		55	3 8	9
-		0 8	9		[56]	3 10	0
	7 8	0 10	0		57	3 11	3
ı	9	110	3		58	3 12	6
I	Io	0 12	6		59	3.13	9
	II	0 13	9		60	3 15	0
۱	12	0 15	0	1	61	3 16	3
١	13	0 16	3		62	3 17	6
	14	0 17	6	1	63	3 18	9
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39	2 9 6 3	900	57 3 9
40	2 10 10 0	1000	63 10 10
41	2 12 1 1	2000	127 1 8
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16	1 1 8 0	65	4 8 01
17	1 3 0 1	66	4 9 4
18	1 4 4 2	67	4 10 8 1
20	1 5 8 3	69	4 13 51
21	1 8 5 1	70	4 14 91
22	1 9 9 2	71	4 16 13
23	1 11 1 3	72	4 17 60
24	1 12 6 0	73	4 18 10 1
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4	2 6 0 2	400	27 1 8
15	2 7 4 3	500	33 17 1
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37	2 10 I I	700	47 7 11
38	2 11 5 2	900	54 3 4 60 18 9
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35 36		600	34 17 11
37			41 17 6
38	2 11 7 3 2 13 0 2	700	48 17 1
39	2 14 5 1	900	62 16 3
40	2 15 10 0	1000	69 15 10
41	2 17 2 3	2000	139 11 8
42	2 18 7 2	3000	209 .7 6
43	3 0 0 I 3 1 5 0 3 2 9 3	4000	279 3 4
45	3 1 5 0	5000	348 19 2
46	3 4 2 2	7000	418 15 0
47	2 18 7 2 3 0 0 I 3 I 5 0 3 2 9 3 3 4 2 2 3 5 7 I 3 7 0 0 3 8 4 3 3 9 9 2	8000	558 6 8
48	3 5 7 1	9000	CHARLES AND A SECOND SE
49	3 8 4 3	10000	628 2 6 697 18 4

d, ts	The Value of	Ounce, or	the Poun other this ntan 100	ng, being
f.	0	1. s. d.	Value	1. s. d.
1		is 0 2 10 ,	of st i	3 12 3
0	2 3	0 4 3	52	3 13 8
3		0 5 8	53	3 15 1
	4	0 7 I	54	3 16 6
	5	0 8 6	55	3 17 11
	-	0 9 11	[56]	3 19 4
	7	0 11 4	57	4 0 9
	. 8	0 12 9	58	4 2 2
	9	0 14 2	59	4 3 7
	IO	0 15 7	60	4 5 0
	-		61	4 6 5
	12	0 17 0	62	4 7 10
	13	0 19 10	63	4 9 3
	14	1 1 3	64	4 10 8
	16	1 2 8	65	4 12 I
	-	1 4 1	66	4 13 6
	17	1 5 6	67	4 14 11
	19	1 6 11	68	4 16 4
	20	1 8 4	69	4 17 9
	29	1 9 9	70	4 19 2
ı	22	I II 2	71	5 0 7
	23	1 12 7	72	5 2 0
	24	1 14 0	73	5 3 5
	25	1 15 5	74	5 4 10
	26	1 16 10	75	5 6 3
	27	1 18 3	80	5 13 4
	[28		[84]	5 19 0
	29	2 1 1 2 2 6	90	6 7 6 7 I 8
	30	2 3 11	[112]	7 18 8
	-	1	200	
	32	2 5 4 2 6 9	300	
	34	2 8 2	400	21 5 0 28 6 8
1	1 35	2 9 7	500	35 8 4
	36	2 11 0	600	
	37	2 12 5	700	49 11 8
	38	2 13 10	800	56 13 4
	39	2 15 3	900	
	40	2 16 8	1000	63 15 0 70 16 8
	41	2 18 1	2000	141 13 4
	42	2 19 6	3000	212 10 0
	43	3 0 11	4000	283 6 8
	44	3 2 4	5000	354 3 4
	45	3 3 9	6000	425 0 0
	46	3 5 2	7000	495 16 8
	A7	3 6 7	8000	566 13 4
	48	3 8 0	9000	637 10 0
	49	3 9 5	10000	708 6 8
	50	3. 10.10	114200	1005 16 8

The Value of " m + " 6	0	unc	e, 1	en	other the	ing,	bei	ng	
9	1.	S.	d.	f.	Value	. 1.	6.	d. 1.	1
2	is o	2	10	21		is 3	13	3 3	
3	0	4	3	3	52	3	14	9 0	
4.	0	5	9	0	53	3	16	2 1	
5	0	7	2	1	54	3	17	7 2	1
_	0		_ 7	2	-	-			
7	0	10	0	3	1 56]	4	0	6 0	
	0	11	6	0	57	4	3	4 2	
9	0	14	11	1 2	59	4	4	9 3	
0	0	15	9	3	60	4	6	3 0	
-	-	-		-1	61	. 4	7	8 1	1
12	0	17	8	0	62	4	9	1 2	
4	1		I	2	63	4	10	6 3	1
5	li	ı	6	3	64	4	12	0 0	1
6	1	3	0	0	65	4	13	5 1	
17	I	4	5	-	66	4	14	10 2	1
18	i	5	10	2	67	4	16	3 3	
19	1	7	3	3	68	4	17	9 0	
20	1	8	9	0	69	4	19	2 1	
21	1	10	2	I	70	5	0	7 2	1
22	1	11	7	2	71	5	. 2	0 3	1
23	1	13	0	3	72	5	3	6 0	
24	1	14	6	0	73	5	4	II 1	
25	1	15	II	I	74	5	6	4 2	
26	1	17	4	2	75	_ 5	7_	9 3	
7	1	18	9	3	80	5	15	0 0	
8]		0	3	0	[84]	6	0	9 0	
29	2	I	8	1	100	7	3	9 0	1
30	2 2	4	6	3	[112]	8	1	00	
-	-			-		. 14		6	1
12	2	6	0	0	300	21	7	3	1
33	2	7 8	10	1 2	400	28	15	0	
35	2	10	3	3	500	35	18	9	1
16	2	11	9	0	600	43	2	6	1
7	2	13	2	1	700	50	6	3	
37	2	14	7	2	800	57	10	0	
39	2	16	0	3	900	64	13	9	1
40	2	17	6		1000	71	17	6	
41	2	18	11	I	2000	143	15	0	1
12	3	0	4	2	3000	215	12	6	
13	3	I		3	4000	287	10	0	
14	3	3	3 8	0	5000	359	7	6	1
45	3	4	8	2	6000	431	15	6	
46	3	6	1		7000	503	12		1
7	3	7	6	3	8000	575	0	0	
48	3	9		0	9000	646	17	6	1
49	3	10	5	1	10000	718	15	0	1
0	! 3	II	. IO	2	114000	1000	5	795 40	000

alue		74			ence tw		-		
00	. 1.	S.	d.	f.	Value	1.	5.	d.	£
2	is o	2	11	0	of st	is 3	14	4	2
3	0	4	4	2	52	3	15	10	0
4	0	7	3	2	54	3	18	9	0
6	0	8	9	0	55	4	0	2	2
7	0	10	2	2	[56]	4	1	8	0
8	0	II	8	0	571	4	3	1	2
9	0	13	1	2	58	4	4	7	0
10	0	14	7	0	59	4	6	0	:
II	0	16	0	2	60	_ 4	7	6	-
12	0	17	6	0	61	4	8	II	:
13	0	18	11	2	62	4	10	5	(
14	I	0	5	0	63	4	11	IO	:
15	I	3	10		64	4	13	4 9	(
-	-	-	-	-	66	-		-	-
17	I	4	9		67	4	16	8	
10	1	7	8	2	68	4	19	2	
20	1	9	2	0	69	5	0	7	:
21	1	10	7	2	70	5	2	1	•
22	T	12	I	0	71	5	3	6	
23	I	13	6	2	72	5	5	0	
24	I	15	0	0	73	5	6	5	
25	i i	16	5	0	74	5	7	11	(
26	1	17	11	-	75	_ 5	9	4	-
27 [28]	1 2	19	4		[84]	6	16	8	
29	2	2	10	2	90	6	11	3	
30	2	3	9	ol	100	7	5	10	
31	2		2	2	[112]	8	3	4	
32	2	6	8	0	200	14	11	8	-
33	2	8	I	2	300	21	17	6	
34	2	9	7	0	400	29	3	4	
35	2	11	0		500	36	9	2	
36	2	12	6	-0	600	43	15	0	1.0
37	2	13	11	,2	700			10	
38	2 2	15	5	0	800	58	6		
39	2	18	10	0	1000	65 72	12	6	
41	2	19	9	2	2000	145	16	4	
42	3	i	- 3	-0	3000	218	15		-
43	3	2	8		4000	291	13	4	180
44	3	4	2		5000	364		8	
45	3	5	7	2	6000	437	10	0	- 9
46	3	7	1	0	7000	\$10	. 8	4	
47	3	. 3	6	2	8000	583	6	8	10
48	3	IO		0	9000	656	5	0	Act
49	3	11	S	0.61073	10000	729	,3	4	
50	. 3	12	II	0	13800	1005	5	0	

The Value of	O	und	ce,	or	the Pour other th sence the	ing.	bei	ng
90	1.	s.	d.	t.	Value	1.	s.	d. t.
2	is o	2	11	2,	of si	is 3	15	5 1
3	0	4	5	I	52	3	16	II o
4	0	5	11	0	53	3	18	4 3
5	0	7 8	4	3	54	3	19	10 2
6	-		-	-	55	4	1	4 1
7	0	10	4	I	[56]	4	2	10 0
8	0	11	3	3	57 58	4	4	3 3
10	0	14	9	2	59	4	5	9 2
11	0	16	3	1	60	4	7 8	3 1
-	0	17	- 9	-	61	4	10	-
12	0	19	2	3	62	4	II	2 3 8 2
14	1	0	8	2	63	4	13	2 1
15	I	2	2	I	64	4	14	8 0
16	1	3	8	0	65	4	16	1 3
17	1	5	1	3	66	4	17	7 2
18	1	6	7	2	67	4	19	1 1
19	1	8	1	1	68	5	0	7 0
20	I	9	7	0	69	5	2	0 3
21	1	11	0	3	70	5	_3	6 2
22	I	12	6	2	71	5	5	0 1
23	I	14	0	1	72	5	6	6 0
24	1 1	16	6	0,	73	5	8	11 3
25	1	18	5	3	74	5	9	5 2 11 1
-	-	-		- 1	75			-
27 28]	1 2	19	11	I	80	5	18	4 0
20 J	2	2	10	3	[84]	6	13	3 O
30	2	4	4	2	100		7	11 0
31	2	5	10	1	[112]	7 8	5	8 0
32	2	7	4	-0	200	14	15	10
33	2	8	9	3	300	22	3	9
34	2	10	3	2	400	29	11	8
35	2	11	9	1	500	36	19	7
36	2	13	3	0	600	44	7	6
37	2	14	8	3	700	51	15	5
38	2	16	2	2	800	59	3	4
39	2	17	8	1	900	66	11	3
40	2	19	, 2	3	1000	73	19	2
41	3	0	7	3	2000	147	18	4
42	3	2	1	2	3000	221	17	6
43	3	3	7	1	4000	295	16	8
44	3	5	I	0	5000	369	15	10
45	3	6	6	3	6000	443	15	0
46	3	-	0	2	7000	517	14	-
47	3	9	6	1	8000	591	13	4
48	3	11	. 0	0	9000	665	12	6
49	3	12	5	3	10000	739	11	8

g'l	The Value of	The pro	e or c	the Pour other thi htæn 100	ng, b	Yard, eing
f.	of	1. 5.	d.	Valne		s. d.
1	1 2	is o 3	0 1	of 51,		6 6
0	1 31	0 4	6	52		8 0
3	4	0 6	0	53	The Total of the Control of the Cont	9 6
2	1 5	0 7	6	54	4	2 6
1	6		0	The state of the s		-
0	7	0 10	6	[56] 57	4	4 0
3	8.	0 12	6	58		7 0
	9	0 15	0	59	4	8 6
	III	0 16	6	60		0 0
		0 18	0	61	4 1	1 6
	12	0 19	6	62		3 0
	14	II	0	63	4 1	4 6
	15	1 2	6	64		6 0
	16	1 4	0	65	4 1	7 6
	17	1 5	6	66		9 0
	18	1 7	0	67	5	0 6
	19	1 8	6	68	5	2 0
•	20	I IO	6	69 70	5	3 6
	21	-			-	_
	22	I 13	6	71 72	5	6 6
	23	1 16	0	73	3.	9 6
	24	1 17	6	74	along the same of	0 1
	26	1 19	0	75	of the second	2 6
	27	2 0	6	. 80	6	0 0
	[28]	2 2	0	[84]	6-	6 0
	29	2 3	6	90		5 0
	3.0	2 5	6	[112]		0 0
	31	-			8	8 0
	32	2 8	0	200	15	0 0
	33	2. 11	6	300	ALC: NO PERSON NAMED IN	0 0
	34	2 12	6	500	37-1	0 0
	36	2 14	0	600	45	0 0
	37	2 15	6	700	77. 14	-
	38	2.17	0	800	60	0. 0
	39	2 18	6	900	No and the second	10 0
	40	3. 0	0	1000	75	
	41	3, 1	6	2000	150	
	-42	3 3	0	3000	225	0 0
	4.3	3 4	6	4000	300	
	44	3 6	0	5000		0.0
	45	3 7	6	6000	450	
	-	3 9	0	7000		0 0
	47	3 10	6	8000	600	0. 0
	48	3 12	0	9000	the second second second	0 0
	50	3-13	6	10000	750	0.0

The Value	0	unc	e, en	or	other the	ing.	, be	ing			The Value of a m 4
0 30	l.	8,	d.	f.	Value.	1	. S.	d. f.		ı	of
	is o	3	I	01	of st	is 3	18	7 2		ı	2
3	0	4	7	2	52	4	0	20			3
4	0	6	8	0	53	. 4	1	8 2			4
6	0	7 9	3	2	54	4	3 4	9 2		ı	6
-	-			- 1	-	_		-		ı	-
7 8	0	10	9	2	[56]	4	7	4 0		ı	7
9	0	13	IO	2	58	4	9	50		ı	8
IQ	0	IS	5	0	59	4	10	II 2		ı	10
II	0	16	11	2	60	4	12	6 0		ı	11
12.	-	18	6	0	61	4	14	0 2		ı	-
13	I	0	0	2	62	4	15				12
14	I	1	7	0	63	4	17	1 2			14
15	I	3	I	2	64	4	18	8 0			15
16	I	4	8	0	65	5	0	2 2		ı	16
17	I	6	2	2	66	5	I	90		ı	17
18	I	7	9	0	67	S	3	3 2		ı	18
19	I	9	3	2	68	. 5	4	10 0		ı	19
20	I	IO	10	0	69	5	6	4 2		ı	20
21	1	12	4	2	70	5	7	11 0			21
22	1	13	11	0	71	5	9	5 2		ı	22
23	I	15	5	2	72	5	11	00		ı	23
24	I	17	6	2	73	5	12	6 2		ı	24
25	2	0	I	0	74 75	5	15	7 2		П	25
-	-		-	-	80	6	-			1	-
27 [28]	2 2	3	7 2	2	[84]	6	3	40		ı	27 [28]
29	2	4	8	2	90	6	18	90		П	29
30	2	6	3	0	100	7	14	20		ı	30
31	2	7	9	2	[112]	8	I2	8 0		ı	31
32	2	9	4	0	200	IS	8	4		ı	32
33	2	Io	IO	2	300	23	2	6			33
34	2	12	. 5	0	400	30	16	- 8			34
35	2	13	11	2	500	38	10	10			35
36	2	15	6	0	600	46	5	0			36
37	2	17	0	2	700	53	19	2			37
38	2	18	7	0	800	61	13	4		ı	38
39	3	. 0	I	2	900	69	7	6			39
40	3	I	8	0	1000	77	A	8	13		40.
41	3	3	_ 2	2	2000	154	3	4			-
42	3	4	9	0	3000	231	5	8	- 3		42
43	3	- 6	10	2	4000	308		4			43
44	3	7 9	4	2	6000	462		0			45
45	3	10	II	0	7000	539		8			46
46	-	200		-1	8000	616		4			47
47	1 3	12	5	0	9000	693	15	0			48
48	3	15	6	2	10000	770	16	8	119		49
49	-	17	- 1	3	13000		1		- 6		1 50

The C	e Pound, Ell, Yard, ther thing, being en Pence. Value
	ete

The Value of	Ounce, or other	her thir	g, being
0	Mineten Pen	Zalue	l. s. d.f.
5	is 0 3 3 0		5 4 2 10 2
3	0 4 10 2	52	4 4 6 0
4	0 6 6 0	53	4 6 1 2
5	0 8 I 2	54	4 7 9 0
_	0 9 9 0	55	4 9 4 2
7 8	0 11 4 2	[56]	4 11 00
9	0 13 0 0	57	4 12 7 2
Io	0 14 7 2	58	4 14 3 0
11	0 17 10 2	60	4 17 60
12	0 19 6 0	61	4 19 1 2
13	1 1 1 2	62	5 0 90
14	1 2 9 0	63	5 2 4 2
15	1 4 4 2	64	5 4 00
16	1 6 0 0	65	5 5 7 2
17	1 7 7 2	66	5 7 3 0
19	1 9 3 0	67	5 % 10 2 5 10 6 0
02	1 12 6 0	69	5 12 12
21	1 14 1 2	70	5 13 90
22	1 15 9 0	71	5. 15 4 2
23	1 17 4 2	72	5 17 00
24	1 19 00	73	5 18 7 2
25	2 0 7 2	74	6 0 3 0 6 1 10 2
-	-	75	
27	2 3 10 2	[84]	6 10 0
29	2 7 1 2	90	7 6 3
30	2 8 9 0	100	8 2 6
31	2.10 4 2	[112]	9 2 0
32	2 12 0 0	200	16 5 0
33	2 13 7 2	300	24 7 6
34	2 15 3 0	100	32 10 0 40 12 6
36	2 18 6 0	600	48 15 0
37	3 0 1 2	700	56 17 6
38	3 1 90	800	65 0 0
39	3 3 4 2	900	73 2 6
40	3 5 00	Looo	81 5 0
41	3 6 7 2	1 2000	162 10 0
42	3 8 3 0	3000	243 15 0
43	3 9 10 2	4000	325 0 0 406 5 0
45	3 11 6 0	4000	466 5 0
46	3.14 90	7008	568 15 0
47	3 16 4 2	8000	650 0 0
48	3 18 00	9000	731 5 0
49	19 49 7 2	10000	812 10 °
50	4 1 30	12306	999 7 6

		e i spinole est	5		
gs gs	The Value of	Ounce, or	other this enty Per	ng, bein	g
1. f.	6	1. s. d.	Value		1.
0 2	2	is 0 3 4	of st	is 4 5	0
6 0	3	0 5 0	52	4 6	8
1 2	4	0 6 8	53	4 8	4
9 0	5	0 8 4	54	4 11	8
4 2	6		1		4
2	7	0 11 8	[56]	4 13	0
2	8	0 13 4 0 15 0	58	4 16	8
2	9	0 16 8	59	4 18	4
0	11	0 18 4	60	5 0	O
2	12	100	61	SI	8.
0	13	1 1 8	62	5 3	4
2	- 14	1 3 4	63	5 5	0
0	15	1 /5 0	64	5 6	8
2	16	1 6 8	65		_
0	17	1 8 4	66	5 10	8
2	18	1 10 0	67	5 13	4
0	19	1 11 8	69	5 15	0
0	20	I IS O	70	5 16	8
2	-	1 16 8	71	5 18	4
0	22	1 18 4	72	6 0	0
	24	2 0 0	73	6 I	8
	25	2 1 8	74	6 3	4
	26	2 3 4	75	6 5	0
	27	2 5 0	80	6 13	4
	[28	1 2 6 8	[84]	7 0	0
	29	2 8 4 2 10 0	100	7 10	8
	30	2 11 8	[LI2]	9 6	8
	-	2 13 4	100	26 13	4
	32	2 15 0	300	25 0	0
	34	2 16 8	400	33 6	8
	1 35	2 18 4	500	41-13	4
	36	3 0 0	600	50 0	0
	37		700	58 6	8
	38	3 3 4	800		4
	39		900	75 0	8
	41		2000	83 6	4
	-		-	-	
	42		4000	333 6	8
	43	THE RESERVE TO SECURE	5000	St. 1 St.	4
	45	CALL US BY TRUE	6000		
	46		7000		8
	47		8000	666 13	4
	48	4 0 0	9000	7500 0	
	6 49	4 1 8	10000		
	€ 50	4 3 4	12000	1000 0	10

The Value of	Ounce, or of Ewenty Den	ther th	ing, being farthings
le of	1. s. d. f.	Value	l. s. d. r.
2	iso 3 5 0		S 4 7 1 2
3	0 5 1 2	52	4 8 10 0
4	0 6 10 0	53	4 IO 6 2 4 I2 3 0
6	0 10 3 0	54	4 13 11 2
7	0 II II 2	156]	4 15 8 0
8	0 13 8 0	57	4 17 4 2
9	0 15 4 2	58	4 19 1 0
10	0 17 1 0 0 18 9 2	59	5 0 9 2 5 2 6 0
11		61	5 4 2 2
12	I 0 6 0	62	5 5 11 0
14	1 3 11 0	63	5 7 7 2
15	I 5 7 2	64	5 9 40
16	I 7 4 0	65	5 11 0 2
17	1 9 0 2	66	5 12 9 0 5 14 5 2
18	I 10 9 0	68	5 14 5 2 5 16 2 0
19	I 14 2 0	69	\$ 17 10 2
21	I 15 10 2	70	5 19 7 0
22	1 17 7 0	71	6 I 3 2
23	1 19 3 2	72	6 3 0 0
24	2 1 0 0	73	6 4 8 2
25	2 2 8 2	. 75	6 8 1 2
-	2 6 1 2	80	6 16 8
27	2 7 10 0	[84]	7 3 6
29	2 9 6 2	90	7 13 9 8 10 10
30	2 11 3 0	[112]	9 11 4
31		200	17 I 8
32	2 14 8 0	300	25 12 6
33	2 18 1 0	400	34 3 4
35	2 19 9 2	500	42 I4 2
36	3 1 60	600	
37	3 3 2 2	800	59 15 10
38	3 4 11 0	900	76 17 6
40	3 8 4 0	1000	85 8 4
41	3 10 0 2	2000	170 16 8
42	3 11 9 0	3000	256 5 0
43	3 13 5 2	4000	341 13 4 427 1 8
44	3 16 10 2	5000	512 10 0
45	3 18 7 0	7000	597 18 4
-	4 0 3 2	8000	CHARLES THE PARTY OF THE PARTY
47		9000	768 15 0
49	0 -	10000	

The Value of "	Qunc	e, or	the Poun other thi Ewent	ng, beir	ıg
0	1. 8.	d.	Value	1. 5.	d.
31	iso 3	6 1	of sty	is 4 9	3
3	0 5	3	52	4 11	0
4	0 7	0	53	4 12	9
5	0 8	9	54	4 14	6
6	0 10	6	55		-
7 8	0 12	3	[56]	4 18	
	0 14	0	57	4 19 5 I	6
9	0 15	9	59	5 3	3
11	0 19	3	60	5 5	0
	1 1	0	61	5 6	9
12	I 2	. 9	62	. 5 8	6
14	I 4	6	63	5 10	3
15	I 6	3	64	5 12	0
16	1 8	0	65	5 13	9
17	1 9	9	66	5 15	6
18	1 11	6	67	5 17	3
19	I 13	3	68	5 19	9
20	1 15	9	70	6 2	6
21					-
22	1 18	6	71 72	6 4	3
23	2 2	3	73	6 7	9
25	2 3	9	74	6 9	6
26	2 5	6	75	6 11	3
27	2 7	3	80	7 0	. 0
[28]	2 9		[84]	7 7	0
29	2 10	9	1 90	7 17	6
30	2 12	6	IOO	9 16	0
31	2 14	3	[112]		0
32	2 16	0	200	17 10	-0
33	2 17	6	400	26 5 35 0	0
34	3 1	3	500	43 15	0
36	3 3	0	600	52 10	0
37	3 4	9	700	61 5	0
38	3 6	6	800	70 0	0
39	3 8	3	900	78 15	0
40	3 10	0	1000	87 10	0
41	3 11	9	2000	175 0	0
42	3 13	6	3000	262 10	0.
43	3 15	3	4000	350 0	0
44	3 17	0	5000	437 10	0.0
45	3 18	8	7000	525 0 612 10	0
-		-		-	-
47	4 2 4	3	9000	700 0	
49	4 4	9	10000	787 10	0
50	4 7	6	11000	962 10	

The Value of	Ounce, or	other th	ing, being arthings.
30	1. s. d. f.	Value	l. s. d. f.
2	80 3 7 O	of si	is 4 II 4 2
3	0 5 4 2	52	4 13 2 0
4	0 7 2 0	53	4 14 11 2
5	0 8 11 2	54	4 16. 9 0
6		55	4 18 6 2
7 8	0 12 6 2	[56] 57	5 0 40
9	0 16 1 2	58	5 3 11 0
IO	0 17 11 0	59	5 5 8 2
11	0 19 8 2	60	5 7 60
12	I I 6 0	61	5 9 3 2
13	1 3 3 2	62	5 11 10
14	I S I O	63	5 12 10 2
15	1 6 10 2	64	5 14 8 0
16	1 8 8 .0	65	5 16 5.2
17	I 10 5 2	66	5 18 3 0
18	I 12 3 0 I 14 0 2	67	6 0 0 2 6. I IQ
19	1 15 10 0	69	6 3 7 2
21	I 17 7 2	70	6 5 50
22	1 19 5 0	71	6 7 2 :
23	2 1 2 2	72	6 9 00
24	2 3 0 0	73	6 10 9 :
25	2 4 9 2	74	6 12 7
26	2 6 7 0	75	6 14 4 2
27	2 8 4 2	[84]	7 3 4 7 10 6
[28]	2 10 2 0	1 90	8 I 3
30	2 13 9 0	100	8 19 2
31	2 15 6 2	[112]	10 0 8
32	2 17 4 0	200	17 18 4
93	2 19 1 2	300	26 17 6
34	3 0 11 0	400	35 16 8
35	3 2 8 2	600	44 IS 10. 53 IS 0
3.6		-	
37	3 6 3 2	790	62 14 2 71 13 4.
38	3 8 1 0	900	80.12 6
39	3 LI 8 0	1000	89 11 8
41	3 13 5 2	2000	179 3 4
-	3. 15 3 0	3000	268 15 0
42	3 17 0 2	4000	358 6 8
44	8 18 10 0	5000	447 18 4.
45	4 0 7 2	6000	537 10 6
46	4 2 50	7000	
47	4 4 2 2	8000	716.13 4
48	4 6 00	9000	806. 5 0
49	4 7 9 2	10000	985. 8 4

The Value of	The price of the Ounce, or o	ther thu	ng, being	4
ue o	1. s. d.	Value	1. s. d.	
	iro 3 8 1		4 13 6	
2	0 5 6	52	4 15 4	
3 4	0 7 4	53	4 17 3	- 1
5	0 9 2	54	4 19	
6	0 11 0	55	5 0 10	-
7	0 12 10	[56]	5 2 8	
8	0 14 8	57	5 6	9
9	0 16 6	59	50 100 100 100 100 100	1
IO	1 0 2	60		Ď
	I 2 0	61	5 11 1	0
12	1 3 10	62	5 13	8
14	1 5 8	63		5
15	1 7 6	64		1
16	1 9 4	. 65		2
17	1 11 2	66	the same of the sa	0
18	I 13 0	67		8
19	1 14 10	69		6
21	1 18 6	70	6.8	4
22	2 0 4	71	6.10	2
2.3	2 2 2	72	6 12	•
24	2 4 0	73		0.
25	2 5 10	74	6 15	8
26		75		-
27 128	2 9 6	[84]	7 6	8
29	2 2 200	90	8 5	0
30	2 15 0	100	9 3	4
31	2 16 10	[113]	10 5	4
32	2 18 8	200	18 6	8
33	3 0 6	300	27 10.	0
34	3 2 4 3 4 2	500	36 13	8
35		600	55 0	0
37		700	-	1
38	The second secon	800		8
3.9	3-11 6	900	82 10	0
40	3 13 4	1000		4-
41		2000	183 6	8.
42		3 000	275 0	0
43		4000		4
45		6000	ALTONOMY TO SERVICE AND ADMITTALS OF	8
46	4 4 4	7000		4
47		8000		8
4.8	4 8 0	9000	825 0	0
45	4 9 10-	10000	916 13	46
1 50	4 11 8.	111000 M		8

0 15 0 0 0 16 10 2 0 18 9 0 1 0 7 2 1 2 6 0 1 4 4 2 1 6 8 0 1 8 1 2 1 10 0 0 1 11 10 2 1 13 9 0 1 15 7 2 1 17 6 0 1 19 4 2 2 1 3 0 2 3 1 2 2 5 0 0 2 6 10 2 2 8 9 0 2 10 7 2 2 12 6 0 2 14 4 2 2 16 3 0 2 18 1 2 3 1 0 0 3 1 10 2 3 3 9 0 3 5 7 2 3 7 6 0 3 9 4 2 3 11 3 0 3 15 10 2 3 15 0 0 3 16 10 2 3 18 9 0 4 0 7 2
16 10 2 18 9 0 0 7 2 2 6 0 4 4 2 6 8 0 8 1 2 10 0 0 11 10 2 13 9 0 15 7 2 17 6 0 19 4 2 1 3 0 3 1 2 5 0 0 6 10 2 8 9 0 10 7 2 12 6 0 14 4 2 16 3 0 18 1 2 0 0 0 1 10 2 3 9 6 5 7 2 7 6 0 9 4 2 11 3 0 13 1 2 15 0 0 16 10 2 18 9 0
10 2 9 0 7 2 6 0 4 2 8 0 1 2 0 0 10 2 9 0 7 2 6 0 4 2 3 0 1 2 0 0 10 2 9 0 7 2 6 0 4 2 3 0 1 2 0 0 1 2 9 0 7 2 6 0 4 2 9 0 7 2 6 0 4 2 9 0 7 2 6 0 4 2 9 0 7 2 6 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8
57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 80 [84] 90 100 600 700 800 900 1000 2006 3000 4000 9000 1000
\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$
6 8 10 12 14 16 18 0 1 13 15 16 18 0 17 8 7 10 17 5 12 0 0 7 15 10 5 0
10 9 7 6 4 3 1 1 0 1 0 9 7 6 4 4 3 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

The Value of	Ounce or ot	he Pound, Ell, Yar her thing, being the the Bence.	rd,
6		A PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	ion;
	l. s. d.	of stris 4 17	
2	0 5 9	A STATE OF S	4
4	0 7 8	53 5 E	7
5	0 9 7		6
6	0 11 6		5
7	0 13 5	[56] 5 7	4
8	0 15 4	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	3 2
9	0 19 2	59 5 13	1
LI	1 1 1	A THE CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF	0
12	I 3 0	ALC: A PERSON OF A CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF	1
13	1 4 11		0
14	1 6 10		8
15	1 10 8		7
-	1		6
17	1 12 7	67 6 8	5
19	1 16 5	68 6 10	4
20	1 18 4	69 6 12	3
21	2 0 3	70 6 14	2
22	2 2 2	71 6 16	1
23	2 4 1	72 6 18 73 6 19 1	O
24	2 7 11	- E 100 Company of the Section 100 Company of	10
26	2 9 10	75 7 3	9
27	2 11 9	80 7 13	4
£ 28		[84] 8 1	0
29	2 15 7	90 8 12	6
30	2 19 5	[112] 10 14	8
32	3 1 4	200 19 3	-
33	3 3 3	300 28 15	0
34	3 5 2	400 38 6	8
35	3 7 1	500 47 18 600 57 10	4
-			Obs.
37	3 IO II -	700 67 I 800 76 I3	8
39	3 14 9	900 86 5	0
40	3 16 8	1000 95 16	8
41	3 18 7	2000 191 13	4
42		3000 287 10	0
44	The second of the second of the second of the	4000 383 6	8
45	4 4 4	5000 479 3 6000 575 0	4
46		7000 670 16	8
47	4 10 I	8000 766 13	4
48	1 4 12 0	9000 862 10	0
49	4.13 II	10000 958 6	8
100	4 15 10	10500 1006 5	0

M

The Value	Ounce, or o	he Pound, Ell, Yard, ther thing, being two Farthings.
0	k d. d245	Value I. d. d. f.
2	50 3 T1 0	(of stfis 4 19 10 2
3	20 05 10 2	52 3 1 10 o
4	10 17 10 0	53 5 3 9 2
5	10 19 9 2	54 5 5 9 0
6	20 11 90	1 2
7	0 13 8 2	[56] 5 9 80
9	0 15 8 0	57 5 11 7 2
10	0 19 70	59 25 15 6 2
11	1 1 6 2	60 5 17 6 0
12	1 23 600	67 5 19 5 2
13	1 15 5 2	62 6 1 5 0
14	107 50	63 6 3 4 2
15	1 9 4 2	64 6 5 4 6
16	1 41 40	65 6 7 3 :
17	1 43 3 2	66 6 9 3 6
18	1 17 2 2	68 6 13 2
20	1 19 20	69 6 15 1
21	12 01 12	70 6 17 1
22	2 3 10	71 6 19 0
29	82 05 672	72 7 1 0
24		73 7 2 11
25	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	74 7 4 11
26	2 10 11 0	75 7 6 16
[28]	2 12 10 2	1847 8 4 6
29	2 16 9 2	[84] 8 4 6 90 8 16 3
30	2 48 90	100 9 15 10
31	43 0 B 2	[112] To 19 4
32	83 8 806	200 19 91 8
39	23 84 9-1	300 29 7 6
34	3 6 90	400 39 3 4
35	3 8 6 2	500 48 19 2
36	-	
37	13 72 5 2	700 68 10 10 800 78 6 8
39	3 46 402	900 188 2 6
40	3 38 400	1000 97 18 4
41	14 13 302	2000 195 16 8
42	04 7 2 300	3000 293 15 0
49	34 64 22	4000 391 13 4
44	4 6 2 0	5000 489 11 8
45	4 28 12	6000 587 10 0
46	4 TO T C	7000 685 8 4
47	4 12 6 2	8000 783 6 8
48	4 14 0 0	10000 979 3 4
50	4 15 11 2	10300 1008 10 10

The Value	The Price of r Ounce, or o	he Pound, Ell, Yard, ther thing, being Shillings.
e of	1. s. d.	Value 1. s. d.
2	iso 4 0 1	of cuis \$ 2 0
3	0 6 0	52 5 4 0
4	080	53 5 6 6
5	0 10 0	54 5 8 0
		56 5 12 0
7 8	0 14 0	57 5 14 0
9	0 18 0	58 5 16 0
10	100	59 5 18 0
11	1 2 0	60 6 0 0
12	1 4 0	61 6 2 0
13	1 6 0	62 6 4 0
14	1 10 0	64 6 8 6
16	1 12 0	65 6 10 0
17	1 14 0	66 6 12 0
18	1 16 0	67 6 14 0
19	1 18 0	68 6 16 0
20	2 0 0	70 7 0 0
	The state of the s	
22	2 4 0-	71 7 2 0
24	2 6 0	73 7 6 0
25	2 10 0	74 7 8 0
- 26	2 12 0	
27	2 14 0	76 7 12 0
[28]	2 2 2 O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	
30	2 18 0	1841 8 8 0
31	3 2 0	100 10 0 0
32	-	[112] 11 4 4
33	3 4 9	200 20 0 0
34	3 8 0	300 30 0 0
35	3 10 0	400 40 0 0
-36	3 12 0	
37	3 14 0	600 60 0 0
39	3 16 0	700 70 0 0 800 80 0 0
40	4 0 0	900 90 0 0
41	4 2 0	1000 100 0 0
42	4 4 0	2000 200 0 0
43	4 6 0	3000 300 0 0
44	4 8 0	4000 400 0 0
45	4 10 0	5000 500 0 0
46	4 12 0	I make the same of
47	4 14 800	7000 700 0 0 8000 800 0 0
149	4 16 0	9000 900 0 0
150	5 0 0	10000 1000 '0 0

he Value of " "	Ounce, or	other th	ing, beir	00]
9	l. s. d.	Value	1, 8	d.
3	0 6 3	of 51	is 5 6	3
3	0 6 3	52	5 8	4
4 5	0 10 5	54	5 12	5
6	o 12 6	55	5 14	7
7	0 14 7	[56]	5 16	8
8	0 16 8	57	5 18	9
10	1 0 10	59	6 0	IO II
11	I 2 II	60	6 5	0
12	1 5 0	61	6 7	1
13	I 7 I.	62	6 9	2
15	I II 3	64	6 13	3 4
16	I 13 4	65	6 15	5
17	I IS S	66	5 17	6
18	1 17 6	67	6 19	7 8
20	1 19 7	69	7 1 7 3	9
21	2 3 9	70	7 5	IO
22	2 5 10	171	7 7	11
23	2 7 11	72	7 10	0
25	2 10 0	73 74	7 12 7 14	2
26	2 14 2	75	7 16	3
27	2 16 3	76	7 18	4
28] 29	3 0 5	[84]	8 6	8
30	3 2 6	90	9 7	4
31	3 4 7	100	10 8	4
32	3 6 8	[112]	11 13	4.
33	3 8 9 3 10 10	300	20 16	8
35	3 12 11	400	41 13	4
36	3 IS 0	500	52 I	8
37	3 17 1	600	62 10	0
38	3 19 2 4 I 3	700	72 18	4 8
40	4 3 4	900	93 15	0
41	4 5 5	1000	104 3	4
42	4 7 6	2000	208 6	8
43	4 9 7 4 II 8	4000	312 10 416 13	0 4
44	4 13 9	5000	520 16	8
46	4 15 10	6000	625 0	0
47	4 17 11	7000	729 3	4
48	200	8000	833 6 937 10	8
50	5 2 1	9000		4

The Value of	The price of Ounce, or Ewo Sh	ot	her th	ing,	bei	ng ce.
0	I. s. d.	1	Value	CI.	5.	d.
2	iso 4 4 1		of si	is s	IO	6
3	0 6 6	1	52	5	12	8
4	0 8 8		53	5	14	10
5	0 10 10		54	5	17	0
6	0 I 3		55	5	19	2
7	0 15 2		[56]	6	I	4
8	0 17 4		57	6	.3	6
9	0 19 6	. 1	58	6	5	8
10	1 1 8	-	59	6	7	10
11	1 3 10	- 3	60	6	10	0
12	1 6 0		61	6	12	2
13	I 8 2		62	6	14	4
14	I 10 4		63	6	16	6
IS.	I 12 6	1	64		0	IO
16		1	_	7		10
17	1 10 10		66	7	3	0 2
18	1 19 0		68	7 7	5	4
19	2 1 2 2 3 4		69	7	7 9	6
20 2I	2 5 6		70	7	II	8
			71	-	13	IO
22	2 7 8 2 9 Io		72	7 7	16	0
23	2 I2 0		73	1 7	18	2
25	2 14 2	1	74		0	4
26	2 16 4		75		, 2	6
27	2 18 6	-	76	8	.4	8
28]	3 0 8		80	8		
29	3 2 10		[84]		2	4
30	3 5 0		90		15	0
31	3 7 2	- 1	100	IO	16	8
32	3 9 4		[112]	12	2	3
33	3 II 6	13	200	21	13	4
34	3 13 8		300	32	10	0
35	3 15 10		500	43	6	8
36	3 18 0			54	3	4.
37	4 0 2		600		0	0
38	4 2 4		700		16	8
39	4 4 6 8	-	900			400
40	4 8 10	4	1000		10	8
-		3		-	1	1
42	4 11 0	11	2000	216	13	4
43	4 13 2	13	3000 4000	325 433	6	8
45	4 17 6	02	5000	541	13	4
46	4 19 8	1	6000	650	0	0
-	Marin C (2.3) 2/16	9.		-	-	San San San San
47	5 4 0	90	7000	758		8
49	5 6 2	60	9000	975	.,	4
50	5 8 4	315	9200			4

The Val	The pri	e, or	the Pour other th lings th	ing, be	Yard, ing ence.
8	CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	1	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	Here 40	THE PERSON
of "	l. s. is o 4	d.	Value of si	is (I	d.
2	0 6	9	of 51	is 5 1	
4	0 9	0	53	5 19	
m 45 400	OII	3	54	6	1 6
-	0.13	6	55		9
7 8	0 15	9	56		6 0
	0 18	3	57	6 1	8 3
9	I 2	6	52	6 1	
11	1 4	9	60	6 1	
12	1 7	0	61	6 1	
13	1 9	3	62	6. 1	9 6
14	1 11	6	63	Control of the Contro	1 9
16	1 16	0	65		4 0
-	1 18	3	66	-	8 6
17	2 0	6	67	7 10	
19	2 2	9	68	.7 1	3. 0
20	2 5 2 7	0	69	7 1	
21	-	3	70	7 1	-
22	2 9	6	71 72	7 1	9 9
23	2 14	0	173		3
25	2 16	3	74	.8	6
26	2 19	-	75		9
27	3.0	9	76	8 I	
281	3 3	3	77		3 3.
30	3 7	6	[84]		0
11	3 9	9	90	IO :	6
32	3 12	•	100	11 5	
330	3 14	6	[112]	12 13	
34	3 18	9	300	33 1	
6	4.4	0.	400		0
37	4 3	3	500	56	0
38	4 5,	6	600	67 10	0
39	4 7	9	700	78 1	
40	4 10	3	900	90	0
t1		-	1000	112 10	
420	4 14	6 9	2000	225	B
43 ₃	4 19	0	3000	337 10	0
45	3 Y	3	4000	450.	0
46	5 3	6	5000	562 10	The second of
47	\$ 5	9	6000	675	
40	and the second second	9	7000	787 10	P. C. V. St. (1985)
19	5 10	3	8000	900	CHOCK SOUTH

The Value of a 4 4 6

7 8

9 10

The Value of	Ounce. or	lin	gs Fo	ar Pence.
30	1. s. d.		alue	1. s. d.
2	iso 4 8	F		6 1 4
3	0 7 0		52	6 3 8
4	0 9 4		54	6 6 0
6	0 11 8		. 55	6 8 4
			[56]	6 10 8
7 8	0 16 4		57	6 13 0
9	1 1 0		58	.6 15 4
10	1 3 4		59	6 17 8
11	1 5 8		60	7 0 0
12	1 8 0		61	7 2 4
13	1 10 4		62	7 4 8
14	I 12 8	1	63	7 7 0 7
15	T 12 0		65	7 9 4 7 11 8
16	1 17 4	-	66	7 14 0
17	4	-	67	7 16 4
18	2 2 0		68	7 18 8
20	2 6 8		69	8 1 0
21	2 9 0		70	8 3 4
22	2 11 4		71	8 5 8
23	2 13 8	1	72	8 8 0
24	2 16 0	1	73	
25	2 18 4	1	74	
26		-	-	
27			76	
[28	- 0		80	
30	1	13	[84]	
31	3 12 4		90	
32	3 14 8		100	11 13 4
33	A Committee of the comm		[112]	13 1 4
34	3 19 4	9	200	
35		18	400	The state of the s
36	4 4 0	-	1-	
37		1	500	1 30 0
38			700	81 13 4
35		1	800	
41		40	900	A COLUMN TO A STATE OF THE STAT
4:		1	1000	COLUMN TOWNS THE PARTY OF
43		-	2000	Committee of the Commit
44	ALCOHOLOGY TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	dog	3000	350 0 0
4		100	4000	
40	5 7 4	1	500	
4	7 5 9 8	1	600	CONTRACTOR TO MAKE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY
4		1	700	CONTROL SERVICE AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY.
4	5 14 4	C P		0 933 6 8

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The Value of "	Ounce, or	r other t	nd, Ell, Yard, ning, being the Pence.	
30	1. s. d.	Value	1. s. d.	
2	is 0 4 10	of st	is 6 3 3	3
3	0 7 3	52	6 5 8	
4	0 9 8	5 3 5 4	6 8 1 6 io 6	
6	0 14 6	55	6 10 6	
-	0 16 11	I 56)		
7 8	0 19 4	57	6 15 4	
9	1 1 9	58	7 0 2	
Io	1 4 2	59	7 2 7	
11	1 6 7	60	7 5 0	
12	1 9 0	61	7 7 5	
13	I II 5	62	7 9 10 7 12 3	
15	1 16 3	64	7 12 3	
16	1 18 8	65	7 17 1	
17	2 T I	66	7 19 6	
18	2 3 6	67	8 1 11	
19	2 5 11	68	8 4 4	
20	2 8 4	69	8 6 9	
21	2 10 9	70		
22	2 13 2	71 72	8 II 7 8 I4 0	
23	2 15 7	73	8 14 0 8 16 5	
25	3 0 5	74	8 18 10	
26	3 2 10	75	9 I 3	
27	3 5 3	76	9 8 8	
28)	3 7 8	77	961	1
29	3 .10 1	[84]	9 13 4	
31	3 12 6 3 14 II	90	10 3 0	1
		100	12 1 8	
32	3 17 4	[112]	13 10 8	1
34	4 2 2	200	24 3 4	1
35	4 4 7	300	36 5 0	
-36	470	400	48 6 8	
37	4.9 5	500	60 8 4	
38	4 11 10	700	72 IO 0 9	
39	4 14 3	800	96 13 4	
41	4 19 1	900	108 15 0	
42	5 1 6	1000	120 16 8	1
43	5 3 II	2000	241 13 4	
44	15 6 4	3000	362 10 0	
45	5 8 9	4000	483 6 8	1
46	5 11 2	5000	604 3 4	
47	5 13 7	6000		
48	5 16 0		966 13 4	
19	5 18 5	8300	1002 18 4	1

	The Value of	Ounce, or	the Pound, Ell, Yard other thing, being hillings fix Dence.
-	0	1. s. d.	Value 1. s. d.
	2	iso so 1	of 51 is 6 7 6
	3	0 7 6	52 6 10 0
	4	0 10 0	53 6 12 6
	5	0 12 6	54 6 15 0
	6	0 15 0	55 6 17 6
	7	0 17 6	[56] 7 0 0
	8	100	57 7 2 6
	9	1 2 6	58 7 5 a
١	10	1 5 0	59 7 7 6
	11	1 7 6	60 7.10 0
1	12	1 10 0	61 7 12 6
1	13	1 12 6	62 7 15 0
	14	1 15 0	63 7 17 6
	15	1 17 6	64 8 0 0
1	16	2 0 0	
1	17	2 2 6	66 8 5 0
-	18	2 5 0	67 8 7 6
1	19	2 7 6	68 8 10 0
1	20	2 10 0	69 8 12 6 70 8 15 0
-			
1	22	2 15 0	71 8 17 6
1	23	2 17 6	72 9 0 0
1	24	3 0 0	73 9 2 6 74 9 5 0
1	26	3 5 0	74 9 5 0
1	27		
1	[28]	3 7 6 3 To 0	
1	29	3 12 6	77 9 12 6
1	30	3 15 0	80 10 0 0
1	31	3 17 6	[84] 10 10 0
1	32	4 0 0	90 11 5 0
1	33	4 2 6	100 12 10 0
1	34	4 5 0	[112] 14 0 0
1	35	4 7 6	200 25 0 0
1	36	4 10 0	300 37 10 0
1	37	4 12 6	400 50 0 0
1	38	4 15 0	500 62 10 0
-	39	4 17 6	600 75 0 0
1	40	300	700 87 10 0
1	41	5 2 6	800 100 0 0
1	42	5 5 0	900 112 10 0
	43	5 7 6	1000 125 0 0
1	44	5 10 0	2000 250 0 0
1	45	5 12 6	3000 375 0 0
1	46	5 15 0	4000 500 0 0
1	47	5 17 6	5000 625 0 0
1	48	6 0 0	0000 750 0 0
1	50	6 2 6	7000 875 0 0
	-	6501	I 8000LOOO O O

N 2

The Value of	Ounce, or o	the Pound, Ell, Yard, other thing, being tight Pence.
2	l. s. d.	Value 1. s. d.
2	is0 5 4 1	of 51; is 6 16 0
3	0 8 0	52 6 18 8
4	0 10 8	53 7 1 4
5	0 13 4	54 7 4 0
6	0 16 0	55 7 6 8
7	0 18 8	[56] 7 9 4
8-	1 1 4	57 7 12 0
9	I 4 0 I 6 8	58 7 14 8
10	The second secon	59 7 17 4
11		
12	I 12 0 I 14 8	61 8 2 8
13	I 14 8	62 8 5 4 63 8 8 0
15	2 0 0	64 8 10 8
16	2 2 8	65 8 13 4
17	2 5 4	66 8 16 0
18	2 8 0	67 8 18 8
19	2 10 8	68 9 1 4
20	2 13 4	69 9 4 0
21	2 16 0	70 9 6 8
22	2 18 8	7.1 9 9 4
23	3 1 4	7: 9 12 0
24	3 4 0	73 9 14 8
25	3 6 8	74. 9 17 4
26	3 9 4	75 10 0 0
27	3 12 O	76 10 2 8
[28	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	77 10 5 4
29	3 17 4	78 10 8 0
30	4 0 0	80 IO 13 4
. 3.1	4 2 8	[84] 11 4 0
32	4 5 4	90 12 0 0
33	4 8 0 4 10 8	100 13 6 8
35	4 13 4	[112] 14 18 8
36	4 16 0	300 40 0 0
37	4 18 8	
38		
39	Committee of the commit	500 66 13 4 600 80 0 0
40		700 93 6 8
41	5 9 4	800 106 13 4
42	Management of the law	900 120 0 0
4.3	5 14 8	1000 133 6 8
44	5 17 4	2000 266 13 4
45	6.00	3000 400 0 0
46	6 2 8	4000 533 6 8
47	6 5 4	5000 666 13 4
48	6 8 0	6000 800 0 0
49		7000 933 6 8
. 50	6 13 4	7500 1000 0 0

The Value	Ounce, or other thing, being wo Shillings Rine Ponce.								
eof	1. 5.	d,	Value	L 8.	d.				
2	iso 5	6 1	of si	is 7 0	3				
3	0 8	3	52	7 3	0				
4		0	53	7 5	9				
5	0 13	9	54	7 8	6				
6		6	55	7 11	3				
7	0 19	3	[56]	7 14	0				
8	1 2	0	57	7 16 7 19	9				
10	1 4	9	59	8 2	3				
11	1 7	3	60	8 5	0				
12		-	61	8 7	9				
13		9	62	8 10	6				
14		6	63	8 13	3				
15		3	64	8 16	0				
16		0	65	8 18	9				
17	2 6	9	66	9 1	6				
18	2 9	6	67	9 4	3				
19		3	68	9 7	0				
20	1	0	69	9 9	9				
21	2 17	9	70	9 12	6				
22		6	71	9 15	3				
23		3 ,	72	9 18	0				
24		0	73	10 0	9				
25		9	74 75	10 3	6				
27		-	76	10 9	-				
[25		3	77	10 11	9				
29		9	78	10 14	6				
30		6	79	10 17	3				
31	4 5	3	80	11 0	0				
32	4 8	0 1	[84]	11 11	0				
33	4 10	9	90	12 7	6				
34		6	100	13 15	0				
35		3	[112]	15 8	0				
3.6	-	0	200	27 10	0				
37		9	300	41 5	0				
38		6	420	55 0	0				
3.9		3	500	68 15 82 10	0				
41		9	700	96 5	0				
-			-		1				
42	5 15	6	800	110 0	0				
44		3	1000	123 15	0				
45	The second second second	9	2000	275 0	0				
46		6	3000	412 10	0				
47	6 9	300	4000	550 0	0				
48		900	5000	687 10	0				
49		900	6000		0				
10		6	7000	962 10	10				

The Value of	The price of the Pound, Ell, Yaid Ounce, or other thing, being Three Shillings.									
0	1. 8. 6	1. 1	alue	1.	5.	d.	4			
2	is 0 6 c		of 51,	is 7	13	0				
3	0 9 0		52	7	16	0	100			
4	0 12		53	7	19	0				
5		0	54	8	2	0				
6	0 18	0	55	8	5	0				
7 8	1 1	0	[56]	8	8	0				
8	I 4	0	. 57	8	II	0				
9		0	58	8	14	0				
10	The state of the s	0	59	8	17	0				
11	1 13	0 1	60	_9	0	0				
12		0	61	9	3	0				
13	A CONTRACTOR	ō	. 62	9	6	0				
14	The second second	0	63	9	9	0				
15	The bear of the second	0	64	9	12	0				
16	2 8	0_	65	9	15	0				
17		0	66	9	18	0				
18		0	67	IO	1	0				
19		0	68	10	4	0				
20		0	69	10	7	0				
21	3 3	0	70	10	10	0				
22	3 6	0	71	10	13	0				
23		0	72	10	16	0				
24		0 1 1	73	Io	19	.0				
25		0	74	11	2	0				
26	3 18		75	II	5	0				
27	4 1	0	76	11	8	0				
[28]	The state of the s	0	77	11	11	0				
29	Street Control of the	0	78	11	14	0				
30	10 TO	0	79	II	17	0				
3.1	4 13	0	80	12	0	0				
32		0	[84]	12	12	0				
33		0	90	13	10	0				
34		0	100	15	0	0				
35		0	[112]	16	16	0				
36	5 8	0_	200	30	0	0				
37	Control of the Contro	0	300	45	0	0	F. (3)			
38	the first of the second	0	400	60	0	0				
39		0	500	75	0	0				
40		0	600	90	0	0				
41		0	700	105	0	0				
42		0	800	120	0	0				
43	Carrotta - Note to a service	0	900	135	0	0				
44		0	1000	150	0	0				
45	Charles Company of the	0	2000	300		0				
46	6 18	0	3000	450	0	0				
47		0	4000	600	0	0				
48	7 4	0 .	5000	-750	0	0				
49	7 7	0	6000	900	0	•				
50		0 1 1	7000	1050	0	•				

Th: Value of a m 4 w 6

7 8

9 10

Th: Value of	Ounce, o	f the Pound, B r other thing, hillings thee	being
30	i. s. d.	Value I.	s. d:
2	iso 6 6	pf sujis 8	5 9
3	099	52 8	9 0
4	0 13 0	1 22	12 3
5	0 16 3		15 6
6	0 19 6		18 9
7	I 2 9	[56] 9	2 0
8	1 6 0	57 9	5 3
9	1 9 3	58 9	8 6
Io	1.12 6		11 9
11	1 15 9		15 0
12	1 19 0		18 3
13	2 2 3	62 10	1 6
14	2 5 6	63 10	4 9
15	2 8 9		8 0
16	2 12 0		
17	2 15 3	66 10	14 6
18	2 18 6		17 9
19	3 I 9	68 11	1 0
20	3 5 0		4 3 7 6
21			
22	3 11 6	71 11	10 9
23	3 14 9	72 11	14 0
24	3 18 0	73 11	17 3
25	4 1 3		0 6
-			
27	4 7 9	76 12	7 0
28]		77 12 78 12	10 3
30	4 14 3 4 17 6	A TOTAL OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	13 6
31	5 0 9	79 I2 80 I3	0 0
_			
32	5 4 0		13 0
33	5 7 3 5 10 6	100 16	5 0
35	5 13 9	[112] 18	4 0
36	3 17 0	200 32	10 0
37			
38	6 3 6	400 65	0 0
39.	6 6 9	500 81	5 0
40	6 10 0	The state of the s	10 0
41	6 13 3	The state of the s	15 0
42	6 16 6		_
43	6 19 9	900 146	5 0
44	7 3 0	The state of the s	10 0
45	7 6 3	2000 325	0 0
46	7 9 6		10 0
47	7 12 9		
48	7 16 0	4000 650	0 0
49	7 19 3	1 - 1 - 2 (4) (2 mm 1000) 1 - 2 (7) (2 mm 1000)	0 0
50	7 19 3	ALC: THE RESERVANCE OF THE RES	10 0

The Value of	0	unc	e, o	rot	ePour her th	ing,	bein	ng .				The Value of am + wo
3	1.	3.	d.	A A	Value	1.	5.	d.	_			30
	iso	6	8		of SI		IO	0	-	-		2
3		10	0	-	52	8	13	4			2	. 3
4		13	4		. 53	8	16	8				4
6	0	16	8	10.7	54	9	0	0				5
-	-			-	-		3	4				
7 8	I	6	4		[56]	9	6	8				7 8
9	1	10	8		57 58	9	10	4	2.4			9
10	1	13	4		59	9	16	8				10
11	1	16	8		60	10	0	0			-	17
12	2	0	-0		61	10	3	4				12
13	2	3	4		62	IO	6	8			7	13
14	2	6	8	1	63	10	10	0.				14
15	2	10	0		64	10	13	4			191	15
16	2	13	4		65.	10	16	8			1	16
17	2	16	8		66	II	0	0				17
18	3	0	0		67	11	3	4				18
19	3	3	4		68	I,I	6	8				19
20	3	6	8	1	69	IL	10	0				20
21	3.	10	0		70	11	13	4				21
22	3	13	4		71	II	16	8				22
23	1.3	16	8	1	72	12	0	0	1			23
24	4	0	0		73	1,2	3	4 8				24
25	4	6	8		74 75	L2	10	0				25
	-		-	1	-			-				-
27 [28]	4	10	0		76	12	13	4 8	1	Н		2 9
29	4	16	4 8		78	13	0	0	1			25
30	25	0	0	1	79	13	3	4			1	30
30	5	3	4		80	1,3	6	8				31
32	5	6	8	1	81	13	10	0.				3:
33	5	10	0	*	[84]	14	0	0.	.1		1	3
34	5	13	4		90	15	0	0.			A.	34
35	15	16	8	:1	100	16		4.				3
36	6	0	0		[112]	18	13	4	1		Tr.	3
37	6	3	4		200	3.3	6	8.	1	13		3
38	6	6	8		300	50	0	0		3		3
39	6	10	0		400	66	13	4				
40	6	13	4	1	500	83	6	8				14
41.	196	16	8	1	6.00	Ioo	-	04	N.	*		4
42	07	0	0	1	700	116		4				14
43	27.	3	4	1	800	133		8		27		4
44	7	6	8	di.	900	166		101				4
45	7	13		9	2000	333	13	4 8				4
46	2		-	1	-	-		-	1	7.9		4
47	07	16		2	3000	666	No constitution	4		163		14
48	8	, 3		1	5000	833		8				1 4
50	8	-6	. 8	1		1000	D	0				15

The Value	Ounce	OTA	the Pou	ng, bei	ng
of	1	d.	Value!	. a] s.	d.
2	is 0 7	0	of 51,	er 8 ai	6
3	0 10	6	52	1902	6
4	0 14	0	53	905	6
5	1 1 1	6	54	, ,	0
6		0	55	The second second	6
7 8	104	6	[563	9 16	0
	ST 018	0	57	10 3	6
9	1 11	6.	59	10 16	6
IO	81 10	63	60	to to	01
-		0	1 6r	10 13	
12	2 2	60	62	10 17	6:
13	2 9	60	63	TI O	6:
14	2 12	6	64	41 4	q:
16	2 16	00	65	11 57	6:
17	2 19	66	66	11 11	Ø1
18	1353	60	67	11 14	18
19	93 16	49	68	81 18	Q:
20	3 10	6	69	12 1	6:
21	98 13	6	70	12 45	as
22	3 17	6	71	12 +8	6
23	410	6	72	12 12	4
24	14 4	76	73	12 15	6
25	4 7	6	74	12 19	
26	14 11		7.5	13 2	6:
27	84 14	6	761	13 6	0
28	24 18	6	77	13 9	2.6.
30	25 45	76	78	73 13 13 16	68
31	15 98	68	80	14 40	01
32	75 12	08	180		6:
33	85 35	616	[847	14 94	9:
34	3 19	00	90	15 15	0
35	6682	604	100	17 10	0 1
36	08 06	624	[112]		0 :
37	66 93	60	200	35 0	al
38	06 13	001	1 300	32 10	0 8
39	6 16	601	400	70 0	3.6
40 4P	07 031	600	500	87 10	00
-	-	Santana .	500	105 0	0.0
42	37 871	000	700	172 10	0.3
43	07 141	600	1 000	140 0	0
45	37 171	600	900		0
46	8 6 ge	000	2000	175 0	04
47	0 8 0 43	800	11-1-1	350 0	0.5
48	9 8 5 36	600	3000	525 0	0
49	1 8 dis	000	1000	700 0	024
50	0 8 800		1 5000	307 10	4

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Ounce, or other thing, being Chies Shillings Eight Dence	Chief Shillings Eight Denced 1. s. d. Value I. s. d. 160 7 4 06 51 59 7 0 0 11 0 52 9 10 8 0 14 8 53 9 14 4 0 18 4 54 9 18 0 1 2 0 55 10 1 8 1 5 8 55 10 1 8 1 5 8 55 10 1 8 1 5 8 57 10 9 0 1 1 13 0 58 10 12 8 1 1 16 8 59 10 16 4 2 0 4 66 11 0 0 2 4 0 61 11 3 8 2 0 4 66 11 11 3 8 2 11 4 63 11 11 0 2 15 0 64 11 14 8 2 18 8 65 11 18 4 1 3 2 4 66 12 2 0 3 6 0 67 12 5 3 3 9 8 68 12 9 4 3 13 4 69 12 13 0 3 13 4 69 12 13 0 3 13 0 4 4 0 8 71 13 0 4 4 18 75 13 15 0 4 19 0 70 12 16 8 4 19 0 71 13 15 0 4 19 0 70 12 16 8 5 10 0 79 14 9 8 5 13 8 80 14 13 4 5 17 4 8 75 13 15 0 6 18 6 8 12 9 14 9 8 5 13 8 80 14 13 4 5 17 4 8 75 13 15 0 6 18 6 8 12 9 10 10 0 18 6 8 11 12 12 13 0 16 10 0 18 6 8 17 10 4 70 12 16 8 7 10 4 70 12 16 8 7 10 4 70 12 16 8 7 10 4 70 12 16 8 7 10 4 70 12 16 8 7 10 4 70 12 16 8 7 10 4 70 12 16 8 7 10 4 70 12 16 8 7 10 4 70 12 16 8 7 10 4 70 12 16 8 7 10 4 70 12 16 8 7 10 4 70 12 16 8 7 10 4 70 12 16 8 8 1 4 17 0 18 6 8 18 18 14 17 0 18 6 8 18 18 14 17 0 18 6 8 18 18 14 17 0 18 6 8 18 18 18 19 10 0 18 6 8 18 18 18 18 19 10 0 18 6 8 18 18 18 18 19 10 0 18 6 8 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	40 41 42 43 44 45 46	37 38 39	11) 34) 34)	27 28] 29 30	22 23 24 25 26	17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16	7 8 9 10	£ = = 4 5 6	The Value of
Value I, S. d. of \$1 is 9 7 o \$2 9 10 8 \$3 9 14 4 \$4 9 18 o \$5 10 1 8 [56] 10 \$ 4 \$7 10 9 0 \$8 10 12 8 \$9 10 16 4 60 11 0 0 61 11 3 8 62 11 7 4 63 11 11 0 64 11 14 8 65 11 18 4 66 12 2 0 67 12 \$ 8 68 12 9 4 69 12 13 0 70 12 16 8 71 13 0 4 72 13 4 0 73 13 7 8 74 13 11 4 75 13 15 0 76 13 18 8 77 14 2 4 78 14 6 0 79 14 9 8 80 14 13 4 81 14 17 0 [84] 15 8 0 90 16 10 0 100 18 6 8 [112] 20 10 8 200 \$6 13 4 300 \$5 0 0 400 73 6 8 \$00 16 10 0 700 128 6 8 800 146 13 4 900 165 0 0 1000 183 6 8	Value 1. s. d. of \$1 is 9.7 o \$2 9 10 8 \$3 9 14 4 \$4 9 18 o \$5 10 1 8 [56] 10 \$ 4 \$7 10 9 0 \$8 10 12 8 \$9 10 16 4 60 11 0 0 61 11 3 8 62 11 7 4 63 11 11 0 64 11 14 8 65 11 18 4 66 12 2 0 67 12 \$ 8 68 12 9 4 69 12 13 0 70 12 16 8 71 13 0 4 72 13 4 0 73 13 7 8 74 13 11 4 75 13 15 0 76 13 18 8 77 14 2 4 78 14 6 0 79 14 9 8 80 14 13 4 81 14 17 0 [84] 15 8 0 90 16 10 0 100 18 6 8 [112] 20 10 8 200 86 13 4 300 \$5 0 0 400 73 6 8 \$00 16 10 0 700 128 6 8 \$00 16 13 4 600 110 0 0 700 128 6 8 \$00 16 13 4 600 110 0 0 700 128 6 8 \$00 165 0 0 1000 183 6 8	7 10 4 7 14 0 7 17 8 8 1 4 8 5 0	6 15 8 6 19 4 7 3 0	6 I O 6 4 8 6 8 4	5 2 8 5 6 4 5 10 0	4 4 4 4 8 0 4 II 8 4 IS 4	3 6 0 3 9 8 3 13 4 3 17 0	2 7 8 2 II 4 2 IS 0	1 13 0 1 16 8	is 0 7 4 0 11 0 0 14 8 0 18 4	Chie Sh
ing, being ight Denced S. d. 19 7 0 9 10 8 9 14 4 9 18 0 10 1 8 10 5 4 10 9 0 10 12 8 10 16 4 11 0 0 11 18 8 11 18 4 12 2 0 12 18 8 13 0 4 13 1 8 8 14 1 9 8 14 1 9 8 14 1 9 8 14 1 9 8 14 1 9 8 14 1 9 8 14 1 9 8 14 1 9 8 14 1 9 8 14 1 9 8 14 1 9 8 14 1 9 8 14 1 9 8 14 1 9 8 15 0 0 0 1 8 6 8 16 10 0 0 1 8 6 8 17 0 0 0 1 8 6 8 18 1 6 8 8 10 0 0 0 1 8 8 6 8 10 0 0 0 1 8 8 6 8 10 0 0 0 1 8 8 6 8 10 0 0 0 1 8 8 6 8 10 0 0 0 1 8 8 6 8 10 0 0 0 1 8 8 6 8 10 0 0 0 1 8 8 6 8 10 0 0 0 1 8 8 6 8 10 0 0 0 1 8 8 6 8 10 0 0 0 1 8 8 6 8 10 0 0 0 1 8 8 6 8 10 0 0 0 1 8 8 6 8 10 0 0 0 1 8 8 6 8 10 0 0 0 1 8 8 6 8 10 0 0 0 1 8 8 6 8 10 0 0 0 0 1 8 8 6 8 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ing, being ight Denced S. d. 19 7 0 9 10 8 9 14 4 9 18 0 10 1 8 10 1 8 10 1 8 10 1 8 10 1 8 10 1 8 10 1 8 10 1 8 10 1 8 10 1 8 11 1 9 11 1 1 0 11 1 4 8 11 1 8 12 2 0 12 1 8 13 0 4 14 1 8 14 1 8 13 1 6 8 14 1 7 0 15 8 0 16 10 0 18 6 8 10 0 0 12 8 6 8 14 13 4 15 0 0 0 12 8 6 8 16 1 3 4 17 0 0 0 12 8 6 8 16 1 3 4 17 0 0 0 18 6 8 18 6 8 18 6 8 18 6 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 8	700 800 900 1000	200 300 400	[84] 90 100	77 78 79	72 73 74 75	67 68 69 70	62 63 64	57 58 59	of \$1 52 53 54	llings E
100 do 8 4 0	100 408 408 408 408 408 408 408 408 408 4	110 0 128 6 146 12 165 0 183 6	\$6 13 55 .0 73 .6	15 8 16 10 18 6	14 2 14 6 14 9	13 4 13 7 13 11 13 15	12 5 12 9 12 11 12 16	11 7	10 9 10 12 10 16	6 9 7 9 10 9 14 9 18	ing, beir ght Per
		8 4 0 8	4 0 8	0 0 8	4 0 8	8 4	* 4 0 8	0 8	8	8 4 0	nces

The Value of	The price of Ounce, or There Dipi	ling	er chi	ine 13e	g ce d.
3 4 5	0 11 3 0 15 0 0 18 9 1 2 6	ol ol	51 i 52 53 54 55	9 11 9 15 9 18 20 12 10 16	30963
7 8 9	1 6 3 1 10 0 1 13 9		56 57 58 59	10 10 10 13 10 17 11 1	9 6 3
11 12 13 14	2 5 0 2 8 9 2 12 6 2 16 3	-	61 62 63 64	11 S 11 8 11 12 11 16 12 0	9 6 3
15 16 17 18 19	3 3 9 3 7 6 3 II 3		66 67 68	12 3 12 7 12 11 12 15	6 3
20 21 22 23	3 15 0 3 18 9 4 2 6 4 6 3 4 10 0	-	70 71 72	12 18 13 2 13 6 13 10 13 13	3 0 9
24 25 26 27	4 13 9 4 17 6		73 74 75 76 77	13 17 14 11 14 15 14 18	6
[28] 29 30 31	5 B 9 5 12 6 5 16 3		78 79 80	14 12 44 16 15 °C	6 3 0
33 34 35 36	6 3 9 6 7 6 6 rr 3 6 rs		[84] 90 100 [112]	15 15 26 17 18 21	6 0
37 38 39 40 41	1.7 10 0		300 400 500	37 to 56 11 75 10 93 11	0.0
42 43 44 45	7 17 6 8 1 3 8 5 0 8 8 9		700 800 900 1000 2000	150 2 168 1 187 3	5
47 48 49 50	8 16 3		3000 4000 5000	562 E 750 e 937 E	0 0

9.00	Ounce, or	oth r g	er thin	g being	3
8	h . d.		Value	120000000000000000000000000000000000000	
2	10 12 0	10	of suris		9
3	10 16 0		53		0
50-	1 0 0		54	10 16	0
6	at .4 o		55	11 0	0
7	1 08 0		[56]	11 4	0
8	11 12 0		57	11 -8	0
10	12 10 0		59	11 16	0
11	12 14 0.0		60	12 0	9
12	82 : 8 0		61	12 4	0
13	2 11 0		62	12 8	0
14	3 0 0		64	15 16	0
16	13 4 0	1	65	13 0	0
17	3 8 0		66	13 4	0
18	3 12 P		67	13 8	0
19	1 16 00		68	13 12	0
21	4 4 6		70	14 0	0
22	1 4 8 p		71	14 4	0
23	4 12 0		172	14 8	0
24	4 16 Q	1	73	14 12	0
26	15 44 P		75	15 0	0
27	5 48 P		76	15 4	0.
29			77	15 18	0
30	5 16 0		79	15 16	0
3 6	6 4 6		80	16 20	0
32	6 8 0		81	16 04	0
33	26 12 6:	1	82	16 8	0
34	THE PARK OF THE AMERICAN PROPERTY.		[84]	16 16	0
36	AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON.	141	100	20 00	0.
37	27 18 00		[1:2]	22 08	0
38	17 12 P	1	200	40 10	
39	8 10 0	100	300	80 70	0
41			500	100 0	0
42	The second second second second	-	600	120 0	-
43	8 121 0	10 Tel 10 Te	706	140 0	0
44		9	800	160 0	
45			1000	A SECURITION OF STREET	4000
47	-	-	2000	Secretary Miles and Miles	-
48	09 487 0	Alle San	3000	600 0	*
49	D 78 0	2	4000		

The Value of a m 4 5 6

The Value	The Price Ounce, of Four St	T 0	there	thing, b	eing
eof	1. s. d.	Lis	Value	b al. di	. d.
2	is o 8 6	10	of s	i is To I	6 9
3	0 12 9		5	The second secon	A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
4	0 17 0		5		5 3
6	1 5 6		5	1	
7	1 9 9	1	1-5	1-	-
8	1 14 0		5		40.00
9	1 18 3		5	8 12 1	6 6
10	2 2 6		5		200
11	2 6 9	-	6	1-	
12	2 11 0		6		
14	2 19 6		6		1 3 3
15	3 3 9		6.		W 1
16	3 8 0	1	6		3
17	3 12 3	1.	66		6
18	3 16 6	11	6		
19	4 0 9		65	1	
21	4 9 3		70		200
22	4 13 6		71	-	-
23	4 17 9		7:		
24	5 2 0		73		
25	5 10 6	1	74		
-		1	75	-	-
27	5 14 9	1	76		
29	6 3 3		77		-94
30	6 7 6		79		
31	6 11 9		80	17 0	0 [
32	6 16 0		81	17 4	08
33	7 0 3		82	17 18	6
35	7 4 6		[84]	1	6
36	7 13 0		100	The second second	0
37	7 17 3	1	[112]	23 16	0
18	8 1 60		200	42 10	0
39	8 5 908		300	63 15	0
40	8 10 0 1 8 14 3		400	85 0	0
42			500	106 45	6
430	9 12 907		700	127 10	0.5
44	9 7 0	4	800	170 0	40
450	9 11: 300	-	900	191 15	0.
46	9 15 6	1	1000	212 10	46
47	9 19 9		2000	425 00	d.
48	10 4 500		3000	637 10	0
50	10 8 300	- 11	4000	830 00	4.5

The Value	Ounce, or	other thing, being lings four Pence.
3	L s. dons	Value I. s. d.
2	is 0 8 8	of st istt t o
3	0 13 0	52 11 5 4
4 5	1 1 8	54 11 14 0
6	1 6 0	55 11 18 4
7	1 10 4	[56] 12 2 8
8	1 14 8	57, 12 7 0
9	1 19 0	58 12 11 4
10	2 3 4	60 13 0 0
11		
12	2 12 0	61 13 4 4
14	3 0 8	63 13 13 0
15	3 5 0	64 13 17 4
16	3 9 4	65 14 1 8
17	3 13 8	66 14 6 0
18	3 18 0	67 14 10 4
19	4 6 8	68 14 14 8
20	4 6 8	70 15 3 4
22	4 15 4	71 15 7 8
23	4 19 8	72 15 12 0
24	5 4 0	73 15 16 4
25	5 8 4-	74 16 0 8
26	5 12 8-	75 16 5 0
27	5 17 0	76 16 9 4
28] 29	6 1 4	77 16 13 8 78 16 18 0
30	6 10 0	79 17 2 4
31	6 14 4	80 17 6 8
32	6 18 8	81 17 11 0
33	7 3 0	82 17 15 4
34	7 7 4	[84] 18 4 0
35	7 11 8	100 21 13 4
-		
37	8 4 8	200 43 6 8
39	8 9 0	300 65 0 0
40	8 13 4	400 86 13 4
48	8 17 8	100 108 6 0
42	9 2 0	600 130 0 0
43	9 6 4	700 151 13 4
44	9 10 8	800 173 6 8
45		1000 216 13 4
-		
47	10 8 0	3000 650 0
49	10 42 4	4000 866 13 4
50	10 16 8	4600 996 13 4

is

The Value of	The price of a Ounce, or a four Shill	ings £	ing, bei	ng ce
0	I. s. d	Value	l. s.	de l
	0 13 6		11 14	6
3	0 13 6	52	11 18	6
4	1 2 6	54	12 3	0
6	1 7 0	55	12 7	6
7	I II 6	[56]	12 12	0
8	I 16 0	57	12 16	6
9	2 0 6	58	13 1	6
10	2 5 0	60	13 10	0
11		61	13 14	6
12	2 14 0.	62	13 19	0
14	3 3 0	63	14 : 3	6
IS	3 7 6	64	14 8	0
16	3 12 0	65	14 12	6
17	3 16 6	66	14 17	6
18	4 1 0	68	15 6	0
19	4 5 6	69	15 10	6
21	4 14 6	70	15 15	0
22	4 19 0	71	15 19	6
23	5 3 6	72	16 4	0
24	5 8 0	73	16 . 8	6
25	5 12 6	74	16 17	6
26		76	17 2	0
27 28]	6 6 6	77	17 6	6
29	6 10 6-	78	17 11	0
30	6 15 0	79	17 15	6.
31	6 19 6	80	18.0	9 4
32	7 4 0	81	18 -4	6
33	7 8 6	[84]	18 18	0.0
34	7 17 6	90	20 5	0
36	8 2 0	100	22 10	0
37	8 6 6	[112]	25 4	0
38	8 11 0	200	45 0	0
39	8 15 6	300	67 10	0
40	9 4 600	500	90 ,0	000
41		600	_	0
43	9 9 0	700	135 0	9
44	9 18 0	800	180 0	0
45	10 2 6	900	202 10	0
46	10 7 0	1000	225 0	0
47	to Et 6	2000	450 0	0
48	10 16	3000	675 ,0	9
49	II S G	4000	1013 10	9

こうこう ついていることをあることのことです。このことはないというというないないはない

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The Value	The pri Ounc	e, o	0	ther the	iing.	bei	ng
9	1. 1.	d.	18 6	Value	5 1.	-	d.
2	10 1 19	4	101	of st		18	0
3	+0 14	0		52	12		18
4	0 18	8		53	0421		4
	1 3	4		54		12	0
5	41 8	0		55		16	8
4	1 12	8		[56]	13	1	4
7 8	0 1 T7	4		157	13	16	0
9	1212	0		58		10	8
Id	2 6	8		50	1	15	4
11	2 11	40		60		-0	0
12	12 16	00		61	14	-4	8
13	3 60	8	1	62		: 9	4
14	3 5	4		63	14	14	0
15	3 10	0	1	64		18	8
16	3 14	8		65		13	4
17	3 19	4		66	15	18	0
18	4 4	00	- 1	67	15	12	8:
19	4 8	8		68	15	17	4
20	4 13	4		69	16	12	0
21	4 18	0		70	16	+6	8
22	13 1.2	8	-	71	16	11	4
23	1507	4		72	16	16	0
24	5 12	0		73	17	10	8
25	5 16	8	1.11	74	17	25	4
26	1. 9 9 F	4		75	17	to	0
27	6 6	0		1-6	-	-	-
28]	06 10	8		77	17	19	8
29	16 15	4		78	18	34	0
30	27 56	0		79	18	86	8
38	7 4	8		80	48	13	4
		128		-	+0	-	-
32	7 14	4		81	18	18	8
34	7 18	848		[849	19	1.2	0
35	28 03	100		90	21	70	0
36	08 =8	Car		100		86	8
-	48 12	651	100	[112]	_	2	8
37	08 17	400	200	100	N 7.207	13	4
39	05 72	POE	10.0	300	70	0	0
40	09 08	8		400	93	46	8
41	ob iii	1008		500	116	13	4
42	09 16	000		600	140	6	0
43	167 69	pat		100	163	8	8
440	Po of	foot		800	186	13	4
45	95 F8°	600		900	210	9	650
46	Po 14"	1000	1	1000	253	60	80
- 10	90 931	200	2	THE PERSON NAMED IN	466	Pã	411
47	61 519	000		2000	700	99	4
48	91 086	200		3 000		16	8
50	91 1101	1003	1	4000	933	14	87

The Value	Ounc	e, o	ro	ther th	nd,Ell,Y ning, bei Line Pe	ng
e of "	-1. ·s.	d.	N	Value	. I. s.	d.
3	iso 9	6	61	of 59,	is 12 2	3
3	0 0 F4	3		52	1120 7	0
4	0 119	0		53	012 111	9
5	011 513	9		54	12 16	6
6	S.I : 8	6	-h	59	13 1 1	3
7	1 113	3		56	13 1 6	0
8	1 18	0		57	13 10	9
9	2 2	9		58	13 15	6
10	2 7	6.		59	14 0	3
II		3	+1	66	114 = 5	0
12	2 17	0		61	94 9	9
13	3 1	9	7	62	14 14	6
14	73 6	6		63	14 119	3
16	3 16	3	-1	64	15 14	0
-	-	-	-	-	The state of the s	9
17	4 0	6		66	45 43	6
18	04 16	3		67	16 + 3	3
20	4.15	0		68	16 + 3	0
21	4 19	9		70	16 12	6
_	5 4	6-	-	-	-	
22	5 9	3		71	16 17	3
24	15 14	0		72	17 6	9
25	05 18	9	1	73 74	17 11	6
26	16 83	6		75	17 16	3
29	06 98	3		76	18 dr	a
[28]	6 13	0		77	18 75	9
29	06 17	9		78	18 fo	6
30	17 02	6		79	18 15	3
31	7 7	3		80	19 0	0
32	7 12.	0		81	19 4	9
33	7 16	9		82	19 9	6
34	18 E	6		[84]	19 19	0
35	8 6	3		90	21 7	6
36	c8 11	0	Section 1	100	23 15	0
37	8 15	9		[112]	26 12	0
38	9 0	6	1	200	47 10	0
3.9	9 9	300		300	71 5	0
46	9 16	900		400	95 0	0
41		-	17,	500	118 13	O.I.
42	9 191	600		600	142 10	0
43	10 4	300		700	166 3	0
44	10 191 10 19	900		800	190 0	0
46	10 18	6	6/-	900	213 15	9
-	-	-		1000	237 10	0
470	DI OD?	1	A .	2000	475 6	P
49	DI PAT	L	20.00	300	712 10	P
50	PI 100	Tion.	2.5	4200	950 0	b

The Value	The price of Ounce, or	the Pourother the	ing, be	Yard.
e of	1. s. d.	Value		-d.
2	iso 10. 0	of st	is 12 15	0
3	0 15 0	52	13 0	\$350 A. T
4	100	53	13 5	0
5	1 5 0	54	13 15	0
7	1 15 0	[56]	14 0	_
8	2 0 0	57	14 5	Section 1
9	2 5 0	58	14 10	6 4 -
0	2 10 0	59	14 15	202 4 1
11	2 15 0	-	Winds Street	2.74
12	3 5 0	61	15 5	365 371
4	3 10 0	63	15 15	0
15	3 15 0	64	16 0	0
16	4-0 0	65	16 5	0
7	4 5 0	66	16 10	90 THE 2 1
8	4 10 0	67	16 15	0
9	5 0 0	69	17 5	0
1	5 5 0	70	17 10	222.517.1
2	5 10 0	71	17 15	0
3	5 15 0	72	18 0	0
4	6 6 0	73	18 10	0
6	6 10 0	74	18 15	0
,	6 15 0	76	19 0	0
8]	7	77	19 5	0
2	7 5 0	78	19 10	0
	7 10 0	79	19 15	0
	8 0 0	81	20 5	0
	8 5 0	82	20 10	0
3	8 10 0	83	20 5	0
	8 15 0	[84]	21 0	0
4	9 0 0	90	22 10	•
7	9 5 0	[112]	25 0 28 0	0
1	9 16 0	200	28 0	0
•	10 0 0	300	75 0	0
	10 5 0	400	100 0	0
	10 0	500	125 0	2000
8	10 15 0	600	150	•
	11 0 0	700	175 0	0
	11 10 Q	900	225 0	0
7	11 15 O	1000	250 0	
	12 0 0	2000	500 0	
9	12 5	3000	750 0	1
a.	12 10 6 7	4000	1006 6	10 march

The Value of "	Ounce	e, or	the Pou other th ings C	ning, pæ {		ng ice.
90	1. 5.	d.	Value	1.	8.	d.
2	is 0 10	6 1	of 51	is 13	7	9
	0 15	9	52	13	13	0
3 4 5	II	0	53	13	18	3
5	1 6	3	54	14	3	6
6	1 11	6	55	14	8	9
7	1 16	9	56	14	14	•
8	2 2	0	57	14	19	3
9	2 7 2 12	6	58	15	4	6
10	2 17	9	59	15	15	0
-		-	1	-	-	-
12	3 3 8	0	61	16	0	6
13	3 8	6	63	16	10	
14	3 18	9	64	16	16	9
16	4 4	0	65	17	I	3
-	4 9	-	66	-	6	
17	4 14	6	67	17	II	6
19	4 19	9	68	17	17	0
20	5 5	0	69	18	2	3
21	5 10	3	70	18	7	6
22	5 15	6	7.1	18	12	9
23	6 0	9	72	18	18	0
24	6 6	0	73	19	3	3
25	6 11	3	74	19	8	6
26	6 16	6	75	19	13	9
27	7 1	9	76	19	19	0
[28]	7 7	0	77	20	4	3
29	7 12	3	78	20	9	6
30	7 17	6	79	20	14	9
31	8 2	9	80	21	0	0
32	8 8	0	81	21	5	3
33	8 13	3	82	21	Ie	6 9
34	8 18	6 9	83	21	15	9
35	9 3	0	[84]	22		0
-	27.00		-	-	12	6
37	9 14	6	100	26	5	•
39	9 19	9	[112]	29	8	•
40	IO IO	0	300	78	10	0
41	10 15	3	400	105	15	0
42	II o	6			-	1111111
43	11 5	9	600	131	.5	0
44	11 11	0	700	157	Io Is	0
45	11 16	3	800	210	.,	0
46	12 T	6	900	236	7	0
47	12 6	9	1000	262	To	Section 1
48	12 12	0	2000	525	0	0
49	12 17	3	3000	787	Io	0
50	13 2	6	3800	997	Ia.	1

The Value of	The price of Ounce, of five Shill	r oth	her th	ing, ur ‡	bei	ng ce.
5	l. s. d.		Value	1.	S,	d.
2	is 0 10 8	1		s 13	12	0
3	0 16 0		52	13	17	4
4	1 1 4		53	14	8	8
4 5 6	1 6 8		55	14	13	0
-	-	-	[56]	-	18	-
7 8	1 17 4		57	14	4	8
9	2 8 0		58	15	9	4
0	2 13 4		59	15	14	8
I	2 18 8		60	16	0	0
2	3 4 0		61	16	5	4
3	3 9 4		62	16	10	. 8.
4	3 14 8		63	16	16	0.
6	4 0 0	2	64	17	6	4 .
-	4 5 4		Acres 1116.	17	-	0.3.1
7 8	4 10 8 4 16 0		66	17	12	0
9	4 16 0 5 I 4		68	18	17	4 8
0	5 6 8		69	18	8	0
1	5 12 0		70	18	13	4
2	5 17 4		71	18	18	8
	6 2 8		72	19	4	0
	6 2 8		73	19	9	4
	6 13 4		74	19	14	8
5	6 18 8		75	20	0	0
7	7 4 0		76	20	5	4
8]	7 9 4		77	20	10	8
9	7 14 8	1	79	20	16	0
-	8 5 4		80	21	6	8
2	8 10 8		81	21	12	0.
3	8 16 0		82	21	17	Service Services
4	TO SHEET CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO	1	83	22	2	8
5	9 6 8		[84]	22	. 8	0
5	9 12 0		90	24	0	0.
7	9 17 4		100	26	13	4
8	10 2 8	12	[115]	29	17	4
9	10 8 0		200	53	6	8
0	10 13 4		300	80	0	0
0	10 18 8		400	106	13	4
CAL.	II 4 0	1 6	500	133	6	8
	11 9 4	- 1	600	160	10	•
4	11 14 8		700 800	186	13	4
6	12 5 4	1	909	240	0	0
7	12 10 8		1000	266	-	100000
8	12 16 0	1	2000	533	13	4
9	13 1 4	Cr.	3000	800	0	0
0	15 6 8	30		1013	6	8

rd, g e.	The Value	The price of to	ther whir	ig, bein	g
	le of	1. s. d.	Value		de
0		is o II o	of sti	140 O	6
4	2	0 16 6	52	1406	
8	3	1 2 0	53	14 11	6
0	4 5	1 7 6	54	14 17	
4	6	I 13 0	55	15 12	6
8		1 18 6	[56]	15 : 8	0
0	7 8	2 4 0	57	15 13	6
4 8	9	2 9 6	58	15 19	•
	IO	2 15 0	59	16 4	6
0	II	3 0 6	60	16 10	0
4 8	12	3 6 0	61	16 15	6
8	13	3 11 6	62	17 1	0:
0.	14	3 17 0	63	17 6	6
4 8	15	4 2 6	64	17 12	0
8	16	4 8 0	65	17 17	6.
0	17	4 13 6	66	18 3	01
4 8	18	4 19 0	67	18 (8	6
8.	19	5 4 6	68	18 14	0
0	20	5 10 0	69	18 19	6
4	21	5 15 6	70	19 5	0
8	22	6 1 0	71	19 10	6
0	23	6 6 6	72	19 16	0
4 8	24	6 12 0	73	20 1	6
° I	25	6 17 6	74	20 7	6
-	26	7 13 0	75		
4 8	27	7 8 6	76	20 18	0
8	[28]	7 14 0	77	21 3	6
0	29	8 5 0	78	21 19	6
8	30	8 5 O	70	22 80	0
	31				
0	32	8 16 0	81	22 95	6
4 8	33	9 1 6	83	22 11	6
0	34	9 7 0	[84]	23 22	0
0	36	9 18 0	90	24 15	0
4			-		-
4	37	10 3 6	[112]	30 16	0
8	38	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	200	55 14	00
0	40		300	82 10	0
4	413	M S 1 600	400		0
8	-	-	45.0	-	
0	42	DI 161 600	500	187 16	0
4	43	12 2 0		192 16	0
8	45	12 7 6		220 0	0
0	46	12 13 000	AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O	247 16	138-53933
	-		- 2000	-	-
8	47	12 18 6		275 6	
0	49	 S. S. Seriel and S. S.		829 6	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	50	13 15 0		950 0	

The Value	The price of Ounce, or five Shill	other th	ing, bei	ng
9	1. s. d.	Value	1. 1.	d.
2	iso II 4	of sr,	is 14 9	0
3	0 17 0	52	14 14	8
4	1 2 8	53	15 0	4
5	1 8 4	54	15 6	8
-		[56]		
7 8	1 19 8	57	15 17	4
9	2 11 0	58	16 8	8
10	2 16 8	59	16 14	4
11	3 2 4	60	17 0	0
12	3 8 0	61	17 5	8
13	3 13 8	62	17 11	4
14	3 19 4	63	17 17	0
16	4 5 0	65	18 2	8
		-		4_
17	4 16 4	66	18 14	8
19	5 7 8	68	19 5	4
20	5 13 4	69	19 11	0
21	\$ 19 0	70	19 16	8
22	6 4 8	71	20 2	4
23	6 10 4	72	20 8	0
24	6 16 0	73	20 13	8
25	7 1 8	74	20 19	4
26	7 7 4	75	21 5	0
27	7 13 0	76	21 10	8
28)	7 18 8	77	21 16	-4
30	8 10 0	79	22 7	8
31	8 15 8	80	22 13	4
32	9 1 4	81	22 19	0
33	9 7 0	82	23 4	8
34	9 12 8	83	23 10	4
35	9 18 4	[84]	23 16	0
36	10 4 0	90	25 10	0
37	10 9 8	100	28 6	8
38	10 15 4	[112]	31 14	8
39	H 6 8	300	56 13 85 0	4
40	11 12 4	400	113 6	8
100 C				-
42	11 18 0	500	141 13	4
44	12 9 4	700	198 6	8
45	12 15 0	800	226 13	4
46,	13 0 8	900	255 0	•
97	13 6 4	1000	283 6	8
48	13 12 0	2000	566 13	4
490	13 17 8	3000	850 0	0

The Value of	The price of Ounce, or fibe Shill	other th	ing, bei	ng
60	L. J. d. onla	Value	1. 5.	d.
2	iso II 6: 1		is 14 13	3
3	0 17 3	52	14 19	0
4	1 3 0	53	15 4	9
5	1 8 9	54	15 10	6
6	1 14 6	55	15 16	3
7	2 0 3	[56]	16 2	0
8	2 6 0	57	16 7	9
9	2 11 9	59	16 13	6
11	3 3 3	60	17 5	0
-		61	17 10	9
12	3 14 9	62	17 16	6
14	4 0 6	63	18 2	3
15	4 6 3	64	18 8	
16	4 12 0	65	18 13	9
17	4 17 9	66	18 19	6.1
18	5 3 6	67	19 5	3
19	5 9 3	68	. 19 11	0
20	S IS O	69	19 16	9
21	6 10 9		20 2	6
22	6 6 6	71 72	20 8	3
23	6 12 3	73	20 14	9
24	7 3 9	74	21 5	6
26	7 9 6	75	21 11	3
27	7 15 3	76	21 17	0.5
[28]	8 1 0	77	22 2	9
29	8 6 9	78	22 8	6
30	8 12 6	79	22 14	3
31	8 18 3	_	23 0	0
32	9 4 0	81	23 5	9
33	9 9 9 9 9 9 15 6	83	23 17	6
34	9 15 6 10 1 3	[84]	24 3	3
36	10 7 0	90	25 17	6
37	10 12 9	100	28 15	00
38	10 18 6	[112]		0
39	11 4 3	200	57 10	
40	11 10 0	300	86 5	0
41	11 15 9	400	IIS O	01
42	12 1 6		143 15	1,114,000,000,000
43	12 7 3		172 10	
44	12 13 0		201 5	
45	12 18 9		230 0	R. A. CONTROL
-		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		SAME STATEMENT
47	13 10 3	1000		
49	14 1 9		862 10	0.5 FE 100 100 100
50	14 7 6	3500		100 March 1980

The Value	Ounce, or o	the Pound, Ell, Yard, other thing, being shillings.
of	1. s. d.	Value. I. s. d.
2	is 0 12 0 1	of stis 15 6 0
3	0 18 0	52 15 12 0
4	1 4 0	53 15 18 0
5	I IO O	54 16 4 0
6	I 16 0	55 16 10 0
7	2 2 0	[56] 16 16 0
8	2 8 0	57 17 2 0
9	2 14 0	58 17 8 0
0	3 6 0	60 18 0 0
-		
2	3 18 0	61 18 6 0
1	24 4 0	
	4 10 0	64 19 4 0
6	4 16 0	65 19 10 0
-		
7 8	5 8 0	66 19 16 0
9	5 14 0	68 20 18 01
•	600	69 20 14 0
6	6 6 0	79 21 00 0
-	6 12 0	71 21 6 0
3	6 18 0	72 21 12 0
k	7 4 0	73 21 18 0
0	7 10 0	74 22 4 0
5	7 16 0	75 22 10 0
0	8 2 0	76, 22 16 0
3)	8 8 0	77 23 2 0
0	8 14 0	78 23 8 0
*	9 0 0	79 23 14 01
6	9 6 0	8x 24 0 0
12	9 12 0	81, 24 6 0
6	9 18 0	82 24 12 00
31	10 4 0	83 24 18 00
0		[84] 25 4 0
13	10 16 0	90 27 0 0
0	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	100 30 0 0
0	Company of the Compan	[112] 33 12: 0
0	11 14 000	200 60 0 0
0	12 6 0	400 120 01 0
O		
0		500 150 0 0
0		600 180 01 0 8
0	BOOK STORY OF THE PARTY OF THE	700 2101 01 01
0. 5	13 16 0	900 270 01 01
50		
70	14 2 00001	・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・
10	Service of the Control of the Contro	
	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	30000000 01 001

	The second secon
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3	Die	or Milli	othe	for	d,El ng, b ir P	eir en	g e.
-		d.		lue .	1.	/	d.
2	10 12		pf		16	3	0
3	0 19	4		52	100	15	4 8
4 5 6	1 11	8	1	54	17	2	0
6	1 18	0		53	17	8	4
7 8	2 4	4		[56]	17	14	8
	2 10	8		57	18	1	0
9	2 17	0		58	18	7	8
II	3 3	4 8		60	19		0
12	3 16	0	1	61	19	-	4
13	4 2		1	62	119	12	8
14	4 8	4 8		63	19		0
16	4 15 5 I	4		64	20	5	4
3	-	8	-	66	Mark Section	18	
17	5 7	0		67	20	18	0 4
19	6 0	4		68	21	IO	8
20	6 6	8		69	21		0
21	6 13	0		70	22		4
22	6 19	4		71	22	9	8
23	7 5 7 12	8		72	23	16	0
25	7 18	14		74	23	8	3
26	8 4	8		75	23	15	
27	8 11	0		76	24		
[28]		4		77	24	, 7	8
29	9 3	8		78 79	24	14	12.00
30	9 16	4		80	25	6	
32	10 2	8	1	81	25	13	
33	10 9	0	1	82	25	19	1904032 19 10
34	10 15	4	1	83			
35	11 1	0.00	!	[84]			
30	11 8	D		90	-	-	CONTRACTOR OF STREET
37	11 14	1		[112]			50 M 10 M
39	0 1 200	0	11	200			Ecological Control
40	12 13	4	1.1	300	95	- (
41	12 19	. 8	1	400	126	1	4
42		0		500		H	8
43	13.13	8		600			0 0
45	COLUMN TO SERVICE SERV	8		700			6 6
46	14 1	0.00		900	28		0
47	437	SOPI		1000	3		1
48	8 750	0		2000		15	8
49	15 16	0008	9 13	3000		1	00

Vier a with All

The V	Ouncedor		ing, bei	ar
aluc		Hings A		re.
cof	1. 4. dula	/ Value	1. 5.	d
2	iso the de	30 of 51	is16 11	
3	00 TO 62	52	16 18	6
4	S 37 13	53	47 4	6
5	. 1 12 62	54	17 11	d
6	50 Q1 16	55	17 17	6
7	2 5 60	[56]	18 4	0
8	02 12 0	57	18 10	
9	2 18 6	58	18 17	
IO	3 05 01	59	19 3	6
11	3 11 6è	60	19 10	C
12	3 18 0	61	19 16	6
13	14 04 68	62	20 3	0
14	04 31 00	63	20 9	4
15	4 17 6	64	20 16	9
16	(5 4 0)	65	3I 2	
17	5 10 6	66	21 29	0
18	5 17 0	67	21 15	6
19	6 13 60	68	22 2	•
20	6 10 0	69	22 8	6
21	6 16 6	70	22 15	
22	7 3 0	71	23 - 1	I
23	07 9 6	72	23 - 8	
24	7 16 0	73	23: 14	3
25	8 2 6	74	24 9 3	
26	0859 0	75	24 87	
27	8 15 6	76	24 14	T
[28]	9 2 0	72	25 00	
29	0 9 0 8 6	78	25 07	
30	9 15 0	79	35 43	1
31	10 1 6	80	26 0	•
32	10 8 00	81	26 6	1
3.3	10 14 6	8.2	26 13	
34	LI TI DE	83	26 10	
35	11 17 687	[84]	27 6	
_	11 14 0	The same of		0
37	1200 6	90	29 5	
38	12:7 0	100	32 10	24
39	13 00 0	200	36 8	4
41	1306 6	300	97 10	0
-		2.1 2. 600 %		-
42	13:13 0	400	130,10	1
43	13039 6	500	162 10	
44	1406 00	600	195 0	
45	14 12 6	800	327 10	-
-	14-19 08	CA CONTRACTOR	360,10	10.00
	015005 60	990	292,10	1
48	11:18 000	1000	325, 9	8
49	15 18 6	3000	650 9	6
	THE RESIDENCE OF PERSONS AS A	1 4000	275 9	STATE OF

34 11 6 8 89 27 13 35 11 13 4 [84] 28 0 36 12 0 0 85 28 6 37 12 6 8 90 30 0 38 12 13 4 100 33 6	35 11 13 4 [84] 28 0 36 12 0 0 85 28 6 37 12 6 8 90 30 0
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The Value of 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11 22 23 24 25 26 27 8 3 3 4 3 5 3 6 3 7 8 8 3 9 4 4 4 4 5 4 6 4 7 4 8	Ounce, or Site Shill	the Pour other the stage of st	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		The state of the s
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gnis Shii	Ounce, or oth	Pound, Ell. Yard, per thing, being. bhillings.
b	1. s. d. Valo	of 55 is 37 17 0
9	1.1	52 58 4 9
\$	1 15 0	54 18 18 0
6	2 2 0	55 19 5 0
7	2 9 0	[56] 19 12 0 57 19 19 0
8	15 3 0	58 20 6 0
10	3 10 0	59 20 13 0 60 21 0 0
12	4 4 0	63 21 7 0
13	4 11 0	62 21 14 Q
15	5 5 0	64 22 8 Q 69 22 15 Q
16	5 12 0	66 23 2 0:
17	6 6 6	67 23 9 0
19	7 0 0	69 24 3 0
21	7 7 0	70 24 10 0
22 23	7 14 0	74 24 17 0
24	8 8 0	79 25 11 0
25	9 2 0	75 26 5 0
27	9 9 0	76 26 12 0
29	10 3 0	79 27 6 05
37		8p 28 0 0
32	11 4 0	81 28 7 0- 82 28 14 00
33	II II o	8a 29 I O
3	12 5 0	[84] 29 8 0 85 29 15 0
34	20 20 20 20 20 20 20	90 31 10 0
3	8 13 6 0	[LI2] 39 4 0
1 3	0 14 0 0	200 70 0 6
	1 14 7 0	400 140 0 0
	2 14 14 0 B 15 1 0	500 275 0 0
14	4 15 8 0	700 245 0 0
	6 16 2 0	800 280 0 0
	17 16 9 0	900 315 0 0
	49 16 16 0 49 17 3 0 50 17 10 0	2000 700 0 0

The VA	Ounce, or	the Pound, Ell, Man
Value of	Deven Shi	Value 1. s. d
2	is o T4 6 1	of stisses 9
3	1 3 9	52 18 17 6
4	1 9 6 1 16 3	59 19 14 9
5	2 3 6	55 19 18 9
7 8	2 TO 9	[56] 20 6 0
9	2 18 6 3 5 3	57 20 13 3
10	3 T2 6	59 21 7 9
II	3 19 9	60 21 15 0
12	4 7 0	61 22 2 3
13	4 14 3 5 1 6	63 22 16 9
15	5 8 9	64 23 4 0
16	5 16 0	65 23 11 3
17	6 3 3	66 23 18 6
19	6 17 9	68 24 13 0
20	7 5 0	69 25 0 3
21	7 12 3	70 25 7 6
22	7 19 6	71 25 14 9
23	8 6 9	72 26 2 0
25	9 1 3	74 26 16 6
26	9 8 6	75 27 3 9
27	9 15 9 10 3 0	76 27 11 0
29	IO IO I	77 27 18 3
30	10 17 6	79 28 12 9
31	II 4 9	80 29 0 0
33	11 12 0 11 19 3	81 -29 7 3
34	11 19 3	83 30 I 9
35	12 13 9	[84] 30 9 0
36	13 1 0	85 30 76 3
37	13 15 6	100 36 5
39	14 2 9	[112] 40 12 6
40	14 10 0	200 72 10 0
41	14 17 3	300 108 15 0
42	15 4 6	400 145 0 0 500 181 5 0
44	15 19 0	600 217 10 10
45	16 6 3	700 253 15 0
46	16 13 6	800 290 0 0
47	17 0 9	900 326 5 0 1000 362 10 0
49	17195 0301	2000 7251 0 0
50	18002 0000	2800 1015 0 0

Ounce, or other	52 19 1 4 53 19 8 8 54 19 16 0 55 20 3 4
7 2 11 4 8 2 18 8 9 3 6 0 10 3 13 4 11 4 0 8 12 4 8 0 13 4 15 4 14 15 2 8 15 5 10 0 16 15 17 4	56] 20 10 8 57 20 18 0 58 21 5 4 59 21 12 8 60 22 0 0 61 22 7 4 62 22 14 8 63 23 2 0 64 23 9 4 65 23 16 8
17 6 4 8 18 6 12 0 19 6 19 4 20 7 6 8 21 7 14 0 22 8 1 4 23 8 8 8 24 8 16 0 25 9 3 4	66 24 4 0 67 24 11 4 68 24 18 8 69 25 6 0 70 25 13 4 71 26 0 8 72 26 8 0 73 26 15 4 74 27 2 8 75 27 10 0
27 19-18 0 [28] 10-5 4 29 10 12 8 30 11 9 0 31 11 7 4 32 11 14 8 33 12 2 0 34 12 9 4 35 12 16 8	76 27 17 4 77 28 4 8 78 28 12 0 79 28 19 4 80 29 6 8 81 29 14 0 82 30 1 4 83 30 8 8 [84] 30 16 0
36 43 4 0 37 13 11 4 38 13 48 8 39 14 6 0 40 14 13 4 41 15 0 8 42 15 8 9 43 15 5 4 44 16 2 8 45 16 10 0	90 33 0 0 100 36 13 4 (112] 41 1 4 200 73 6 8 300 110 0 0 400 146 13 4 500 183 6 8 600 220 0 0 700 256 13 4
46 16 17 4 8 47 17 4 8 48 17 12 0 49 17 19 4 50 18 6 8	900 330 0 0 1000 366 13 4 2000 733 6 8 2700 990 0 0

	The Value of	Ounce, or	other th	ing, being bir Pence.
	00	1. s. d.	Value	L . d.
	2	iso 15 0	fof st	
		1 2 6	52	19 10 0
	4	1 10 0	53	19 17 6
	5 6		55	20 5 0
1	-	2 5 0	[56]	21 0 0
	7 8		57	21 7 6
	9	3 7 6	58	21 15 0
-	10	3 0 0 3 7 6 3 15 0 4 2 6	59	22 2 6
	11	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	60	22 10 0
	12	4 10 0	6t 62	22 17 6
	13	4 17 6	63	23 5 0
	15	5 12 6	64	24 0 0
	16	600	65	24 7 6
	17	6 7 6	66	24 15 0
	18	6 15 0	67	25 2 6
	19	7 2 6 7 10 0	68	25 10 0
	2Q 2I	7 17 6	70	26 5 0
	22	After the second state of the second	71	26 12 6
	23,	8 5 0 8 12 6 9 0 0	72	TO THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF
	24	9 0 0	73	27 7 6
	25	9 7 6 9 15 0	74	27 IS 0 28 2 6
	26	-	75	
14	27	10 10 0	76	28 10 0
	[28]	10 17 6	77.	28 17 6
	30		79	29 5 0 29 T2 6
	31	11 12 6	79 80	30 0 0-
	32	12 0 0	- 81	30. 7 6
	33	12 7 6	82	30 12 0
	34	12 15 0	[84]	31 2 6'
-	35	13 10 0	83	31 10 6
	37	13 17 6	90	
	38	14 5 0	100	33 IS 0-
3	30	14 12 6	[112]	42 0. 0
0	40	15 0 0	200	75 0 0
8	43	15 7 6	300	115-TO 0-
COLUMN DESCRIPTION	42	15 15 0	400	150 0 0.
4	43	16 2 6	500	187 10 D
8	45	16 17 6	700	225 0 0 262 IO 0
0	46	17 5 0.	800	300 0 0
4	47	17 12 6	900	337 10 0
8	4.8	18 0 0	1000	375 0. 0.
011	49	18 7 6	2000	

The Value of	The price of to Ounce, or Seven Shill	other thi	ng, being ght Pence	1
2	1. s. d.	Value of st	1. s. d.	1
3	is o 15 4	52	19 18 8	1
4	1 10 8	53	20 6 4	1
5	1 18 4	54	20 14 0	1
6	2 13 8	[56]	21 9 4	-
7 8	3 I 4	57	21 17 0	1
9	3 9 0	58	22 4 8	1
O.	3 16 8	59	22 12 4	1
2	4 12 0	61	23 7 8	1
3	4 19 8	62	23 15 4	
4	5 7 4	63	24 3 0 24 10 8	1
16	6 2 8	65	24 18 4	1
17	6 10 4	66	25 6 0	1
8	6 18 0	67	25 I3 8 26 I 4	1
19	7 13 4	69	26 9 0	1
2 I		70	26 16 8	-
2/2	8 8 8 8 16 4	71	27 4 4 27 12 0	
23	940	72 73	27 19 8	
25	9 11 8	74	28 7 4 28 15 0	
26	9 19 4	75	28 15 0	-
27 28	10 7 0	76	29 10 4	
29	II 2 4	78	29 18 0 .30 5 8	
30	11 10 0	79		
32	12 5 4	81	31 1 0	
33	12 13 0	82	31 8 8	
34	13 0 8 13 8 4	83 [84]		
36	13 16 0	85	- 1 42 E V E LEVE BOOK	
37	14 3 8	90	34 10 0	
38	14 11 4	[112]		
40	15 6 8	200	76 13 4	*
41	15 14 4	300	1	_
42		500		
43	16 17 4	600	230 0	
45	17 5 0	700	268 6 8	a.
46	No. of Concession, Name of Street, Name of Str	800		London.
47	18 8 0	1000		
45	Control of the Control of the Control of	2000		5.

d,	The price of the Po Ounce, or other Seven shillings 1. s. d. Valu is o 13 6 of	und, Ell, Yard, thing, being
g	Seven Symungs	6 1
d.	is o 15 6 of	51 is 19 15 3 52 + 20 3 0
0 8	3 1 3 3 3 1 Ft 0	53 20 10 9
4	4 1 18 9 5 2 6 6	54 20 16 3
8		56] 21-14 0
4	8 3 2 0	58 22 9 6
8	10 3 17 6	59 22 17 3 60 23 5 0
8 4 0	11 4 5 3	61 23 12 9
8	13 5 0 9	63 24 8 3
4	TC 5 16 3	64 24 16 0
8	16 6 4 0	66 25 11 6
4	18 6 19 6	67 25 19 3
8	19 7 7 5	69 26 14 9
4 0	21 8 2 9	71 27 10 3
8 4	22 8 18 3	72 27 18 0
0	24 9 0	74 28 13 6
8 4 0	26 10 1 6	75 29 1 3
	27 10 9 3 10 17 0	77 29 16 9
8 4	29 11 4 9	79 30 12 3
8	30 12 0 3	80 31 0 0
4	32 12 8, 0	82 31 15 6
8	34 13 3 6	83 32 3 3 [84] 32 II O
8 4 0 8	35 13 11 3	85 32 18 9
8	37 14 6 9	100 38 15 0
8 8 8 8 8 9 0	30 115 2 3	[112] 43 8 0 200 77 10 0
8 8	40 13 10 0 41 13 17 9	300 116 5
0	16156	400 155 0 0 300 193 15 0
6 8	43 0 1900	600 232 10 9
0 0	45 17 8 9	700 271 3 800 310 0 0
6 8 3 4	170 18064-03	908 348 15 Q 1000 387 10 Q
0 0	48 18 12	2000 775 649
6 8	500 18007008	R 2

The Value	Ounce, or	the Pound, Ell, Yard, other thing, being the Shillings.
to of	The second second second second	
	l. s. d.	Value I. s. d.
3	1 4 0	of 51 is 20 8 0
4	1 12 0	52 20 16 0 53 21 4 0
5	2 0 0	54 21 12 0
6	2 8 0	55 22 0 0
7	2 16 0	[56] 22 8 0
8	3 4 0	57 22 16 0
10	3 12 0	58 23 4 0 59 23 12 0
11	4 8 0	59 23 12 0 60 24 0 0
12	4 16 0	
13	5 4 0	62 24 16 0
14	5 12 0	63 25 4 0
16	6 8 0	64 25 12 0
-		65 26 0 0
17	6 16 0	66 26 8 0
19	7 4 0	
20	800	69 27 12 0
21	8 8 0	70, 28 0 0
22	8 16 0	71 28 8 0
23	9 4 0	72 28 16 0
24	9 12 0	73 29 4 0
26	10 0 0	74 29 12 0 75 30 0 0
27	10 16 0	
28]		76 30 8 0 77 30 16 0
29	II 12 0	78 31 4 0
30	12 0 0	79 31 12 0
2000	12 8 0	80 32 0 0
32	12 16 0	81 32 8 0
34	13 4 0	82 32 16 o
35	14 0 0	[84] 33 12 0
36	14 8 0	85 34 D Q
37	14 16 0	90 36 0 0
38	15 4 0	100 40 0 0
40	16 0 0	[112] 44 16 0
41	16 0 0	300 120 0 0
42		
43	16 16 0	100 200 0 0
44	17 12 0	100 200 0 0 600 240 0 0
45	18 0 0	700 280. 0 0
46	18 8 0	800 320 0 0
47	18 16 0	900 360 0 0
48	19 4 0	1000 400 0 0
	19 12 0	2500 2000 0 0

rd.	The Value	Ounce, or Eight Shill	the Pound, Ell, Yard, other thing, being the Dence.
0	2	1. s. d.	Value 1. s. d.
	2	is o 16 6	of siis 21 o 9
	3	I 4 9	52 21 9 0
9	5	2 1 3	53 21 17 3
0	6	2 9 6	55 22 13 9
0	7	2 17 9	[56] 23 2 0
	8	3 6 0	57 23 10 3
11	9	3 14 3	58 23 18 6
	10	4 2 6	59 24 6 9
	11	4 10 9	60 24 15 0
	12	4 19 0	61 25 3 3
	13	5 7 3	62 25 11 6
	14	6 3 9	63 25 19 9
	15	6 3 9	64 26 8 Q
	-		
	17	7 0 3 7 8 6	
	19	7 16 9	67 27 12 9 68 28 1 0
	20	8 5 0	69 28 9 1
	21	8 13 3	70 28 17 6
	22	9 1 6	71 29 5 9
	23	9 9 9	72 29 14 0
	24	9 18 0	73 30 2 3
	25	10 6 3	74 30 10 6
	26	10 14 6	75 30 18 9
	27	11 2 9	76 31 7 0
	[28]		77 31 35 3
	29	11 19 3	78 32 3 6
	30	12 7 6	79 32 11 9 80 33 0 0
	-		
	32	13 4 0	4-14-3. Red - 0-21-2-3 (190 Red - 3)
and the same	34	14 0 6	83 34 4 9
	35	14 8 9	[84] 34 13 0
	36	14 17 0	85 35 8 3
	37	IS Sous	90 37 2 6
	38	15 13006	100 41 5 0
	39	16 1 9	[112] 46 4 0
	40	16 18 3	200 82 10 0
	41	CHARLES TO STATE OF THE PARTY O	300 123 15 0
	42	17 6 6	- 400 165 0 0
	43	17 14 9	500 206 5 0 600 247 10 0
	45	18 3 0	
	46	18 19 6	800 330 0 0
	47	19 7 9	
	48	19 16 0	1000 412 10 0
	1 49	20 4 3	
l	1 50	20 12 6	2400 990 0 0

The Value of	The price of	the Pound, Ell, Yard other thing, being
alue	Eight Shill	lings Four Pence.
30	1. s. d.	Value 1. s. d.
	1 5 0	of 51,1521 5 0
4	1 13 4	53 22 1 8
m.450,0	2 1 8	54 22 10 0 55 22 18 4
7 8	2 18 4	[56] 23 6 8
8	3 6 8	57 23 15 40
10	4 3 4	59 24 11 8
TI T2	5 0 0	61 25 8 4
13	5 8 4	62 25 16 8
14	5 16 8	63 26 5 0
16	6 13 4	65 27 1 8
17	7 1 8	66 27 10 0
19	7 18 4	68 28 6 8
20	8 6 8	70 29 3 4
22	9 3 4	71 29 11 8
23	9 11 8	72 30 0 0
25	10 8 4	74 30 16 8
26	10 16 8	75 31 5 0
27	II 5 0 II 13 4	76 31 13 4 77 32 1 8
30	12 1 8	78 32 10 0
31	12 10 0	80 33 618
32	13 6 8	81 33 15 0 82 34 3 4
33	14 3 4	83 34 11 8
35	14 11 8	[84] 35 0 0 85 35 8 4
37	15 8 4	90 37 10 0
38	15 16 8	100 41 13 4
39	16 13 4	200 83 6 8
41	17 1 8	300 125 0 0
42	17 10 0	400 166 13 4 300 208 6 8
44	18 6 8	600 250 0 0
45	18 15 0	700 291 13 4 800 333 6 8
47	19 11 8	900 375 0 0
48	20 6 0	1000 416 13 4 2000 833 6 8
sa	20 16 8	2400 1000 000

	The Value	The price of to Ounce or of Eight Styll	her this	ng, bei	g
	of	1. s. d.	Value	1, 1.	d.
1	2	16 0 17 0		1 21 13	6
	3	I 5 6	52	22 2 22 10	6
	4	2 2 6	54	22 19	0
	6	2 11 0	55	23 7	6
	7	2 19 6	[56]	23 16	0
	8	3 8 0	57	24 4 24 13	6
1.	9	4 5 0	59	24 13 25 I	6
	11	4 13 6	60	25 10	0
	12	5 2 0	61	25 18	6
	13	5 10 6	62	26 7	0
	14	6 7 6	63	26 15	6
	15	6 16 0	65	27 12	6
	17	7 4 6	66	28 I	0
	18	7 13 0	67	28 9	6
	19	8 I 6 8 IO 0	68	28 18	
	20	8 to 0 8 t8 6	70	29 6	6
	21	9 7 0	71	30 3	6
	22	9 15 6	72	30 12	0
	24	10 4 0	73	31 0	6
	25	10 12 6 11 1 0	74	31 9	6.
1	26	11 9 6	75	31 17	
	[28]	The second second	771	32 6 32 T4	6
	29	12 6 6	78	33 3	0
	30	12 ts 0	79	33 II	6
	31		80	34 0	0
4	32	13 12 0	81	34 8	6
8	33	14 9 0		34 77	6
4	35	14 17 6	[84]	35 14	6
0	36		85	36 2	6
4	37	15 14 6	90	38 5	0
4	38	16 3 0 16 TI 6	[112]	42 IO 47 I2	0
8	40	17 0 0	200	85 0	0.5
4	41		300	127 10	6
8	42	17 17 0	400	170 0	0
0	4.3	18 f4 000	1,00	212 10	0.0
4	44	19 2 6	700	255 0 297 10	30
8	46	19 11 0	800	34000	94
4	47	10 19 6	900	382 TO	6
8	48	20 8 0	Tooo	425 Q	
8	49	13 105 OPE	2400	850 0	4

The Value	The price of a Quace, or a Eight Shill	other thi lings Et	ng, being ght Penci	
e of	l. s. d.	Value	l. s. d.	ED.
2	150 17 4	of 511	\$ 22 2 0 22 10 8	
4	1 14 8	53	22 19 4	
5	2 3 4	54	23 8 0	
6	2 12 0	55	23 16 8	
7	3 0 8	[56]	24 5 4	
8	3 9 4	57	24 14 0 25 2 8	
IQ	4 6 8	59	25 2 8 25 11 4	
11	4 ts 4	60	26 0 0	0.0
12	5 4 0	61	26 8 8	-
13	5 12 8	62	26 17 4	2.7
14	6 1 4	64	27. 6 0 27 14 8	1
16	6 18 8	65	28 3 4	
17	774	66	28 12 0	-
18	7 16 0	67	29 0 8	18
21	8 4 8 8 13 4	68	29 9 4	
20 2 [9 2 0	70	29 18 ¢	
22	9 10 8	71	30 IS 4	
23	9 19 4	72	31 4 0	
24	10 8 0	73	31 12 8	
25	11 5 4	74	32 I 4 32 IO 0	
27	11 14 0	76	32 18 8	4
28		77	33 7 4	
20	12 11 4	78	33 16 0	
38	13 0 0	79	34 4 8	
32	13 17 4	81	35 2 0	-
33	14 6 0	82	35 TO 8	
34	14 14 8	83	35 19 4	18
3.5	15 3 4	[84] 85	36 8 0	680
36	16 0 8	90	100	-
3.7	16 9 4	100	39 0 0 43 6 8	
39	16 18 0	[112]	48 JD 8	3
40	17 6 8	200	86 13 4	T.
4.1	17 15 4	300	130 0 0	-
47	18 12 8	500	137 6 8 216 13 4	
43	19 1 4	600	216 13 4	
45	19 10 0	700	303 6 8	1
46	19 18 8	800	346 13 4	
47		900	300,00	
48	21 A 8	1000	433 6 8 866 13 4	
10	21 13 4	#300	996 13 4	

The Value of	The price of Ounce, or Eight Shi	other th	ing, bein	ce.
	1. s. d.	Value	l. s.	d.
2	iso 17 6		is 22 6	3
3	1 6 3	52	22 15	0
4	2 3 9	54	23 12	9
6	2 12 6	55	24 1	3
_	3 1 3	I 561	24 10	
7 8	3 10 o	57	24 18	9
9	3 18 9	58	25 7	6
10	4 7 6	60	25 16	3
II	4 16 3	-		0
12	5 5 0	61	26 13	6
13	5 13 9	63	27 11	3
15	6 II 3	64	28 0	0
16	700	65	28 8	9
17	7 8 9	66	28 17	6
18	7 17 6	67	29 6	3 4
19	8 6 3	68	29 15	0
20	9 3 9	69 70	30 3 30 12	6
-		71		
22	9 12 6	72	31 1	3
24	10 10 0	73	31 18	
25	10 18 9	74	32 7	6
26	11 7 6	75	32 16	3
27	11 16 3	76	33 5	0
28		77	33 13	9
30	12 13 9	78	34 2	6
31	13 II 3	80	35 0	0
32	14 0 0	81	35 8	9
33	14 8 9	82	35-17	6
34	14 17 6	83	36 6	1
35	15 6 3	[84]	36 15	b'
36	13 15 0	85	37 3	0
37		90	39 7	6
38		[112]	43 13	
40		200	87 10	
41		300	131 5	
42	18 7 6	400	175 6	6
43	18 16 300	500	218 19	NC 8750
44	19 5 000	600	262 10	D.
45		700	306 9	40000
46	20 2 6	800	350 0	-
47	20 1104 100	900	393 15	
49	21 8 2 30	2000	875 0	000 200 00
50	21 19 600	2300	CONTRACTOR NO. 10 YEAR	E-13

The Value of	Ounce, o	of the Pour or other the ne Shilli	nd, Ell, Yard, ning, being ngs-
e of	I. s. d.	Value	l. s. a.
2	is o 18 o	, of 51	is 22 19 0
3	170	52	
4	1 16 0	53	
6	2 5 0	54	THE COURT OF THE PARTY OF THE P
-	3 3 0	[56]	25 4 0
7 8	3 12 0	57	25 13 p
9	4 1 0	58	26 2 0
10	4 10 0	59	Mark the contract of the contr
11	4 19 0	60	27 0 0
12	5 8 0	61	27 9 0
13	5 17 0	62	
14	6 6 0	64	
16		65	
17	7 13 0	66	29 14 0
18	8 2 0	67	
19	8 11 0	68	
20	900	69	
21	9 9 0	70	The state of the s
22	9 18 0	71	
23	10 7 0	72	
24	11 5 0	74	
26	11 14 0	75	
27	12 3 0	76	34 4 0
[28]		77	34 13 0
29	13 I O	78	35 2 0 35 II 0
30	13 10 0	79	35 II o
31		81	
32	14 8 0	82	And the second s
34	IS 6 0	83	
35	15:15 0	[84]	
36	16 4 0	85	
37	16 13 0	90	AND A TAKE OF STREET BUILDING
38	17 2 0	100	AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SHARE
390	18 0 0	[112]	
AI.	-0	300	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE
42	TO SHARE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	400	
42	19 7 0	500	THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF TH
44		600	270 0 0
45	20 5 0	700	
46	20 14 0	800	
47	2I 3 0	900	
48	21 12 0		900 0 0
49	22 10 0	2000	ALCOHOLDS PRODUCED IN

The Value	Ounce, or	the Pound, Ell, Ya other thing, bein llings The Pen	g
2	l. s. d.		i;
3	iso 18 6	of 51 is 23 11 5	
4	1 17 0		,
5	2 6 3	54 24 19	5
6	2 15 6		-
7	3 4 9	The state of the s	•
8	3 14 0	The state of the s	5
10	4 12 6	59 27 5 5	
II	5 I 9	60 27 15 6	
12	S II O		
13	6 0 3	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	5
14	6 9 6	The state of the s	9
16	7 8 0	THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF	
17	7 17 3	66 30 10 6	
18	8 6 6	67 30 19 5	
19	8 15 9	68 31 9	
20	9 5 0	69 31 18 3 70 32 7 6	5
		THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON IN	2
22	10 3 6	71 32 16 5	
24	II 2 0	73 33 15	3
25	II II 3		5
26	12 0 6	75 34 13 5	
27	12 9 9	76 35 3 6	
29	12 19 0	77, 35 12 1 78 36 1	6
30	13 17 6		•
31	14 6 9	80 37 0	0
32	14 16 0	81 37 9	3
38	15 5 3		6
34	15 14 6	The second secon	9
36	16 13 0	1.11 (A. A. A	,
37	17 2 3	90 41 12	6
38	17 II 6	100 46 5	•
39	18 10 0		0
41	18 10 0		0
42	19. 8 6	400 185 0	100
43	19 17 9	AND RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY	
44	20.7 0	600 277 10 0	
45	20 16 3		
46	21 5 6	Charles and the Control of the Contr	4
47	21 14 9	900 416 5 0	Θп
48	22 13 2	2000 925 0 0	SCAN ST
50	23 2 6	2200 1017 14	3

The Walman of the	Ounce, or Aine Shill	other this	ng, being
2	is o 18 8	of sili	
3	I 8 0	52	24 5 4
4	1 17 4	53	24 14 8
6	2 6 8	54	25 4 0 25 13 4
- 1		[56]	26 2 8
7 8	3 5 4 3 14 8	57	26 12 0
9	4 4 0	58	27 1 4
0	4 13 4	59	27 10 6
	5 2 8	- 60	
3	5 12 0 6 1 4	61 62	28 9 4
4	6 10 8	63	29 8 0
5	7 0 0	64	29 17 4
5	7 9 4	65	30 6 8
7	7 18 8	66	30 16 0
,	8 8 0 8 17 4	68	31 5 4 31 14 8
	9 6 8	69	32 4 0
	9 16 0	70	32 13 4
1	10 5 4	71	33 2 8
	10 14 8	72	33 I2 O
	11 13 4	73 74	34 I 4 34 10 8
1	12 2 8	75	35 0 0
7	12 12 0	76	35 9 4
8]	13 I 4	77	35 18 8
9	13 10 8	78 79	36 8 0
1	14 0 0	80	36 17 4 37 6 B
2	14 18 8	81	137 16 .
3	15 8 0	82	38 5 4
4	15 17 4	83	38 14 8
5	16 6 8 16 16 0	[84] 85	39 4 0 39 13 4
6	March 1995	90	42 0 0
7 8	17 14 8	100	46 13 4
9	118 4 0	[112]	52 5 4
0	18 13 4	200	93 6 8
1	19 2 8	300	140 0 0
2	The state of the s	490 500	186 13 4
3 4	A TOTAL PROPERTY OF A SECOND	600	
5	21 0 0	700	326 13 4
6		800	Market Market CV Hotelland Street
17	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	900	A CONTRACTOR OF CAPTURE AND TO A POST OF THE PARTY OF THE
18		2000	
9	23 17 4		1026 13 4

is

The Value of	The price of Ounce, or Pline Shill	other th	ing, bei	ng
of	1; s. d.	Value	1. s.	d.
2	iso 19 0 1	of sr		6
3	1 18 6	52	24 14	6
4	1 18 0	53	25 13	0
5	2 17 0	55	26 2	6
7	3 6 6	[56]	26 12	0
8	3 16 0	57	27 I	6
9	4 5 6	58	27 11	6
II	5 4 6	59	28 10	0
12	5 14 0	61	28 19	6
13	6 3 6	62	29 9	0
14	6 13 0	63	29 18	6
16	7 2 6 7 12 0	64	30 8	6
17	8 I 6	66	3I 7	0
18	8 11 0	67	31 16	6
19	9 0 6	68	32 6	0.
20	9 10 0	69	32 15	6
21		70		6
22	10 9 0	71 72	33 14	0
24	11 8 0	73	34 13	6
25	11 17 6	74	85 3	•
26	12 7 0	73	35 12	6
27	12 16 6	76	36 2	0
28]	13 6 0	77	36 II 37 I	6
30	14 5 0	79	37 10	6
31	14 14 6	80	38 0	0
32	15 4 0	81	38 9	6
33	15 13 6	82	38 19	0
34	16 3 0	[84]	39 8	6
-	17 2 0	85	40 7	6 .
37	17 11 6	90	42 15	0
38	18 I OIL	100	47 10	0
40	18 10 6	[112]	53 4	0
	19 0 0	300	95 0 142 10	00
42	19 19 0	400	190 0	0
43	20 8 6	500	237 10	0
44	50.18 0	600	285 0	0
	21 7 6	700	332 10	0
-		800	380 0	0
47	22 16 0	1000	427 10	0
49	23 5 6	2000	950 0	0
	23 15 0	2100	997 10	-

The Value of	The price of Ounce, or Pine Shill	other thi ings Eig	ng, being	i i
2	I. s. d.	Value	l. s. d.	0
2	iso 19 4		is 24 13 o	of 2
3	1 9 0	52	25 2 8 25 I2 4	3
4 5	2 8 4	54	25 I2 4 26 2 0	4
6	2 18 0	55	26 II 8	5
-	3 7 8	[56]	27 1 4	
7 8	3 17 4	57	27 II o	7 8
9	4 7 0 4 16 8	58	28 0 8	9
10		59	28 10 4	10
11		61		11
12	5 16 0	62	29 9 8 29 19 4	12
14	6 15 4	63	29 19 4 30 9 0	13
15	7 5 0	64	30 18 8	15
16	7 14 8	65	31 8 4	16
17	8 4 4	66	31 18 0	17
18	8 14 0	67	32 7 8	18
19	9 3 8 9 13 4	68	32 17 4 33 7 0	19
21	9 13 4	70	33 7 0 33 16 8	20
22	10 12 8	71		_
23	II 2 4	72	34 6 4 34 16 0	22 23
24	II I2 O.	73	35 5 8	24
25	12 1 8	74	35 15 4	25
26	12 11 4	75	36 5 0	26
27	13 I O	76	36 14 8	27
[28]	13 10 8	77	37 4 4	[28]
30	14 0 4	78 79	37 14 0 38 3 8	
31	14 19 8	80	38 13 4	
32	15 9 4	81	39 3 0	
33	15 19 0	82	39 12 8	
34	16 8 8	83	40 2 4	34
35	16 18 4 4	[84]	40 12 0 41 I 8	
36		85	1	- 30
37	17 17 8	90	48 6 8	3/
39	18 7 4	[112]	54 2 8	
40	19 6 8	200	96 13 4	
41	19 16 4	300	145 0 0	
42	20 6 0	400	193 6 8	42
49	20 19 8,	500	241 23 4	43
44	21 5 4	600	290 0 0	
45	21 15 0	700	338 6 8 386 13 4	
-		1		
47	23 4 0	1000	483 6 8	
49	23 13 8	2000	966 13 4	
30	24 3 4	2100	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	50

The Value of a m 4 5 6

0 6 3 4 0 6 8 4 0	4 4 4 4 4	4 21 9 0 5 21 18 9 6 22 8 6 7 22 18 3 8 23 8 0 9 23 17 9	700 341 5 6 800 390 0 6	
8 4 0 6 8 4	4044	19 10 0 1 19 10 0 1 19 19 9 2 20 9 6 3 20 19 3	[112] \$4 12 0 200 97 10 0 300 146 5 0 400 195 0 0 500 243 15	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
8 0 8	34 35 36 37 38	17 I 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	83 40 9 3 [84] 40 19 0 85 41 8 5 90 43 17 6 100 48 15	
8	32	IS I2 O	80 39 0 0 81 39 9 9 82 39 19 6	200
8 4 0 8 4	27 [28 29 30	14 2 9 14 12 6	76 37 1 0 77 37 10 9 78 38 0 6 79 38 10 3	200
4 0 8 4 0	24 25 26	11 14 0 12 3 9 12 13 6	73 35 II 9 74 36 I 6 75 36 II 3	35
8	21 22 23	10 4 9 10 14 6 11 4 3	70 34 2 6 71 34 12 3 72 35 2 0	- C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C
8 4	17 18 19 20	8 15 6 9 5 3 9 15 0	67 32 13 3 68 33 3 0 69 33 12 9	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	14 15 16	6 16 6 7 6 3 7 16 0	63 30 14 3 64 31 4 0 65 31 13 9 66 32 3 6	A TO
	11 12 13	5 7 3 5 17 0 6 6 9	60 29 5 0 61 29 14 9 62 30 4 6	
	7 8 9 10	3 8 2 3 18 0 4 7 9 4 17 6	57 27 15 9 58 28 5 6 59 28 15 3	
	3 4 5 6	1 9 3 1 19 0 2 8 9 2 18 6	52 25 7 0 53 25 16 9 54 26 6 6 55 26 16 3	
	The Value of "	Ounce, or of Pine Shillin	her thing, being ge fine Ponce. Value 1. s. d. of 51 is 24 17 3	AU PRINT OF

The prior of the Pound, Ell, Vird, Ource, or other thing, being Cen Chillings	The Value of 2 3 45 6 78,9 10 21 22 14 17 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 24 25 26 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28

he Value of M m 4 mo	Onnce	a.	Value of 50 52 59	11. 16. is 28 1 28 112 29 3	d. 0.00
	2 IS 3 6	0	54 55 [56]	30 16	0 0
7 8 9 10 11	4 19 8 10 8 10 6 1	0 0	57 58 59 60	31 17 31 18 32 19 63 0	0 0
はははは	6 12 7 3 7 14 8 5 8 16	0 0 0	61 62 63 64 65	33 dI 34 02 34 V3 35 74 35 V5	0
19 19 20	9 7 9 18 10 9	0 0	66 67 68 69	36 6 6 36 47 37 8 8 87 49	
24 23 24	12 2 12 13 13 4	0	70 71 73 73	38 40 39 11 39 12 40 23	0
23 26 27 28]	14 6	0	74 75 76 77	40-14 41-15 41-16 42-7	0
29 30 31	45 49 46 10 47 42	0 0	79 79 88	42 18 43 19 44 00	9:
33 34 35 36	178 615 178 614 179 116	0 0	82 85 [84]	45 T2 45 13 46 4 46 45	9.00
37 8 39 40 t	20 17 20 16 21 9 22 8 22 8	0 1	86 96 100 [112]	47 26 49 46 55 00 61 12 140 10	0; 0; 0; 0;
क्रिक्रिक्क क्रिक्क	023 045 023 045 024 006 024 115	3-6 4-6 5-6 6-6 7-6	306 408 508 608	155 0 220 0 275 0 340 0 385 40	0+
作品の	36 5 68 36 5 68 37 98	900	700 800 900 1000	440 10 405 10 990 10	0000

The Value	Ounce, or Eleben Sh	other th	in the size of the contract of the size of	
e of "	I. s. d.	Value	1. r. d	
3	s 1 3 0 4	of sil	The second secon	6
3	1 14 6	52	20 18	•
4	2 6 0	53	30 9	5
5	2 17 6	54	to the state of	
6	3 9 0	55		
7	4 0 6	[56]	32 4	9
8	5 3 6	57	32 IS 6	6
IO	5 15 0	59	33 18	6
11	6 6 6	60		•
12	6 18 0 -	61	35 I	6
13	7 9 6	62	LOGICAL STREET	0
14	8 f o 8 12 6	63	1.474	6
16	9 4 0	65		6
17	9 15 6	66		0
18	10 7 0	67		6
19	10 18 6	68	39 2	•
20	II 10 0 I2 I 6	69		6
21		70	2000	0,
22	12 13 0	71	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	6
23	13 16 0	72 73		6
25	14 7 6	74		
26	14 19 0	75	43 2	6
27	15 10 6	76		0
[28]	16 2 0	77	44 5	6
29	16 13 6	78		6
30	17 16 6	80	COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	•
32	18 8 0	81	46 11	6
33	18 19 6	82		
34	19 11 6	83	47 14	6
3.5	20 2 6	[84]		0
36	N 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	100	SECTION STATES	
37	21 5 6 21 17 0	86	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	0
39	22 8 6	100	March Colonia (Colonia)	0
40	23 0 0	[112]		9
41	23 11 0	200	LIE O	0
42	24 3 0	380		0
43	24 14 6 25 6 0	480		P
44	25 6 0	500		2
46	26 9 6	700		0
47	27 0 6	800		0
48	27 12 0	900		0
149	1 28 3 6	100	CO DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	0

The Value	Ounce, or o	he Pound, Ell, Yard, other thing, being Shillings.
200	l. s. d.	Value I. s. d.
3	1 16 0	of 51 is 30 12 e
4	2 8 0	53 31 16 0 54 32 8 0
5	3 0 0	55 33 0 0
7 8	4 4 0	[56] 33 12 0
9	4 16 0 5 8 0	57 34 4 0 58 34 16 0
IO	6 0 0 6 12 0	59 35 8 0
12	7 4 0	61 36 12 0
13 14	7 16 0	62 37 4 0
15	900	64 38 8 0
16	9 12 0	65 39 0 0
17	10 4 0	67 40 4 0
19	11 8 0	68 40 16 0
21	12 12 0	70 42 0 0
22 23	13 4 0	71 42 12 0
24	13 16 0	72 43 4 0
25	15 12 6	74 44 8 0
27	16 4 0	76 45 12 0
[28	(4) 報告の記念を記しません。	77 46 4 0
30	17 8 0	79 47 8 0
37	18 12 0	80 48 0 0
32	19 4 0	81 48 12 0
34	20 8 0	83 49 16 0
36	21 12 0	85 51 0 0
37	22 4 0	86 SI 12 0
38	22 16 0	100 60 0 0
40 41	24 0 0	200 120 0 0
42	25 4 0	300 180 0 0
43	25 16 0	400 240 0 0
45	27 0 0	600 360 0 0
46	CONT. PROPERTY AND ADDRESS.	700 420 0 0
47	28 4 0	900 480 6 9
49	29 8 0	3700 500 0 0

	Value of 3	52 32 53 33 54 33 55 34 [56] 35 57 35 58 36 59 36 60 37 61 38 62 38 63 39 64 40 65 40 71 44 72 4 73 4 74 7 77 4 78 4 77 4 78 4 77 4 78 4 79 4 80 5 81 5 82 5 83 5 84 70 4 71 44 72 4 73 4 74 7 75 4 76 4 77 4 78 4 79 4 78 5 80 5 81 5 82 5 83 5 84 70 4 76 6 77 4 78 4 79 4 80 5 80 5 81 5 82 5 83 5 84 70 4 76 6 87 77 4 78 79 4 80 5 80 5 81 5 82 5 83 5 84 5 85 6 86 5 87 70 4 78 79 4 79 4 80 5 80 5 81 5 82 5 83 5 84 5 85 6 86 9 87 70 4 78 78 4 79 4 80 5 80 5 80 5 80 5 80 5 80 5 80 5 80 5 80 6 80 7 80 7 80 7 80 7 80 7 80 8 80 80 8 80 80 8 80 80 8 80 80 8 80 80 8 80 80 8 80 80 8 80 8
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The price of to	other th	ing, bei	ng
pick at Thirt	4 (4) (4) (5)	llings.	1
1. s. d.	Value		d.
1 19 0	of 51	is 33 3	0
2 12 0	53	33 16	0
3 5 0	54	34 9 35 2	0
3 18 0	55	35 15	0
4 11 0	[56]	36 8	0
5 4 0	57	37 I	0
5 17 0.	58	37 14	
7 3 0	59	38 7	0
-	60	39 0	0
7 16 0	61	39 13	0
9 2 0	63	40 6	0
9 15 0	64	41 12	0
10 8 0	65	42 5	0
0 1 11	66	42 18	0
11 14 0	67	43 II	0
12 7 0	68	44 4	0
I3 0 0 I3 I3 0	70	44 17	0
1000		45 10	0
14 6 0	71 72	46 16	0
15 12 0	73	46 16	0
16 5 0	74	48 2	0
16 18 0	7.5	,48 15	0
17 11 0	76	49 8	0
18 4 0	77	50 I	0
19 10 0	7.8	50 14	0
19 10 0	79	51 7	0
20 16 0	81	52 13	0
21 9 0	82	53 6	0
22 2 0	83	53 19	0
22 15 0	[84]	54 12	0
23 8 0	85	55 5	0
24 1 0	86	55 18	0
24 14 0 25 7 0	100	58 10	0
25 7 0 26 0 0	[112]	65 0 72 16	0
26 13 0	200	130 0	P
27 6 0	300	195 0	PROFESSION AND ADDRESS.
27 19 0	400	260 0	0 0
28 12 0	500	3250	0
29 5 0	600	390 0	0
29 18 0	700	455 0	0
30011 003	800	\$20 0	8
31,17 0	900	\$85 0	100
The second second second	P P V V	650 0	9

T

The V	The price of t	her chi	ng, beis	g
e Value	Thirteen Sh	llings	Dir Pe	nec
of	L s. d.	Value !	1. 1.	d.
2	is t 7 ato 1		is 34 .8	6
3	2 0 6	52	35 2	0
4 5	3 7 6	53	35 15	6
6	4 1 0	55	37 2	6
7	4 14 6	[56]	37, 16	0
8	6 1 6	57	38 9	6
9	6 1 6	58	39 3	6
11	7 8 6	60	40 10	0
12	8 2 00	61	41 83	6
13	8 15 6.0	62	41 17	.0
14	10 2 60	63	42 10	6
15	10 16 0	65	43 4	6
17	11 9 6	66	44 11	0
18	12 3 00	67	45 4	6
19	12 16 69	68	45 18	0
20	14 3 6	70	46 11	6
-	14 17 0	1	47 18	
22	15 10 6	71 72	47 18	6
24	16 14 0	73	49 5	6
25	16 17 6	74	49 19	9
26	18 4 6	75	20 15	6
27	-0 -0	76	SI 19	6
29	19 11 6	78	52 13	9
30	20 18 6	79,	53 : 6	6
31		80	54:0	9
32	22 5 63	81	54 43	6
34	22 19 0	83	56 0	6
35	23 12 6 6	[84]	56 44	0
36	24 .6 0	85	\$7 7	6
37	84 49 68	86	60 15	8
39	26 06 601	100	67 40	00
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The Value of "	Ounce, or fifteen Sh	the Pound, Ell, Yard other thing, being illings Six Bence. your 1. s. d. of of 51, is 39 19: 6
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10 15 4 0 68 54 8 0	19
20 16 0 0 69 85 4 0 70 16 0 0	20
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	V	e Pound, Ell, Yard,
12.3	Ounce, or at	er thing, being
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17	14 9 0	66 56 2 0
190	15 6 0 16 3 0 17 0 0	67 56 19 0 68 57 16 0 69 58 13 0
210	17 17 0	70 59 10 0
230	18 14 0 19 11 0 20 8 0	71 60 7 0 72 61 4 0 73 62 I 0
250 250 260	21 5 0	74 62 18 0 75 63 15 0
270 [28]	22 19 0 23 16 0	76, 64 12 0
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39	33 3 0 1	100 85 0 0
410	34 17 0 35 14 0	300 255 0 0
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The Valu	The price of	A CO	there	nd,Ell)	414,
e of	la si di		Value	1 4 4	- H.o
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10	8 152 00	4	59		6
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36	35,19, 02		85	74 7	625
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41.d	36 15 you of	-	300	260 10	1000
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27 [28] 29	24 80 60 23 40 0 26 2 0	76 3 681 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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35 36 37	15 8 0 15 8 0	[84] 73 194 0 55 76 10 0
39 40 48	14 9 0 15 0 0 16 0 0	100 96 000 [112] 108 160 0 200 186 0 0.1
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17	The price of t	ne You	nd, Ell, Y	ard
The Value of	Ounce, or	other th	ing, bei	ng
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	l. s. d.	Value		d.
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7 8	7 8 0	57	52 14	6
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17	15 14 6	66	61 T	0
18	16 13 0	67	61 19	6.
19	17 11 6	68	62 18	0
20	18 10 0	69	63 16.	6
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25	23 2 6	74	68 .9	
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34	31 9 0	83	75 17.	6
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36	33 6 0	85	78 12	6
37	34 4 6	86	79 11	0
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39	36 7 6	100	92 10	0
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45	41 12 6	600	555.0	0
46	42 II 0	700	647 100	0
47	43 9 6	800	740 . 0	0
48	44 8 0	900	832 10	0
49	45 60 600	1000	925 0	0
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ह	The price of	the Pour	id, Ell, Y	ard			
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of	1. s. d.	Value O: 51	la s.	d.			
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18	17 2 0	67	63 13	0			
19	18 1 0	68	64 12	0			
20	19 0 0	70	65 11	0			
21				HICK CO.			
22	20 18 0	71 72	68 8	0			
1 24	22 16 0	73	69 7	0			
25	23 15 0	74	70 6	0			
26	24 14 0	75	71 5	0			
27	25 13 0	76	72 4	•			
[28]		77	73 3	0			
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30	29 9 0	80	75 I 76 0	0			
	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	81	76 19	0			
32	30 8 0	82	77 18	0			
34	32 6 0	83	78 17	0			
35	33 5 0	[84]		0			
36	34 4 0	85	80 15	0			
37	35 3 0	86		0			
1 38	36 2 0	87	82 13	0			
39	37 1 0	100	95 10	0			
41	38 0 0	[112]	1 1971 P. 1052 P. 1993 B. COMP. SHIP	0			
1	CONTRACTOR AND THE STATE OF	200	190 0	0			
42	39 18 O 40 17 O	300	CONTRACTOR SOLUTION OF THE	0			
44	41 16 0	400	PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	0			
45	49 15 0	500	475 0	0			
46	43 14 0	600	570 0	0			
47	44 13 0	700	665 0	0			
48	45 12 0	800	760 0	0			
49	146 II O	900	930 0	0			

Ward,	The Pri	ce of th	e Pour	ing h	Yard,	1
eing	The Pri Ounce	n Shil	lings	ing, be	ence.	
d.	g 1. s.		Value	l. s.	d.	
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5 0	THE RESERVE AND PROPERTY.	0	55	53 12	6	
	7 6 16	6	[56]	54 12	0.	
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0	12 11 14	6	62	60 9		
	14 13 13	0	63	61 8	6	
•	15 14 12	6	64	62 8	0	
0	16 15 12	0	65		6	
0	17 16 11	6	66	64 7	6	
0	19 18 10	6	68	66 6	0	
0	20 19 10	0	69	67 5	6	
0	21 20 9	6	70	68 5	0	
0	22 21 9	0	71	69 4	6	
0	23 22 8	6	72	90 4	0	
0	24 23 8	6	73	71 3		
0	26 25 7	0	75	73 2	6	
	27 26 6	6	76	74 2	•	
0	[28] 27 6	0	77	75 E	6	
0	29 28 5	6	78	76 I	**	
0	30 29 5	61	79	77 0	3013	
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0	36 35 2	0	85	82 17	6	
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6	38 37 Y	6 361	87 90	84 16	is one	
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The Use of the foregoing Table.

THE Table foregoing is so plain, that it needs no Explanation, the Epistle to the Reader shews what is needful relating thereto, and some Examples of its Use take as follows, viz.

what 47 Pounds, Ells, Yards or Ounces, &c. of any Commodity amounts to, at 7 s. 9 d. the Pound, Ell, &c. Look first for the price of the thing proposed, as here 7 s. 9 d. at the top of the Table, then cast your Eye downward, and under the words [The Value of] you will find 47, right against which, toward the right hand you will find 18 l. 4 s. 3 d. and so much is the true value of 47 Pounds, Ells, Yards, &c. of any thing at 7 s. 9 d. per Pound, Ell, Yard &c.

Examle 2.] Admit you would know the value of some number of Pounds, Ells, or any other thing, which cannot be found at once in the Table: As suppose you would know what 751 Ells of Linnen, &c. amounts to at 75 9d. The Rule is, having found (as before) the price of the Ell at the cop of the Table you will find under [The Value of] 700, right against which toward the right hand you have

the vale of 700 Ells,

which is-271: 5:0

And against 51 in that
Column under 72.9d is 19:15: 3

So that the Value of
751 at 72.9d. each is 291: 0:3

Dample 3.1 Admit the value of the Unit of your Commodity or Merchandize is not just expressed in the Table (tho I think there's scarce any thing bought and fold whose Value is not therein.) As suppose you would know

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The Ufe of the foregoing Table. 157 the value of 56 Yards of Broad Cloth, at 12 s. 5 d. the Yard : Look for 125. the price of the Pound, Ell, Yard, Ounce, or other thing, and against 56 you have--33: 12: 0 And under 5 d. and a-? gainst 56 you have -E this The Sum of which for ! 34:15:4 Answer is____ Example 4.] Admit you would find Commodity at any Rate, as suppose at 7 s. 9 d. per Pound, here you will find the Value of 1 Hundred, viz. l. s. d. 112 lb. at 7 1, 9 d. to be-43: 8:0 Which multiply by -And the product is ______ 303:16:0.
The Value of 3 9. (or } 32:11:0 8416.) at 7 s. 9 d. is—S And the Value of the 9:13:9 25lb, is (at that rate) The Sum for Answer is 346: 0:0 Example 5. The farther use of this Table is to find the Value of the Hundred Weight of any thing, by knowing the price of the Pound. Thus, if the price of a Pound Weight is 7 s. 9 de that of the Hundred (against 11216; and under 7 s. 9 d.) will be found 49 1. 8 12 and fo of any other. Or where the Value of the Pound is low (as 6 d. or less) the Value of the Hundred may be found by Memory, by this fhort Verfe. 30 313 the raching A many Farthings as will buy a Pound So oft (in th' Hundred Weight) is Fu Four Pence found Thus if the Value of the Pound is Farthing, that is 13 Farthings, that of the Hundred is 17 two Shillings and

13 Groats, which is 30 s. 4 d the Hund

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Example

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you may likewise find the Value of the you may likewise find the Value of the pound (to a Farthing) by knowing the Value of the Hundred Weight: Thus, if the Value of the Hundred is 161. 4 d. Look for 161. 4 d. (or a Number next thereto) against 112 included thus in a Parethesis [112] and casting your Eye to the top of that Column, you will find the price of the pound, Go. to be 1 d. 3 Farthings.

Table is to find how much of any Commodity at a rate proposed any Sum of Money will buy. Thus, if you would know how many Yards of Muslin of 6.s. 3 d. per Yard 25 l will purchase: Look at the top of the Table for 6.s. 3 d. and under that rate look for 25 l in the Column of Pounds, Shillings and Pence, and you have 80 in the Column toward the Left Hand under [The Value of,] and so many Yards will the

25 1. buy.

Example8.] Or if you defire to know what any Sum will buy that is not just mentioned in the Table; as suppose you would know how many Ells of Holland of 6 s. 3 d. per Ellisoo L will buy: Look under 6s. 3 d. for 100, 15 you did before for 25 1. and you will find against 93 1. 15 + (which is the ment Number less than the 1001) 300, then deduct 93 1.15 1 from 100, and the Remainder is 61. 35 against which (or the Number next less you will find in the Table under the rate 6 and d. Morefaid 20; fo that 100 l. I find will buy Ells, 320 at 6 s. 1 d. each, and thus may you find a-Unit thereof: ews 6: 5 handale 19 See the Mar- root Jody 200320

This Table Reduceth any Number

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per

of Shillings, Pence or Farthings into Pounds, which is very uleful to all persons, especially such as understand not Division.

Example 9.] To reduce Farthings

into Pounds.

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In 75643 Farthings, how many Pounds Sterling? Under 1 Farthing 1. s. d.

Against 70000 is -72: 18: 4 5000 - 5: 4: 2 43-0: 0: 10} 75643 =78:15:103

Example 10.] To reduce pence in-

to pounds.

In 31839 pence, how many pounds? Undered against 30000 is 125: 0:0

1000-4: 3:4 bat flora et at attentar 39 - 10; 3:1

Answer 328 39=1132:13:3

Example 11.] To reduce Shillings into Pounds.

Look for your Number of Shillings, given to be reduced, under the price: One Skilling and right against the Shillings given, you have the Answer in Pounds, as before. This needs no

Example.

Example 12. From what hath been shewed hitherto, this Table will be found very uleful for the speedy working Questions in Batter : As if a Merad chant hath Cotton Wool, & C. 3 90 27 lb. at 13 4 d. per Pound, which he is willing to barter with a Linnen-Draper for Fustians, viz. Died Jeans at 14s. each End, white Jeans of a 12 per End, and Barmillians at 18 so per End; How many Ends of Ruftian wuff. the Draper give the Merchant for his Corton Wool? Answer, 24 Endson each fort, and 11. 1014 in Money Se the Work7. 160 The Ufe of the foregoing Table. At 132 d. the Pound 1 G. (or 11216.) is worth=6:8: Multiply The Value of } 51: 6: 8 C. is-3 Quarters- 4:16: 3 -1:10:11 27 lb. is-So the Cotton Wool is 57:13:10 worth -Now if the feveral Prizes of the Fustians is added together, the Sum is 48 s. of which is 16, under which price, and against 571. 125. (which is the next Number to 57 l. 131. 10 d) you have 72, } of which is 24, which shews that the Draper must give the Merchant 24 Ends of each fort of Fustians for his Cotton Wool. Example 13.] This Table is also usefal in working Questions in Loss and Gain: As if a Merchant buyeth 849 Bundles of Yarn at 6 s. 9 d. per Bundle and fells the fame again at 9 s. 6 d. per Bundle, what does he gain thereby? The difference in the Prizes is 21. 9d. and 849 times two Shillings and nine Pence by the Table is 116 h. 14s. 9 d. for Answer, 1. s. d. For 800 under 21-94-151 10: 0:0 -is 6:14:9 TheSum849 Answer=116:14:9 Example 14.] When the price of the Unit of any Commodity is any Sum aboverland under althe Value is found by the Table; thus, if you would find the Value of 84 died Jeans, dre, at 34 2. 6d. per End. L s. d. or the st. put down- 84: 0:0 Then look for 14s. 6d. 7 at the top of the Table, and against 84 you will (and -The Sum of which is

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th or hing h	things valued.	\$2 \$3 \$4 \$5 \$6 \$7 \$8 \$9 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 67 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98
Lengt iny th	Product.	9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 36 39 42 45 48 51 54 57 60 63 66 69 72 75 78 81 87 99 99 102 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108	114 117 120 123 126 129 132 135 141 144
The	The Breadth, or things valued.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 33 33 34 35 36 36 37 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48
ing	roducts.	104 106 108 110 112 114 116 118 120 122 124 126 128 139 132 134 136 140 142 144 146 150 152 154 156 158 160 162 164 166 170 172 174	174 176 178 180 182 184 186 188 190 192 194 196
ng be	the Breadth, or whings valued.	52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87	87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 96
Lingo iny th	Products.	4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 56 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 66 68 70 72 74 76	76 78 8c 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98
The of a	The Breadth, or things valued.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 24 25 26 27 28 29 33 33 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34	38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

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The of a	Lengel my thi	n or V	alur ing	The	Length ny thi	ng be	aluc)
The Breadth, or things Valued.	Produ8	The Breadth, or things Valued.	Products.	The Breadth, or things Valued.	Products	The Breadth, or things Valued.	Products
3 4 5 6	8 12 16 20	5 I 5 2 5 3 5 4	204 208 212 216	3 4 5	10 15 20 25	51 52 53 54	255 260 265 270
7 8 9	24 28 32 36 40	55 56 57 58 59	220 224 228 232 236	6 7 8 9	30 35 40 45 50	55 56 57 58 59	275 280 285 290 295
11 12 13 14 15	44 48 52 56 60	60 61 62 63 64	240 244 248 252 256	11 12 13 14 15	55 60 65 70 75	60 61 62 63 64	300 305 310 315 320
16 17 18 19	64 68 72 76 80	65 66 67 68 69	260 264 268 272 276	16 17 18 19 20	80 85 90 95 100	65 66 67 68 69	325 330 335 340 345
21 22 23 24 25	84 88 92 96 100	70 71 72 73 74	280 284 288 292 296	21 22 23 24 25	105 110 115 120 125	70 71 72 73 74	350 355 360 365 370
26 27 28 29 30	104 108 112 416 120	75 76 77 78 79	304 308 312 316	. 26 27 28 29 30	130 135 140 145 150	75 76 77 78 79	375 380 385 390 395
31 32 33 34 36		80 81 82 83 84	336	31 32 33 34 35	170	80 81 82 83 84	420
36 38 39 40	144 148 152 156 160	85 86 87 88 89	340		185	85 86 87 88 89	435 440 445
41 42 43 44 45	164 168 172 176 180	90 91 92 93 94	364 368 372	41 42 43	210 215 220	90 91 92 93	455 460 465 470
46 47 48 49	184 188 192	95 96 97 98 99	380 384 388 392	46	230 235 240 245	95 96 97 98	475 480 485 490

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	ne Length or Value of any thing being			The of a	Length my th	h or Ving be	alue
The Breadth, or w	Product. 2		06	The Breadth, or " things Valued.	Products. 4	TheBreadth, or H	Products 57
3 4 5 6 7 8	18 24 30 36 42 48	53 3 54 3 55 3 56 3 57 3	12 18 24 30 35 42	3 4 5 6 7 8	21 28 35 42 49 56	52 53 54 55 56 57	374 378 385 385 392 399
9 10 11 12 13 14	54 60 66 72 78 84	59 3 60 3 61 3 62 3 63 3	48 54 65 66 72 78 84	9 10 11 12 13 14	63 79 77 84 91 98 105	58 59 60 61 62 63	406 413 420 427 434 441 448
15 16 17 18 19 20	9c 96 102 108 114 120 126	65 3 66 3 67 4 68 6	90 96 102 108 414	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	112 119 126 133 140	64 65 66 67 68 69	455 462 469 476 483
22 23 24 25 26 27	132 138 144 150 156 162	71 72 73 74 75 76	426 432 438 444 450 456	22 23 24 25 26 27	154 161 169 175 182 189	71 72 73 74 71 71	497 504 512 518 525 532
28 29 30 31 32 33	168 174 180 186 192 198	78 79 80 81 82	462 468 474 480 486 492	25 30 31 31 31	203 210 217 224 231	7: 7: 7: 8: 8: 8:	539 546 553 560 567 574
34 35 36 37 38 39	216 222 228 234	86 87 88	498 504 510 516 522 528	3:	245 5 252 7 255 8 261 9 27	8 8 8 8	6 403 7 403 8 616
40 41 42 43 44 45	246 252 258 264 270	92 93 94	\$34 \$40 \$46 \$52 \$58 \$64	444	1 28 2 29 3 30 4 30 5 31	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	631 631 631 631 631 631
45 45 45 50	276 282 288 294	95 96 97 98	570 576 582 588 594	444	6 32 7 32 8 33 9 24 0 35	2 9 9 5 6 5 3 5	5 66 672 671 68 68 69

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3	16 24	51	408	3	18	- 51 52	459
5 6	32	53		5	36	53	477
6	48	55	440	6 7	54	55	495
7 8	64	57	456	8	72	56	513
9	72	58	464	10	90	58	522
11	88	60	480	11	99	60	540
12	96	61	488	12	108	61	558
14	112	63	504	14	126	63	567
15	120	64	512	15	135	64	576
17	136	66	528	17	153	66	594
18	144	68	536	18	162	68	603
20	168	69	552	20	180	69	621
21	176	70	568	21	189	70	630
23	184	72	576	23	207	72	648
25	192 200	73 74	584	24	216	73	666
26	208	75	600	-26	234	75	675
28	224	76	616	27	243	76	693
30	232	78	624	29	261	78	702
31	248	80	640	3.0	270	79	720
32	256	8 I 8 2	648	3.2	288	81	729 738
34	272	83	664	33	306	83	747
35	280	84	672	3.5	315	84	756 765
37	296	86	688	37	333	86	774
39	304	87	704	38	342	87	783 792
40	320	89	712	40	3,60	8.9	801
41 42	328	99	720	41	369	90	810
43	344	92	736	43	3.87	92	828
44	352 360	93	744	44	396	93	837 846
46	368	95	760	46	414	95	855
48	384	97	768	47	423	96	864
	192	98	784	49	441	98	882

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of any thing being [11] The Breadth, or 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	The Breadth, or 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	च
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of any thin [11] Products. 2 22 3 33 4 44 5 55 6 66 7 77 8 88 9 99 10 110 11 121 12 132 13 143 14 154 15 165 17 187 18 198 19 209 20 220 21 231 22 242 23 253 24 264 25 275 26 286 27 297 28 308 29 319 30 330 31 341 32 352	The Breadth, or 2 2 3 3 3 4 44 5 5 5 6 66 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 10 11 12 1 13 2 13 14 15 4 15 165 16 17 6 17 18 19 8 19 20 22 0 21 22 24 2 23 24 25 26 27 29 7 28 308 29 319 30 330 31 341 32 35 2	
of a The Breadth, or 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	The Breadth, or 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	701
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ofany	igth or thing b	Value	The Length or Value of any thing being				
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2 2	6 51 9 52 2 53	676	3 4	28 42 56	51 52 53	714 728 742	
5 6	8 59	702	5 6 7.		54 55 56	756 770 784	
9 1	17 5	741	8	112	57 58 59	798 812 826	
II I	30 51 43 66 56 6	780	11 12	168	60	840 854	
13 I 14 I	69 6	2 806 3 819	13	182	62 63 64	868 882 896	
16 2		4 832 5 845 6 858	1	224	65	910	
18 2	34 6 47 6	7 871 8 884 9 897	1	252		952	
21 2	73 7	0 910	2 2	294	75	980	
24 3	12 7	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	2		7	1008 1022 1036	
26	38	75 97 76 98	8 2	7 378	7 7	6 1064	
29	377	79 101	4 2	9 40	5 7	8 1092 9 1 106	
31	416	80 104 81 105 82 106	3 3	1 43 2 44 3 46	8 8	0 1120	
34	442 1	83 107	9 2	4 47	6 8	13 1162 34 1176 35 1190	
36	468 481 494	85 110 86 111 87 113	8	56 50 37 51 38 53	8 2	86 1204	
39	507	89 114	4 7	39 54 40 56	6	88 1232 89 1246 90 1260	
41 42 43	533 546 559	90 II7 91 II8 92 II9	6	42 58	우시 때문 전	91 1274 92 1288 93 1302	
44	572 585 598	93 120 94 12:	22	45 6	6 30	94 1310	
46 47 48	611	96 12	48	47 6	8	96 1344 97 1358 98 1372	

The	The Length or Va of any thing being [15]			The Length or Value of any thing being [16]			
The breadth, or things valued.	Produsts.	The breadth, or things valued.	Products	The breadth, or things valued.	Products.	The breadth, or things valued.	Products
2	30	51	765	2	32	51	816
3 4	60	53	795	3 4	64	53	848
5	75	54	810	5	80	54	864
6	105	55	825	6	96	55	886
7 8	120	56	855	7 8	129	56	91:
9	135	58	870	9	144	58	928
IO	150	19	885	Ìo	160	59	944
11	165	60	900	11	176	60	960
12	195	61	915	12	208	61	992
14	210	63	945	14	224		100
15	225	64	960	15	240	64	1024
16	240	65	975	16	256	65	104
17	255	66	1005	17	272		107
18	285		1020	19	304		108
20	300	69	1035	20	320		IIO
21	315	70	1050	21	336		1120
22	330	7-1	1065	22	352	71	113
23	345	40 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	1080	23	384	72	115
25	375	73	IIIO	24	400		118
26	390	75	1125	26	416	75	1 20
27	405	76	1140	*27	432		121
28	420	77	1155	28	448		123
30	435	78	1170	30	464		124
31	465		1200	31	496	80	128
32	480	81	1215	32	912	CO (0.00000)	129
33	495		1230	33	528	COST MOTOR CONTRACT	131
34	510		1245	34	544		132
35	525		1275	35	576		134
371	CONTRACTOR IN		1290	37	592	AND DESCRIPTIONS	137
38	570	87	1305	38	608	87	139
	585		1320	39	624	CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	140
40	615	OF STREET, STREET, ST	1335	40	656		144
42	630	OR REPROPERTY.	1365	41	672		145
43	645		1380	43	688	DOM: DESCRIPTION	147
44	660	93	1395	44			148
45	675	DE PROPERTY OF	1410	45	720	94	ISO
46	705		1425	46	736	DOMESTIC STREET	1520
48	720		1455	47	768	97	
49	735		1470	49	784		156
50	750	0.000000	1485	1 50	800	THE RESIDENCE	158

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of a	Length ny thin [17	g bei	alue	The Length or Value of any thing being [18]				
The breadth; or	Products.	The breadth, or things valued	Products.	The breadth, or things valued	Products.	The breadth, or things valued.	Products.	
2	34	51 52	867 884	2 3	36	51	DESCRIPTION IN	
3 4	68	53	100	4	72	53	954	
5	102	54	918	5 6	108	54		
7	LIS	56	952	7	126	56	1008	
8	153	57	968 986	8	134 162			
10	170	59	1003	Io	180	54	1062	
12	187	61	1020	II I2	198	61	1080	
13	221	62	1054	13	234	62	1116	
14		63	1071	14				
16	272	65	1105	16	288	69	1170	
17			1139				1206	
TS	323	61	8 1156	15	34	2 6	8 1224	
20	III III III III III III III III III II		1173		S 1800, SHOOL		0 1242	
2:		7	1 1207		39	6 7	1 1278	
2			1224	6 100 ST000	a eraser	4 7	2 1296 3 13 14	
2		SECTION AND ADDRESS.	4 1258		5 45	0 7	411332	
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7 May 17 Aug 18	3 561		3 141		3 55	2 1	82 1404	
3	5 595	8	4 142	8 3	5 6	8	84 1512	
1000 1000	6 613		6 146		7 6	56	86 154	
3	8 640	5 8	7 147	9 3	18 6	84	87 1566 88 1584	
	9 66		149	SECTION AND DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	9 7	20	89 160	
4	11 69	7 3	153	0	11 7	38	90162	
1965	12 71 13 73	64 EU 200	01 154	968 MIN 1996	12 7	2007 DKD 6 00	91 163	
	14 74	8	93 158	I .	14 7	92	93 167	
9000 4000	46 78	5-0 SHE DIS	94 159	COO 1000 MIC		28	94 169	
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16 368 65 1495 16 384 65 1504 17 391 66 1518 17 409 66 1514 18 414 67 1541 18 432 67 1608 19 437 68 19 44 19 456 68 1632 20 460 69 1587 20 480 69 1616 21 483 76 1610 21 704 70 1608 22 22 506 71 6633 22 528 71 1704 23 529 72 1656 23 552 73 1738 24 552 73 1679 24 576 73 1738 25 575 74 1702 25 606 74 1776 26 598 75 1725 26 624 75 1606 72 27 621 76 1748 27 648 76 1834 28 644 77 1771 28 672 77 1848 29 667 78 1794 29 696 78 1872 30 690 79 1817 30 720 79 1896 38 32 736 81 1863 32 768 82 1948 32 736 81 1863 32 768 82 1948 33 759 82 1856 33 792 83 1999 34 816 83 1994 35 865 84 1992 35 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840		Product 46 92 115 6 138 7 161 8 184	Ca 1773 Ca 1773 Ca 1776 Ca 1779 Ca 1796 Ca 1779 Ca 1796 Ca 1773 Ca 1796 Ca 1773 Ca 177	him Thuch. 4 5 6 1 1 2 2 8 8 1 1 4 3 1 6 1 5 1 6 1 6	11日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日
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1456	7 189 66 1512 6 7 196 56 1568
1508	9 243 58 1566 9 252 58 1026
1560	11 297 60 1620 -11 308 60 1680
1612	T3 351 62 1674 19 364 68 1796
1664	15 405 64 17 28 15 420 68 1792
1716	17 459 66 1782 17 476 169 1848
1742 1768	19 513 68 1836 19 512 60 1094
1794	21 567 70 1890 21 588 70 1960
1846 1872	23 621 78 1944 23 644 78 2986
1924	25 675 74 1998 25 700 174 2972
1976	26 702 75 2025 26 728 75 2300 27 729 76 2052 27 756 76 2021
2002	28 766 77 2079 28 784 77 2866 29 783 78 2106 29 812 78 2184
2014	30 810 79 2133 30 840 79 2832 31 837 80 2160 31 868 80 2240
2106 2132 2138	32 864 81 2187 32 896 88 226 33 891 82 2214 33 924 78 2296
2384	35 945 84 2268 35 980 84 236
2236	36 972 812305 361008 199234
2202	38 1036 87 2349 38 1064 87 243 39 1053 88 2326 32 1992 18 1996
2314	401080 392403 401180 01844
2356	42 1134 912457 421276 221464
2418	44 1188 -932511 44 1232 -98760 45 1215 -941518 45 1250 -24051
2470	46 1242 95 2565 46 1283 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
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25	Foliago, Japans I ratted Lack

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		A Table	
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2 70	\$1 1785	72	51 1896
4 140	52 1820	3 108	52 1908
5 375	54 1890	35 180	54 1944
7 345	55 1925	7 252	55 2014
8 280	57 1995	7 252	57 205 2
9 315	59 2065	9 324	59 2124
TT 398	60 2100 61 2135	11 306	61 2396
12 420 13 455	62 2170	13 468	62 2232
15 525	64 2240	14 304	63 2268
16 560	65 2275	36 576	65 2340
17 395	66 2310	15 540 16 576 17 612 18 648	67 2412
19 661	68 2380	19 684	68 2448
21 731	70 2450	21 756	70 25 20
22 776	71 2485	21 756 22 792 23 828	71 2556
24 840	72 2520	24 864	72 2592
25 875	74 25 90 75 2625	25 900	74 2664
27 145	76 2660	27 272	76 2736
28 984	77 2695	29 1044	77 2772
30 1050	79 2765	30 1080	79 2844
32,1120	81 2835	32 1132	80 2880
34 1190	82 2870 81 2905	72 7224	83 2952
34 1190	84 2940	15 1260	184 3024
36 1260	85 2975	36 1206	25 3060
38 13 36	87,3045	38 1368	87 38.32
40 1400	80 3114	19 404	10110
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16 592	65 2405	16 608	85 247	16
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34 125 9	83.507 H	34 1292		3.5
26 1924	85346	36 1368	到。	371
37 353	89381	38 3444	57 97	381
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41 1617	903330	45353	3 35 31	42 1
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18 70	67 2613	18 720	67 2580
20 780	69 2691	20 800	68 2730 69 2760
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24 936	73 2847 74 2856	24 960	73 2920
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10 410 39 2419 11 451 60 2460 12 492 61 2501 13 533 62 2542	11 462	59 2478 60 2520 61 2562 62 2604
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74 18 60	30 1247 30 1290 31 1333	78 3354 9 79 3497 80 3440	30 1320	79 3432 79 3476
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10 490	58 2842	10 500	58 2900
11 539	60 2940	11 550	60 3000
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14 686	63 3087	14 700	63 3150
15 735	64 3136	15 750	64 3200
16 784	66 3234	16 800	66 3300
18 882	67 3283	18 900	67 3350
166 68	68 3332	29 950	68 3400
26 980	70,3430	21 1000	703500
23 1078	74 3479	22 1100	713550
23:1127	72 3528	23 1150	72 3600
25 1225	73,3577	24 1200	74 3700
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27 1323	7613724	27 1350	76,3800
281372	77 3773	29 1410	78,3859
30 3470	793871	30 1500	79 3950
31 1519	80 3920	31 1550	80 4000
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28 785	844116	35 1750	84 4200 85 4250
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26 1862	87 4263	98 1900	87.4350
39 1911	804312	49 2000	88 4400 89 4450
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42,2107	924508	43.2150	92 4600
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1 1 2 2 1 8 3 4 2 4 4	51 3111 52 3172 53 3233	2 124 186 4 248	51 316
366	54 3294	5 310	53 328 54 334 55 341
427 488 549	56 3416 57 3477 58 3538	6 372 7 434 8 496 9 558	56 347 57 353 58 359
610	593599	10 620 11 682	59 365
732 793 854	61 3721 62 3782 63 3843	12 744	62 384
976	64 3904	15 930 16 992	64 396
1036 1098	66 4026 67 4087 68 4148	17 1054 18 1116 19 1178	67 415
1220 1220 1281	70 4270	20 1240	70 434
1442 1403 1464	71 4331 72 4392 73 4453	22 1364 23 1426 24 1488	71 440 72 446 73 452
1586	74 45 14	25 1550	74 458
1647 1708 1769	76 4636 77 4697 78 4758	27 1674 28 1736 29 1798	76 4711 77 4770 78 4831
1830	79 4819	30 1860	79 489 80 496
1952 2913 2074	81 4941 82 5002 83 5063	32 1984 33 2946 34 2108	81 502 82 508 83 514
2135 2196	84 5124	35 2370	85 527
2857	86 5246 87 5307 88 5368	37 2204 38 2356 39 2418	86 533 87 539 88 545
25 40	89 5429 90 5496 91 5351	41 2542	30558
2623	92 5612 93 5678	43 2666	92 570
2745 2808	94 5754	45 2790	94 582
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8 8	2.8	F-3	19 3
1 195	51 3315	3 198	513366 528432
4 260	53 3445	4 264	ALC: U.S. CONTROL OF CONTROL OF
5 325	54 35 10	6 396	
7 455	563640	7 462	56 3696
9 585	573705	9 594	
10 650	59 3835	10 660	59 3894
11 715 L2 780	61 3965	11 726	
13 845	62 4030	13 858	62 4092
14 910 15 975	63 4095	14 924	CO. C. SELECTED PROCESSES
16 1040	65 4225	16 1056	65 4290
18 1170	66 4290	17 1122	66 4356
19 1235	68 4420	19 1254	68 4488
20 1300	70,4550	201320	704620
22 1430	71 4615	22 1452	71 4686
23 1495	72 4680	23 1518	72 4752
24 1560	73 4745 74 4810	25 1650	
26 1690	75 4875	26 1716	75 4950
28 1820	77 5005	2811848	77 5082
29 1881	78 5070	30 1980	78 5 1 48
31 2015	79 5135	312046	80 5280
32 2080	81 5265	32 2112	81 5346 82 5412
34 22101	82 5330	34 2244	83 5478
35 2275	84 5460	35 2310	84 5544 85 5610
36 2340	86 5590	37 2442	86 5676
38,247c	87 5655	38 2508	87 5742
39 2535 40 2600	88 5720	40,2640	88 5808 89 5874
127 (2987)	90 5850	41 2706	90 5940
47,2730	91 5915	43 28 38	92 6072
44 2860	93 6045	44 2904	93 6138
45 2990	94 6110	45 2970	94 6294
47 3.255	966240	47 3102	95 6270 96 6336
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490 110	"	2 134	51 3417	2 136	51 3468
66	-	3 201	52 3484	3 204	52 3536
98		4 268	53 3551	4 272 5 340	54 3672
64		6 402	55 3685	6 408	55 3740
30		7 469	56 3752	7 476	56 3808
62	1	8 536	57 3819	9 612	57 3876
28		9 603	59 3953	10 680	594012
94		11 737	60 4020	11 748	60 4080
60		12 804	61 4087	12 816 13 884	61 4148
92		13 871	62 4154	14 952	62 4216
5.8	1 3 3	15 1005	64 4288	15 1020	64 4352
24		16 1072	65,4355	16 1088	65 4420
56		17 1139	66,4422	17 1156	66 4488
22		19 1273	68 4556	19 1292	68 4624
88		20 1340	69 4623	20 1360	69 4692
54		21.1407	70,4690	21 1428	704760
86	1	22 1474	71 4757	23 1564	71 4828
	1	24 1608	73 4891	24.1632	73 4964
52 18		25 1675	74 4958	25 1700	1 74 5032
84		26 1742	75 5025	26 1768	75 5100
16		27 1809 28 1876	76,5092	27 1836	76 5168
82		29 1943	78 5226	29 1972	78 5304
48		30 2010	79,5293	30 2040	79 5372
14		31,2077	80 5360	31 2108	80 5440
46		32 2144	81 5427	32 2176	81 5508
12		34 2278		342312	83 5644
78		35 2345	83 5561 84 5628	35 2380	84 5712
44		36 2412 27 2479	85 5695	36 2448	85 5780
76		38 2546	87 5829	38.2584	86 5848
42	13	39 2613	88 5896	39 2652	88 5984
08		40 2680	89 5963	40 2720	89 6052
74		41 2747	91 6097	41 2788	91 6188
40		43 2381	92 6164	43 2924	92 6256
72		44 2948	93 6231	44 2992	93 6324
38		45 3015	94 6298	45 3060	94 639
04		46 3082	95 6365	46 3 1 28	95 6460
70 36		48 3216	97 6499	48 3264	96 6528
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58	1,5	50.3350	99 6633	503400	29 673

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2 138 2 207 4 276 5 345 6 414 7 483	51 3519 52 3588 53 3657 54 37 26 55 3795 56 3864	2 140 210 4 280 5 350 6 420 7 490	51 357e 52 364e 53 371e 54 378e 55 385e 56 892e
8 552 9 621 10 690 11 759 12 828 13 897 14 966	57 3933 58 4002 59 4071 60 4140 61 4209 62 4278 63 4347	8 560 9 630 10 700 11 770 12 840 13 910 14 980	57 3990 58 4060 59 4130 60 4200 61 4*70 62 4340 63 4410
15 1035 16 1104 17 1173 18 1242 19 1311 20 1380	64 4416 65 4485 66 4554 67 4623 68 4692 69 4761	14 15 1050 16 1120 17 1190 18 1260 19 1330 20 1400	64 4480 65 4550 66 4620 67 4690 68 4760 69 4830
21 1449 22 1518 23 1587 24 1656 25 1725 26 1794	70 4830 71 4899 72 4968 73 5037 74 5106 75 5175	21 1470 22 1540 23 1610 24 1680 25 1750 26 1820	70 4900 71 4970 72 5040 73 5110 74 5180 75 5250
27 1863 28 1932 29 2001 30 2070 31 2139	7.6 5244 77 5313 78 5382 79 5451 80 5520 81 5589 82 5658	27 1890 28 1960 29 2030 30 2100 31 2170 32 2240	76 532c 77 539c 78 546c 79 5530 80 560c 81 5670
3 2277 3 4 23 4 6 3 24 1 5 6 24 8 4 7 25 5 3 8 26 22 9 26 9 1	83 5727 84 5796 85 5865 86 5934 87 6003 88 6072	33 2310 34 2380 35 2450 36 2520 37 2590 38 2660	82 5740 83 5810 84 5880 85 5950 86 6020 87 6090
2760 12829 22898 32967 43036 53105	89 6141 90 6210 91 6279 92 6348 93 6417 94 6486	39 2730 40 2800 41 2870 42 2940 43 3010 44 3080 45 3150	88 6160 89 6230 90 6300 91 6370 92 6440 93 6510 94 6580
63174 73243 83312 93381	95 655 5 96 6624 97 6693 98 6762 95 5831	46 3 2 2 0 47 3 2 9 0 48 3 3 6 0 49 3 4 3 0	95 6650 96 6720 97 6790 98 6860

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920 990 060 130	6 426 7 497 8 568 9 639 10 710	55 3905 56 3976 57 4047 58 4118 59 4189	6 432 7 504 8 576 9 648	55 3960 56 4032 57 4104 58 4176 59 4248
200 270 340 110	11 781 12 852 13 923 14 994	60 4260 61 4331 62 4402 63 4473	11 792 12 864 13 936 14 1008	60 4320 61 4392 62 4464 63 4536
180 150 120 190	15 1065 16 1136 17 1207 18 1278 19 1349	64 4544 65 4615 66 4686 67 4757 68 4828	15 1080 16 1152 17 1224 18 1296 19 1368	64 4608 65 4680 66 4752 67 4824 68 4896
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40 10 80 50	33 2343 34 2414 35 2485 36 2556 37 2627	82 582: 83 5893 84 596, 85 6035 86 6106	33 2376 34 2448 35 25 20 36 25 92	82 5904 83 5976 84 6048 85 6120
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10	46 3266 47 3337 48 3408 49 3479 50 3540	95 674 96 6816 97 6887 98 695	46 3312 47 3384 48 3456 49 3528	95 6844 96 691 97 6984 98 705

of anyt	th or Value hing being 73]	The Leng of any th	ing being
Products The Breadth, or rhings Valued.	Products. The Breadth, or things Valued.	Products. The Breadth, or things Valued.	Products. The Residth, or things Valued
2 146 3 219 4 292	51 3723 52 3796 53 3869	2 148 3 222	SI 3774 S2 3848
5 365 6 438	54 3942	4 296 5 370 6 444	53 3922 54 3996 55 4070
7 511 8 584 9 657	564088 574161 584234	7 518 8 592 9 666	56 4144 57 4218 58 4292
10 730 11 803 12 876	59 4307 60 4380 61 4453	10 740 11 814 12 888	59 4366
13 949 14 1022 15 1095	62 4526	13 962	61 4514 62 4588 63 4662
16 1168	64 4672 65 4745 66 4818	15 1110 16 1184 17 1258	64 4736 65 4810 66 4884
18 1314 19 1387 20 1460	67'4891 68'4964 69'5037	18 1332 19 1406 20 1480	67 4958 68 5032 69 5106
21 1533 22 1606 23 1679	70 5110 71 5183 72 5256	21 1554 22 1628 1 23 1702	70 5180 71 5254 72 5328
24 1752 25 1825 26 1898	73 5329 74 5402 75 5475	24 1776	73 5402 74 5476
27 1971 28 2044	76 5548	26 1924 27 1998 28 2072	75 5550 76 5624 77 5698
29 2117 30 2190 31 2263	78 5694 79 5767 80 5840	29 2146 30 2220 31 2294	78 5772 79 5846 80 5920
32 2336 33 2409 34 2482	81 5913 82 5986 83 6059	32 2368 33 2442 34 2516	81 5994 82 6068 83 6142
35 2555 36 2628 37 2701	84 6132 85 6205 86 6278	35 2590 36 2664 37 27 38	84 6216 85 6290 86 6364
38 2774	88 6424	38 2812 39 2886 40 2960	87 6438 88 6512 89 6586
40 2926 41 2993 42 3066 43 3139	89 6497 90 6570 91 6643 92 6716	41 3034 42 3108	90 6660 91 6734
44 3212	93 6789 94 6862	43 3 182 44 3 256 45 3 3 3 9	92 6808 93 6882 94 6956
463358 473431 183504	95,6935 967008 97,7081	46 3404 47 3478 48 3552	95 7030 96 7104 97 7178
0 3 6 5 0	98 7154	49 3626	98 7252

Value	of any thing being		of any thi	n or Value ng being 6]
Products.	Products. The breadth, or things valued.			
3774	2 150	51 3825	2 152	51 3876
3848	3 225	52 3900	3 228	52 3952
3922	4 300	53 3975	4 304	53 4028
3996	5 375	54 4050	5 380	54 4104
4070	6 450	55 4125	6 456	55 4180
4144	7 525	56 4200	7 532	56 4256
4218	8 600	57 4275	8 608	57 4332
4292	9 675	58 4350	9 684	58 4408
4366	10 750	59 4425	10 760	59 4484
4440	11 825	60 4500	11 836	60 4560
4514 4588 4662	11 825 12 900 13 975 14 1050	61 4575 62 4650 63 4725	12 912 13 988 14 1064	61 4636 62 4712 63 4788
4736	15 1125	64 4800	15 1140	64 4864
4810	16 1200	65 4875	16 1216	65 4940
4884	17 1275	66 4950	17 1292	66 5016
4958	18 1350	67 5025	18 1368	67 5092
5032	19 1425	68 5 100	19 1444	68 5168
5106	20 1500	69 5 175	20 1520	69 5244
5180	21 1575	70 5250	21 1596	70 5320
5254	22 1650	71 5325	22 1672	71 5396
5328	23 1725	72 5400	23 1748	72 5472
5402	24 1800	73 5475	24 1824	73 5548
5476	25 1875	74 5550	25 1900	74 5624
5550	26 1950	75 5625	26 1976	75 5700
5624	27 2025	76 5700	27 2052	76 5776
5698	28 2 100	77 5775	28 2128	77 5852 78 5928 79 6004
5772	29 2 17 5	78 5850	29 2204	
5846	30 2 2 5 0	79 5925	30 2280	
5920 5994 6068 6142	31 2325 32 2400 33 2475	80 6000 81 6075 82 6150	31 2356 32 2432 33 2508	80 6080 81 6156 82 6232
6216 6290 6364	34 2550 35 2625 36 2700 37 2775	83 5225 84 6300 85 6375 86 6450	34 2584 35 2660 36 2736 37 2812	83 6308 84 6384 85 6460 86 6536
6438	38-2850	87 65 25	38 2888	87 6612
6512	39-2925	88 6600	39 2964	88 6688
6586	40-3000	89 6675	40 3040	89 6764
6660	413075	90 6750	413116	90 6840
6734	423150	91 6825		91 6916
6808	433225	92 6900		92 6992
688 ₂	44 3300	93 6975	44 3344	93 7068
6956	45 3375	94 7050	45 3420	94 7144
7030	46 3450	95 7125	46 3496	95 7220
7104	47 3525	96 7200	47 3572	96 7296
7178	48 3600	97 7275	48 3648	97 7372
7252	49 3675	98 7350	45 3724	98 7448
7326	00 3750	99 7425	50 3 3 Q 3	99 7524

The Length or Value of any thing being [77]		The Length or Value of any thing being [78]	
Producti The breadth, things value	Products The breadth, o	Products Thebreadth, c	Products The breadth, or things valued.
2 154	513927	2 156	51 3978
3 231	524004	3 234	\$2,4056
4 308	53 4081	4 312	53 4134
6 462	544158	5 390	54 4212
6 462	56 4312	7 546	55 4290
8 616	57,4389	8 624	57 4446
9 693	58,4466	9 702	58 4524
10 770	59 4543	10 780	59 4602
11 847	60 4620	12 936	60 4680
13 1001	62 4774	13 1014	62 4836
14 1078	63 4851	14 1092	63 4914
15 1155	64 4928	15 1170	64 4992
16 1232	65 5005	16 1248	65 5070
17 1309	67,5159	17 1326	66 5148
19 1463	68 5236	19 1482	68 5304
20 1540	69 5313	20 1560	69 5382
21 1617	705390	21 1638	70 5460
22 1694	71 5467	22 1716	71 5538 72 5616
24 1848	73 5621	23 1794	73 5694
25 1925	74 5698	25 1950	74 5772
26 2002	75 5775	26 2028	75 5850
28 2156	76 5852	27 2106	76 5928
29 2233	78 6006	29 2262	78 6084
30 2310	79 6083	30 2340	79 6162
11 2387	80 6160	31 2418	80 6240
32 2464	81 6237	32 2496	81 6318
33 2541	82 6314	33 2574	83 6474
35 2695	84 6468	35 2730	84 6552
36 2772	85 6545	36 2808	85 6630
37 2849	86 6622	37 2886	86 6708
38 2926	87 6699 88 6776	38 2964	87 6786
403080	89 6853	40 3120	89 6942
413157	90 6930	41 3 198	90 7.020
42 3234	91 7007	42 3276	91 7098
43 3311	92 7084	43 3354	92 7176
44 3 3 8 8	93 7161 94 7238	44 3432	93 7254
46 3542	95 7315	46 3588	95 7410
47 3619	96 7392	4713666	96 7488
48 3696	97 7469	48 3744	97 78 66
149 3773	997546	49 3822	98 7644

ofany	gth or Value thing being 81 J	hing being of any thing being	
# E	1 12 To	Pro	The B
o bear	roduć e Breadd ings valt	Breadt	Production of the Breadth hings value
10 P	题 杂	ind.	2. of C.
2 16:		2 164	514182
3 24		3 246 4 328	52 4264
5 40	54 4374	5-410	54 4428
6 480		6 492	55 4510
7 56		8 656	57 4674
9 729	58 4698	9 738	58 4756
10 810	SPECIAL MEMORIAL BUT AND PARTY.	10 820	59 4831
12 97	61 4941	12 984	61 5002
13 105	62 5022	13 1066	62 5084
14 113		14 1148	63 5 166
16 129	65 5265	16 1312	65 5330
17 137	66 5346	17 1394	66 5412
19 153		18 1476	68 5576
20 162	69 5589	20 1640	69 5 658
21 170		21 1722	70 5740
22 178:		23 1886	72 594
24 194	73,5913	24 1968	73 5986
25 202		25 2050 26 2132	74 606
		27 2214	76 6232
27 218	77 6237	28 2296	77 634
29 234	78 6318	29 2378	79 647
31 251	80 6480	31 2542	80 6564
32 259	81 6561	32 2624	81 6642 82 6724
33 267	83 6723	34 2788	83 6800
34 2754	84 6804	35 2870	84 6888
36 291		36 2952	85 6970 86 7052
37,299	AN ADMINISTRAÇÃO DE CONTRACTOR O CONTRACTOR	38 3116	87 7134
39 315	88 7128	39 3198	88 7216
40 324		40 3280	89 7298 90 7380
41 332		42 3444	91 7462
43 348	927452	43,3526	92 7544
44 356		44 3608	93 7626
45 364		46 3772	95,7799
47,380	96 7776	47 3854	96 7872
48 388	98 7938	48 3936	98 8036
50:495	99 8019	504100	99 8118

he Length or Valuation of any thing being length of the length of Valuation of any thing being length of the lengt
ing being 84 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

The Length or Value of any thing being		of any thi	ng being
of any than [89 mine or any than [89 mine or and n C	Products. \$1 4539 \$2 4628 \$34717 \$44806 \$53484 \$75073 \$85162 \$504984 \$75073 \$85162 \$50498 \$375073 \$85162 \$50498 \$35607 \$645696 \$65578 \$6675 \$6675 \$7668 \$6052 \$69641 \$706319 \$726408 \$736942 \$79031 \$607120 \$817209 \$827298 \$837387 \$457565 \$857654 \$8577743 \$8	Products 180 270 4360 540 7630 8720 9810 10900 11990 121080 131170 141260 151350 161440 171530 181620 191710 201800 211890 221980 231070 24160 251250 262340 272430 282520 262340 272430 282520 292610 302700 312790 382880 332970 343060 353150 443696	Products 51 4590 52 4680 53 4770 54 4860 55 4950 56 5040 61 5490 62 5580 63 5670 64 576 65 5850 66 5940 67 66 69 62 10 70 61 60 71 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61

The Length or of any thing !	Product 184 things valued 3.5
or Value	Products. 4641 4732
The Length of any this	Products. 182 273

of any this	Market College College Section (1997)	of any th	ng being
Produ	Product Tip be and things with	Product	Brodu The beadd
2 186	51 4743	2 188	51 4794
3 279	\$24836 \$34929	3 282	52 4888 53 4982
6 558	54 5022	6 564	34 5076
7 651	55 5208 57 5301	7 658	56 5 264
9 837	59 54 87	9 846	58 5452
11 1023	60 5580 61 5673	11 1034	60 5640
13 1200	62 5766	12 [128 13 [222 14 [316	62 5828 63 5922
14 1302	64 5952	15 1410	64 6016
16 1488	65 6045 66 6138 67 6231	16 1504 17 1598	66 6204 67 6298
18 1674	68 6324	18 1692	68 6592
20 1860	70 6510	20 1880	70 6580
22 2046	71 6603	23 2162	71 6674 72 6768
24 2232	73 6789	24 2256	73 6862 74 6956
26 24 18	75 6975	26 2444	75 7050
28 2604	77 7161 78 7254	28 2632	77 7238
80 2790 11 2883	79 7347 80 7440	30 2820	79 7426
32 2976	817533 827626	32 3008 33 3102	81 7614
34 3162 35 3255	83 7719 84 7812	34 3196	83 7802
363348 373441	85 7905 86 7998	36 3384 37 3478	85 7990
38 35 34	87 809 1	38 3572 39 3666	87 8178
40 37 20	89 8277 90 8370	40 3760	89 8366 90 8460
42 3906	91 8463 92 8556	42 3948	91 8554
43 3999	93 8649	44 4136	93 8742
45 4185	94 8742 95 8835	45 4230	94 8836 95 8930 96 9024
47 4371	96 8928 97 9021	48 4512	97 5113 98 9212
49 45 57	989114	49 4606	99/2126

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The Breadth, or things Valued.

28. 38. 47. 57. 66. 76. 85. 3 4 5 6

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g	The Length	ng being	The Length of any thin [96	g being
Brod	新刊	182 3	問題で	はいる
200	42 3	35 8	200	2 a a
9		185 3	1 S	2 3 .
794		51 4845	2 100	51 4896
888	3 285	52 4940	3 6300	524902
082	4 380	53 5035	4 384	\$4 \$ 184
170	6 570	55 5225	6 576	55 5280
358	7 665	56 5320	7 679	56 537.6
452	9 855	58 55 10	9 864	585568
546	10 950	59 5605	10 960	59 5664
734	11 1045	60 5790	11 1056	61 5856
828	13 1235	62 5890	13 1248	62 5952
922	14 1330	63 5985	14 1344	64 6144
110	15 1425	65 6175	16 1936	65 6240
204	17 1615	66 6270	171632	66 6336
298 392	19 1805	67 6365	18 1728	68 6528
486	201900	69 65 55	201920	69 6624
674	21 1995	70 6650	21 2016	70 6720
768	22 2090	72 6840	232208	72 6912
862	24 2280	73 6935	24 2304	73 7008
956	25 2375	74 7030	25 2400	75 7200
144	27 2565	76 7220	27 2552	76 7296
238	28 2660	77 7315	28 2688	77 7392
426	30 2850	78 7419	302880	797584
520	31 2945	80 7600		80,7680
708	323040	81 7695 82 7790		81 7776
802	34 3230	83 7885	34 3-264	83 7968
996	35 3325	84 7980		84 8064
084	36 3420		37 3-552	86 8256
178	38 3610	87 8265	363645	878352
366	39 3795	88 8360	E TREET CONDUCT COCCOS SIZE	89 8544
8460	41 3895	90 8550	44 3936	90 8640
8554	43 4085			91 8736
7(2	44 4180		NO DESCRIPTION AND A SECURITION TO A	93 8928
8836	45 4275	94 893	45 4370	94 9024
9024	46 4379	95 902	AN ARCH STEP ON THE STATE OF THE	96 9216
9118	48 45 60	97921	43 4648	97 9312
9212	49 4655		NA MAKE RESIDENCE SAND-SET THE	98 9408

i

4656 4753 4850	55 52 449 446 343 340 37 134 225 134 225 1328 425 522 619 716 813 910 907 104 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	97 94 98 88 88 79 76 73 70 67 64 61 58
98 9506	64 6208 65 6305 66 6402 67 6499 68 6596 69 6693 70 6790 71 6887 72 6984 73 7081 74 7178 75 7275 76 7372 77 7449 78 7566 79 7663 80 7740 81 7857 82 7954 83 8058 84 8148 85 8245 86 8342 87 8245 98 836 91 8827 92 8924 93 9021 94 8418 97 9409 96 9312 97 9409	70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70
4 49420	10 392 11 401 12 41 1 13 421 14 43 1 15 44 1 16 450 17 460 18 170 19 480	The breadth, at 196 394 490 686 784 980 11078 1274 131274
2 98 900	72 7056 73 7154 74 7257 75 7350 76 7448 77 7546 78 7644 79 7742 80 7840 81 7938 82 8036 83 8134 84 8232 85 83 83 84 86 87 826 87 88 8624 88 87 826 89 87 826 80 97 830 90 914 91 914 92 914 93 94 924 94 924 95 94 924 96 94 924 97 950 98 960	Products. 4998 52 52 52 55 86 58 56 64 59 57 82 60 56 57 57 82 60 58 56 57 57 82 60 58 56 57 57 82 60 58 56 57 57 82 60 58 56 58 58 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56

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A Square of square [1	or Supern- eing Inches	A Square or Supernicial Acre being square	
Square [1] Square	Square feet. 7344 52 7488 53 7632 54 7776 55 7920 56 8064 57 8208 58 8352 59 8496 60 8640 61 8784 62 8928 63 9072 64 9216 65 9360 66 9504 67 9648 68 9792 69 9936 70 10080 71 10224 72 10368	Acree 2 320 3 480 4 640 5 800 6 960 7 1120 8 1280 9 1440 10 1600 11 1760 12 1920 13 2080 14 2240 15 2400 16 2560 17 2720 18 2880 19 3040 20 3200 21 3360 22 3520 23 3680	Acres: \$1 8160 \$2 8320 \$3 8480 \$4 8640 \$5 8600 \$6 8960 \$7 9120 \$8 9280 \$9 9449 \$60 9600 \$61 9760 \$62 9920 \$63 1008e \$64 10240 \$65 1040 \$66 10560 \$67 10720 \$68 10880 \$69 11040 \$70 11200 \$71 11360 \$72 11520
24 3456 25 3600 26 3744 27 3888 28 4032 29 4176 30 4320 31 4464 32 4608 33 4752 34 4896 35 5040	73 10512 74 10656 75 10800 76 10944 77 11083 78 11252 79 11376 80 11520 81 11664 82 11808 83 11952 84 12096	24 3840 25 4000 26 4160 27 4320 28 4480 29 4640 30 4880 31 4960 32 5120 33 5280 34 5440 35 5600 36 5760	73 11680 74 11840 75 12000 76 12160 77 12320 78 12480 79 12640 80 12800 81 12960 82 13120 83 13280 84 13440 85 13600
36 5184 37 5328 38 5472 39 5616 40 5760 41 5904 42 6048 43 6192 44 6336 45 6480 46 6624 47 6768 48 6912 49 7056	85 12240 86 12384 87 12528 88 12672 89 12816 90 12960 91 13104 92 13248 93 13392 94 13536 95 13680 96 13824 97 13968 98 14112	36 5760 37 5920 38 6686 39 6240 40 6400 41 6560 42 6720 43 6886 44 7040 45 7200 46 7360 47 7520 48 7686 49 7840	86 13760 87 13920 88 14080 89 14240 90 14460 91 14560 92 14720 93 14880 94 15040 95 15200 96 15360 97 15520

			+	
apen-	The Gallon	of Wine	The Gillor	
(quare)	being Inc	nes tolid	Beer being	
				2]
	Solid Inches	Solid Inches	Solid	Solid Inches
20	0 5	0 4		0 2
erc	all nd	nches	Inches Gallons	Gallons
Square Perches.	Gallons	is is	ns les	ins. Es
8160	2 462	5111781	2 564	51 14382
8320	3 693	52 12012	3 846	52 14664
8480	4 924	53 12243	4 1128	53 14946
8640	5 1155	54 12474	5 1410	54 15228
8800	6 1386	55 12705	6 1692	55 15510
5360	7 1617	56 12936	7 1974	56 15792
9120	8 1848	57 13167	8 2256	57 16074
9280	9 2079	58 13398	9 2538	58 16356
9440	10 2310	5913629	10 2820	20 19938
9600	11 2541	60 13860	11 3102	60 16920
9760	12 2772	61 14091 62 14322	12 3384	61 17202
9920	14 3234	62 14322	13 3666	62 17484
10080	15 3465	64 14784	15 4230	64 18048
10240	16 3696	65 15015	16 4512	65 18330
10360	17 3927	66 15246	17 4794	66 18612
10720	18 4158	67 15477	18 5076	67 18894
10880	19 4389	68 15708	19 5358	68 19176
11040	20 4620	69 15939	20 5640	69 19458
11200	21 4851	70,16170	21 5922	70 19740
11360	22 5082	71 16401	22 6204	71 20022
11520	23 5313	72 16632	23 6486	72 20304
11680	24 5544	73 16863	24 6768	73 20586
11840	25 5775	74 17094	25 7050	74 20868
12000	27 6237	75 17325	26 7332 27 7614	75 21150
12160	28 6468	77 17787	28 7896	77 21714
12320	29 6699	78 18018	29 8178	78 21996
12640	30 6930	79 18249	30 8460	79 22278
12800	31 7161	80 18480	31 8742	80 22560
12960	32 7392	81 18711	32 9024	81 22842
13120	33 7623	82 18942	33 9306	82 23124
13280	34 7854	83 19173	34 9588	83 23406
13440	36 8316		THE RESERVE STREET, STREET, SANSTER,	
13600	37 8547		100 ON DOMESTICAL SPECIAL SPEC	85 23970
13760	38 8778			
13920	30 9009			
14080	40 9240			
14240	41 9471		41 11562	
14560	42 9702		42 11844	THE WORLD THE SECURISH ST
14720	43 9933			
14880	44 10164	93 21483	44 12408	
15040	45 10395		45 12690	94 26508
15200	46 10626	THE RESERVE THE		
I 5360	47 10857	REED ACTIONS SERVICEMENT AND A		96 27072
15520	4811088	THE MANUAL PROPERTY AND ASSESSED.		U 10 100-7 100-36-36-3 10 U
15680	49 11319	98 22638		S ES INNER MELINGRIMBUS T
15840	130111330	199'22869	150114100	N 199 27918

The Square of the Gauge point for a Wine Gallon, [294]			for a	The told Foot being Inches folid		
Gallons.	Dividends.	Gallons.	Dividends.	Solid Inches. Solid Inches. Solid Inches.		
2 3 4	588 882 1176		14999 15293 15587	2 3456 51 88128 3 5184 52 89856 4 6912 53 91584		
5 6 7	1470 1764 2058	54	15881 16175 16469	5 8640 54 933.12 6 10365 55 55040 7 12096 56 96768		
8 9 10	2352 2646 2941	57	16763 17057 17351	8 13824 57 98496 9 15552 58 100224 10 17280 59 101952		
11 12 13	3235 3529 3823	60 61 62	17645 17939 18233	11 19008 60 103680 12 20736 61 105408 13 22464 62 107136		
14 15 16	4117 4411 4705	64	18527 18821 19115	14 24192 63 108864 15 25920 64 110592 16 27648 65 112320		
17 18 19 20	\$293 \$293 \$587 \$882	68	19409 19703 19997 20291	17 29376 66 114048 18 31104 67 115776 19 32832 68 117504 20 34560 69 119232		
21 22 23	6176 6470 6764	7º 71	20586 20880 21174	21 36288 70 120960 22 38016 71 122688 23 39744 72 124416		
24 25 26	7058 7352 7646	73 74 75	21468 21762 22056	24 41472 73 126144 25 43200 74 127872 26 44928 75 129600		
27 28 29 30	7940 8234 8528 8823	77	22350 22644 22938 23232	27 46656 76 131328 28 48384 77 133056 29 50112 78 134784 30 51840 79 136512		
31 32 33	9117 9411 9705		23527 23821	30 51840 79136512 31 53568 80 138240 32 55296 81 139968 33 57024 82 141696		
34 35	NEWSCHOOL STREET	84	24409 24703 24997	34 58752 83 143424 35 60480 84 145152 36 62208 85 146880		
38	10881 11175 11469	87	25291 25585 25879	38 65664 87 150336 39 67392 86 152064		
42	11764 12058 12352 12646	90	26173 26468 26762	41 70848 90 155520 42 72576 91 157248		
44	12940 23234 13528	93	27056 27350 27644 27938	44 76032 93 160704 45 77760 94 162432		
47	13822	96	28232 28526	47 81230 96 161888		

Sup Plain Figu Figure Fig. III Fig Fig. FigXI

Superficies's. Fig.IV Fig V Fig. XII olids.

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CHAP. II.

The Use of the Table last foregoing, t. In Multiplication. 2. In Division 3. In Reduction. 4. In Merchandizing. 5. In Measuring, any Superficies, as Board, Glass, Wainscot, Plaistering, Painting, Tyling, Flooring, Land, &c. or in Gauging any kind of Vessel or Cask; or measuring Solids, as Stone, Tumber, &c. and casting up Dimensions taken in Feet and Inches to give the Answer in Feet, Tards, Squares, Perches, &c.

§ 1. The Ufe of the Table in Multiplication.

Example 1.] A Dmit it were required to multiof the Table under [The Length or Value of arra thing] for 53, and casting your Eye downward in the Column of [Breadth or.

2 Numbers confifting of 2 places 81, right ag oach. der [Product

things valued] you will find 81, right against which, under [Products] you will find 4293 which is the Answer.

Examp. 2. If you would find the Product of any 2 Numbers with Cyphers to one or both, work for the fignificant figures as before, and add the Cyphers to the Product, thus the Product of 53000 by 81 is (adding the 3 Cyphers to the Product of 53 by 81) 4293000; or the Product of 5300 by 8100 is 42930000.

Examp. 3. 1 From the two foregoing Examples it may easily be gathered, that any two Numbers may be multiplied together, the they exceed those actually mention d in the Table;

See my Merchant's Magatine. Edit. 4. When one or both Numbers exceed 2 places, vid. 3d & 4th Examp. and the product of so by 95 it ____ stor

clids Elem.) is the Answer — - 300105.

Example 4. 1 Or if the Figures both in the Multiplicand and Multiplyer exceed those is the Table.

Table, the Work may be performed thus: If 3159 is to be multiplied by 957 the Product of 2790000 3100 (as in the 2d Example) by 900 is Also the Product of 3100 by 57 is -176700 Add And the Product of 59 by 57 (by the Ift Example) 3363 And the Product of 59 by 53100 The Sum of which is the true 3 3023163

And thus may any two Numbers, tho' never so large be multiplied together, only by Addition, with the help of the foregoing Table, dividing such large Numbers given into such Numbers as are contained in the Table, observing the 1st and 2d Examples, and placing Units under Units, Tens under Tens, &c. of the several Products, as in the last Example, and having regard to the places of the Numbers you would have multiplied together, in order to the right placing of such Products.

S. II. The Use of the Table in Division.

Example 1.] When one Number is required to be divided by another, Look for the Dividend in the Column of Products, and for the Divisor at the cante found to the Left-hand such Products.

Dividend under [Breadth or things valued] so if 4559 were

to be divided into 47 equal parts, look at the upper end of the Table for 47 and under that for 4559, right against which, toward the Lest-hand you will find 97, which is the Quotient.

To divide one that greater or other Number than what is expressed in the Tables:

any in the Table. as suppose it were required to divide \$559654 by \$5, look

for \$6, your Divisor as the top of the Table and

divide 4559654 by 85, look for 85 your Divisor at the top of the Table, and inderneath that number in the Column of Products seek for the 4 first places of your Dividend toward the Lest-hand, which is 4559, and tho you cannot find it exactly, yet you will find 4505 to be next to it, less than it, against which, in the Column under [Breadth or things valued 1 you will find 53, which put in the Quotient, or any where by it self, and deducting the 4505 from

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The Use of the Table in Division, 215

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from the 4559 the remainder is 54, to which bring down the two next figures in the Dividend or Number to be divided, which is 65 then look under your faid Divisor 85 in the said Column of Products for 5465, and you will find \$440 to be next to it, against which is 64 to-ward the Left hand, which put toward the Right-hand of the 53 aforefaid, and deduct the 5440 from 5465 and the remainder is 25; to which bring down the last figure, or that in the Units place of the Number given to be divided, and then look in the Column of Products for 254 and you will find 170, against which under your faid Divisor 85, you will find (2) which put to the Right-hand of your Quotient, viz. of the said 5364, and deduct the said 170 from 254 and the remainder is 84; to that 4559654 85) 4559654 (53642 being divided by 85 4505 the Quotient is 53642. 5465 Which is a large Sum and done much sooner 5440 254 way of Division, and without the trouble of 170 Multiplication. See the 84 remains, Example in the Margent, and for the Rea-

Edit. 4. But Note, That if nothing had remained after deducting the faid 4505 (or had but one figure remained) you might then have brought all the remainder of the Dividend down and to pro-

ion of this Rule fee my Merchant's Magazine

ceeded; but 2 places of figures remaining, viz.
54, if you had brought to that the 654 you would have had 5 places of Figures to have fought for in the Table, which is one place more than can be found there, for the most part. Note alfo, That the first of

the 2 figures (toward the

the same place in the Quorient

A Rule to know the true Quoti- Right-hand) first put in the ent when Cyphers Quotient must always possess fall in the middle thereof.

as that figure does in the Dividend which you first fubftract from, as in the last Example, 3, in the Quotient must be in thousands 85) 4505654 (53007 Quotient place because 5 4505

(the first figure 0654 you make Subftraction from) 595 in the Dividend is in that place, 59 remains. and therefore to

make

216 The Uje of the Table in Rednetion.

make the 3 in the thousands place of the Quorient, I place the 2 Cyphers between the 3 and the 7, See the Example in the Margent.

5. III. Reduction by the Table.

Examp. 1.]
If you would 47:13:11 Shill and reduce Pounds 9402 Pence re- Shillings and Add duced in- Pence Sterling 135 to Pence, into Pence as 474. 13 A 11d. 953 Shill in 47:13 Under 20 and against 47 is 940, to which add the 13 Shillings, then by Ex- 11400) ample the 3 and 4 of the Use in Multiplication, 950 36 II of 3 by 12, and allo 11d. and the Sum sthe Answer. See the Work in the Margent.

Example 2], If C. 9. Hundrads, you would re-47:1:16 duce Averdupoife Quarters & Pounds weight by the reduc'd in-Table, as 47 C. 189 1 9. 164. into se Pounds. pounds, look at the top of the Table for 47, 5040) 168, to which add your quaris 189 Quarters, because 4 5308l. Answer. Quarters is L C. then multiply 189 by 28 (as by the 3 and 4 or last Example. Soregoing) and adding the 16 l. the Sum is 5308 1. for Answer. But this Question may be soonest resolved by mukiplying 47 by 112, and adding the 1gr. (or 281.), and the 16, shue,

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gainft 18048 done for ches by Inches Pounds Oun- you would Re- 15. 3.dw.gr. ces P. weight duce Troy weight as 84:11:19:23 and Grains intoGrans: Mul- 84 reduced into tiply the 84 12 by 12, adding the 11 and the Sum by Grains. 10082 Add is-1019 Ounces, then mul-1019 Ounces. riplying 1019 by 20, the Penny-weights in an Ounce, adding the 19 20 20000) Add Penny-weight, the Sum 380 19 is 20399 penny weight, which multiplying by 24 20399-pen.weights adding the 23 Grains, the 24 Sum is 489599 Grains for Answer, viz. 20000 by 480000 24 is 480000, 390 by 24 9360 Add produceth (per the Table) 9360, and 9 by 24-216. 489599 Grains.

Example 4.1 If you would Reduce Liquid Measure, wiz. Tuns, Reduction of Hogsheads and Gallons into Gal-Liquid or thin lons, &c. as 32 Tun. 3 bhds. 42 Gall, into Gallons, Look as Measure.

the top of the Table for 4 the Hogsheads in a Tun, and against 32 you will find 128, to which add the 3 Hogheads given and the Sum is 131 Gallons. Then by the 3d and 4th Exam-ples of [the Use in Multiplication] Look at the head of the Table for 13, viz. Multiply 131 by 63, and the product adding the 42 Gallons given is-19635 Gallons for Answer.

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Tun. hhds Gall. 32 : 3 : 42 1282 Add 131--Hogsheads 63

19530 Add 42)

19635 - Gallons.

Example 5. 1 If you would Reduce Ale-Gallons into Solid Gallons Reduced into So-

duced into So- Inches, you have a particular lid Inches. Column for this, as suppose you would know how many Solid Inches is in 64 Ale-Gallons: Look at the top of the Table (at the latter and) for 282 Inches in an Ale-Gallon and ale-Gallon and an ale-Gallon and ale-Gallon and an ale-Gallon and ale-Gallon an for 282 Inches in an Ale-Gallon, and gainst 64 in the Column of Gallons you have 18048 the folid Inches fought; the fame may be done for Reducing Wine-Gallons into Solid Inches by the Column of Wine-Gallons of 232 Inches in the Gallon: Example

218 The Use of the Table in Reduction.

Solid Feet Reduced into Solid Inches. Example 6:3 If you would Reduce Feet folid into Inches folidas 85 Feet into Inches folid-Loo at the top of the Table for 172 and in the Column of folid Feet in the Column

agzinft 85 you will find 146880 Solid Incheho

SquareFeet into Square Inches, and Acres into Perches. Example 7.] If you would be duce Land-Measure, as 53 Acre into Perches, Look at the top of the Table for 160, the square Perches in an Acre, and underneath against 53 Acres you shall find

may Reduce Square Feet into Square Inches by
the Column of 144, the Inches in one square
Flat or Superficial Foor

Flat or Superficial Foot.

Solid Inches Reduced into Feet or Gallons, Perches into Acres, &c. Example 8.] If you would Reduce folid Inches into Feet, or into Ale or Wine-Gallons, or Perches into Acres, &c. That is done by Division, as to reverse the 3 last foregoing Examples In 8480 square Perches, you will

find 53 Acres by looking under 160 in the Column of square Perches for 8480, right against which you will find 33 Acres; or (as in the 6th Example) you will find (in 146880 solid Incho in the Column of solid Inches) under 1728 in the Column of solid Inches, which are the Feet in 146880 solid Inches; and as in the 5th Example you will find under 282 stands (in the Column of solid Inches) 18048, right against whis, inthe Column of Gallons is 64 Gallons of Ak in those Inches for Answer. And so of any other thing, which they that understand any thing of the Nature of Reduction will easily know how by the Table last foregoing to reduce any thing from a lower to a higher, of from a higher to a lower Denomination or Name, but for the sake of such as do not understand the Nature of Reduction, I have been so large and particular in the Examples foregoing.

Pence Reduced into Pounds, as 23774 Pence; You may do this at one view by the

Column under 24, curting off Units place of the Number of Peace given, so 4 in the Units place being cut off, the remaining figures are 2377, against which (or the near Number less in the Column of products under 24 is 99—the Pounds required, and deducting 2376 (the Number sound in the Table) from the 2377 the remainder is 1, and the 4 cut of 24 before is 14 (the 1 remaining of the 7 in Test also

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TheUfe of the Table in Merchandizing. 219

place must therefore be I Ten) so the Answer is 99 l. 1 s. 2 d.

Shillings Reduced into Pounds.

Example 10.] If you would Reduce Snillings into Pounds, as 57647 Shillings. In the Column under 20 (the Shill. in a Pound)

you will find by the Rules in Di-vision by the Table, 2882 l. 71.00 d. as per Brample in the Margent -

20) 57647 (2882 560 1640

7 remains.

§ IV. The Ufe of the Table in Merchandizing.

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Example 1.] If the price of a Wine, &c. cast 21. the value of any Number of wp by the TaUnits of such price, may be best found by this 2d Table; as 13
Pipes of Wine at 37 l. per Pipe will cost 481 l. which is found by looking at the top of the Table for the price-37, and under-

neath in the Column of products against 13 is 481 L. the Answer:

Example 2.] What cost 87 pieces of Cloth at 17 l. 10 s. per piece? the 17 l. being found at the top of the Table, in Cloth.

the Column of products, under it you will find (against the 87) 1479 l. to which add half of 87 for the 10 s. and the Sum is 15221. 10s. ood.

But note, That where there are Shillings above the Pounds in the price of a Unit of any thing, then the best way is to work as in the 1st Example last foregoing for the pounds in the given price, and by the first Table for the Shillings, as is taught in the Use of that Table.

Example 3.] To find the Tare
To make al- of any Commodity at any rate
low ance for per hundred by the Table last
Tare by help of foregoing.
the Table. the Table.

HES CASE Note, That I quarter of a hundred is -28 2 quarters is med guryalled Trem. ade for Treft, the

Suppose you would find the Net weight of 89 C. 3 4. 15 lb. Groß of any Commodity; 16 t. per 112 being to be deducted for Tare, and 4 l. Ff2

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at 104 for Tret; to do this the shortest way by help of the last Table.

1. Deduct 16 l. Tare out of the 112 and the remainder is 96, which look for at the top of the Table, and against 89 the hundreds given you will find 8544, which is the futtle Pounds in 89 C.

2. Confider that the Tare of 1 C. being 161. that of 1 quarter is 4, and consequently that of the 3 quarters is 12lb. Tare, which deduct from 3 quarters, or 84 L and the remainder is 721. futtle; fo by the same Rule the Tare of the 15%. is 2, (not regarding the I Pound above the half quarter of a hundred) for if the Tare of I quarter is 41, that of 141. must be 2, which deduct from 15 and there refteth 13.

3. Add the 8544, 72 and the 13 together and the Sum is Pounds futtle 8629.

4. Because the Trett of 104 l. is 4. therefore 1 Pound is the Tret of 26 l. futtle, fo that if you look in the Column of Products under 26, you will find by the Rules for Division by the Table, that the Quotient of 8629 by 26 is 331, which is the allowance for Trett, and being deducted from the 8629 l, futtle, the Remainder is 8298 l. Nett. See the whole Work in the Margent.

Note, that C. 9 What Tare the weight and Trest is. of any Com-89:3:15

modity with 96 its Cask, Bagg, C. g. lt (854416. futtle in 89 Gross weight. Add-7216. futtle in 0:3 The weight 13lb: futrlein 0:015 of the Com-26)8629lb. futtle in all. modity wita-858 out the Cask, (3311.-Trett dedud Bagg, &c. is called Suttle-49 26lb. 8298 reft Nett.

the weight of 23 remains, the Commodity without the Cask, Bagg, or other thing in which it is put, and without the Drofs, Duft or other things of that nature which is mixt with the pure Commedity, is called New or Neat weight; fo that

The Cask or other thing that contains a Commodity is the Tare.

The Duft, Drofs, or other impure fubftance with

which a Commodity is mixt, is called Trett.

But where no allowance is made for Trett, the
Commodity without the thing which contains it, is called Nett, and the Weight of it Nett-weight.

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Example 4

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way by Use in casting up Bills of Exchange.

Example 4.1 This Table is also useful in casting up Bills of Exchange; as if you would know how many Pounds fterling are in 1500 R.x Dollars at 544. Ster-

ling per Dollar: By the Table, if you multiply 54 by 15 and add the two Cyphers to the Product you will find it \$1000d. which reduce at once into Pounds by the 9th Example of the Ule of the Table in Reduction, and you will find the Answer 337 l. 10 s. oo d. sterling.

But Note, That this and the like Queftions may be done fomething fooner by the first Table, if you reduce the Rate of Exchange as in the last Question 54 d. into Shillings and Pence, as 4 s. 6 d. which looking for at the top of the Table you will find against 1000 stand 225 f. and against 500 is 112 L. 101, the Sum of which

is 337 l. 10 s. 0 d. as before

In casting up Commission-Money.

Example 5.] This Table is far-ther useful in casting up the Com-mission-Money or Provision due to a Factor at any Rate per Cent. As suppose you would find what

the Commission of 3843 l. 17 s. 6 d. comes to at 2 and a half (or 2 l. 10 s.) per Cent. Confider that 2 l. 10 s. is one 40th part of 100 l. therefore take one 40th of the given Num-ber: thus, in the Column under 40 you will ber: thus, in the Column under 40 you will find 3840 in the Column of Products, against which is 96, which is the Pounds in the An-fwer, and 3 l. remains, which (by Reduction is 60 s. and the 17 s. makes 77 s. a fortieth of which is 1 s. and 37 remains, which is (with the 6 d, in the Sum given) 450 d. one fortieth of which (by the Table) under 40 is 11 d. and 10 d. remains, or forty Farthings, the 40th of which is I Farthing, this is so plain that any one may understand it. See the Work.

40) 3843: 17: 6 3840 (96 L. John Marris of sorte er cutto

3: 17: 6 remains Multiply and 20 3 add she 17: 6

37 s.: 6 d. remains & Multiply and

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10 d. remains, or 40 Farthings, one fortieth of which is I Farthing; fo the Answer 1 964 14 11419. Thus

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Thus I have incerted the Work at length, and done it by the Table, but it may be done with fewer Figures by such as understand Mul-tiplication and the Rules of Practice; thus, Note, That

if you would A Shorter s. d. know what 1 of 3843:17:6 way.

the Commisfion of any Sum amounts is 961.11.11d. Anfw. to at 2 per Cent. you may divide by so instead of 40, or as in the last way. take a fifth part of the given Number cutting of Units place, as here you took a fourth of 384 which is 96 l. and 3 remained, or 60 s. which with the 17 makes 77 (which may be done in your Mind) 1 fourth of which is (cutting off Units place, as before) 1 and 37 s. remains, or 444 d. to which adding the 6 d. makes 450 d. a fourth of which (except Units place) is 11 d. and 10 d. remains or forty Farthings, a tourth of which, except Units place, is 1, and nothing

Or if the Commission is to be computed at 3 per Cent. Bivide the given Sum by 40 as you did in the Example of 2 l. 10 s. per Cent. and divide the Quotient or 4th part by 5, and add that 5th part to the 40th part and you have the Answer, or as in the last method take a 4th part (cutting off Units place, as is taught before) and to that 4th add a 5th of it self. Thus the Commission of 4764 l. 10 s. 10 d. is 142 l. 18s. 8d. 2 q.

For the 40th of 4764:10:10 is 119: 2: 3:1 2 5th of which is 23:16:5:1 The Sum of which is 142:18:

If the Commission Money is computed at 4 per Cent. work as for 2 per Cent. and put the An-fwer down twice, or if it is 5 per Cent. take 2 2 oth of the given Number, all which Questions might sooner be done by such as understand Decimals well, but I have chiefly shewed how it may be performed by the Table by such as understand but little of Arithmetick.

Example 6,] You may likewife Ufe, in Que. by this Table (much after the frient of In- fame manner of working Queftions in the last Example) find tereft, the Interest or Discount of any Sum of Money, as the Interest of 4721. 125. 10d. for 6 Months at 6 per Cent. per Annum, is 141. 31.64. 39.

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by 2 twen in th ftand refts 252, the (121. 12 5 154 unde 15 7 14 d Nun lum that 23 1. 14 1 31. 72 1 whi 2 Fa is I wii I 25. I Y of I for 6 as ha I,ha 4. h is 3 1 5. half Wo with met that 6 M

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kewise fer the Quee) find of any 2s. 1od.

This is found by dividing the given Number by 20, supposing it 5 per Cent. (because 5 is 1 twentieth part of 100) so under 20 you will find in the Column of P. oducts 460, against which ftands 23, and the 460 taken from 472 there refts 121. or 240 s. and the 12 s. given makes 252, against the next less to 252) viz. 240 in the Column under 20 you will find 12, which is 121. then deducting 240 from 252 there sefts
121. or 144d. and the 10 d. given makes
154d. the next Number to which in the Table under 20 is 140, against which stands 7, which is 7 d. and 140 being taken from 154 there refts 14 d. or 56 Farthings, against the next less Number to which, viz. against 40 in the Calumn aforesaid is 2, which is 2 Farthings, so that a 20th part of 472 l. 123. 10 d. is found 23 1. 12 s. 7 d. 2 q. a 5th part of which is 4 l. 14 1. 6 d. 19. for a 5th part of 23 1. is 41. and 3 1. remains, or 60 s. which with the 12 s. makes 72 s. a 5th of which is 14 s. and there refteth 25. or 24 d. and the 7 d. is 31 d. a 5th of which is 6, and 1 d. remains, (which with the 2 Farthings) makes 6 Farthings, a 5th of which is I Farthing, or 4 l. 141. 6d. 1 q. the Sum of whi h is 281.7 s. 1 d. 3 q. the Interest of 4721. 125. 10d. for

of which is
the Interest
for6Months,
as half of 2 is
1, half of 8 is
28:07: 1: 3 the sum.
4, half of 7s.
is 3 s. and
1 s. or 12 d. over, half of which is 6 d. and half the 1 d. 3 q. is 3 Farthings. See the whole
Work in the Margent; all which is easily done without the Table by such as understand Arithmetick.

If the Discount for 6 Months were required, that is to say, if 4721. 125. 10 d. were paid 6 Months before due, and an Abatement or Discount were to be made of 6 per Cent. for prompt payman, you may do it near enough, by first in sing the Interest of 4721. 125. 10d. for 6 Months, as before taught, and deducting out of that Principle the Interest 141. 31. 6d. 34. so the remainder is 4581. 93. 3 d. 14. 10 be paid presently in lieu of the 4721. 125. 104. 6 Months hence.

Note, That if the Interest for 3 Months were fought for, you must take one 4th of the 281. 75. 1 d. 3 q. &c. See my large Table of Interest, published in June 97, or the Appendix to this.

this Book, where you have a Rule for doing all Questions of Interest as above, in 1 or 2 Lines.

S. V. The Use of the Table in Measuring any Superficies.

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Superficial Mea-Superficial Mea-Sure, as Board, of the foregoing Table) any Olass, Tyling, one, observing the particular Wainscort, &c. Customs delivered in the next Section, may with Ease and

Certainty measure either Board, Glass, Wainscott, Plaistering, Flooring, Painting, Tyling, Land, Ground-platts of Houses, or any other Superficies in what figure or shape soever the same lies.

Geometricians define a Superficies to be any Figure having length and breadth but no thicknels. Vide, 5 Defin. 1. Euclid. Elements.

But here by no thickness, you must understand (of Board, &c.) no thickness taken notice of in measuring thereof, for tho a Board, Glass, &c. is some thickness, yet it is nevertheless properly called a Superficies, because in measuring thereof we take notice only of the flat Surface, Area, or Outside-face thereof.

To measure a Geometrical Square having the Meaa Square. fure of one side thereof.

Rule.] Multiply that fide known by it felf and the Rectangle or Product is the Answer.

Example by the Table.] The fide as a b c of the Square figure I (in the page of Geometrical Figures) is 38; what is the Area or Superficial Content of the Square?

and against 38 (under Breadth or 38

you will find in the Column 1444-the And.
Prop. 2. To measure a Long

An Oblong or Square (by Geometricians called, tong Square. a Paralelogram) whose opposite sides are equal.

Rule.] Multiply the Length by the Breadth, and the Product is the Content or Answer.

And in the Column of Pro-

czes. Prop. 3.] To measure a long g all Square which is not fo broad at An irregular one end as the other, (which is nes. Oblong. called an Oblique Angled Parallelagram) as Figure III. ring give help Product is the Answer. any icular e next Content? e and fcott, Land, perfie lies. e any thickrftand ice of and the Product you'll find -Glafs, the Answer. theless Prop. 4.] To measure a Right

A Triangle Angled Triangle, as Figure IV.

Right Angled. having taken the length of the

Base (no) and of the Perpenneafue flat a Geodicular (op.) e Meait felf ver. of the netrical erficial The Perpendicular (op) = 42
Half of which is — 03 the Answer. he And a Long

Rule.] Take the Dimensions of the two ends, and the nearest distance between them, then by the Table multiply half the fum of the two ends by the faid diftance as i k or ml, and the Example.] The end (i m) is 12, kl 18, and the Length (ik)=75 what is the Superficial The end i m 13 00 k 1 18 The Sum 30 Half the Sum 15 which find in the Column of [Breadth or 2 75 things valued] inder(theLength) which is

Rule.] Multiply half the Base by the Perpendicular, or half the Perpendicular by the Bafe, and either of the Products is the Answer, because the Triangle is half a Square made of the same Base and Perpendicular Example.

The Bale (no) is

Prop. 5.] To, measure an Oblique Angled Triangle, as Figure V. having the length of the Bafe qr, and the Perpendicular f t given.

Rule.] This needs no Example Oblike angled. being performed as the laft, by multiplying half (qr) by ((t) or half (1r) by qr, and either

of the Products is the Answer.

Prop. 6.] To measure a Rhombus (or Geometrical Figure in the form of a Diamond or Pune (of Glus) as the Figure VI.

Rule.] Multiply the Diagonal Line (ux) by the Perpendicular (yx) and the Product is the Answer, because the Perpendiculars (yx)

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arigoe) ie Anfw. Prop. 3.)

226 TheUfe of theTab. in meaf Superficies.

and (wz) are equal, and the Content of the whole Figure equal to a Square made of the Base (ux) and one of the Perpendiculars.

Example. 1 The Diagonal or 2 common Bale (ux) The Perpendicular (yz)

The product by the Table ? 2013 Anfw. as above is -

By the fame Rule is the Rhomboides (or Fi-VII. a b dr measured, for multiplying ne Diagonal (a d) by the Perpendicular (rr) the Product is the Answer which needs no other Example than the last foregoing, the Reason being the fame.

Prop. 7.] To measure a Tra-A Trapezium. pezium (as Figure VIII.) having measured the Diagonal or com-

(um) and (pm.)
Rules. J This Figure being irregular, the
Sides not Parallel, nor the Perpendiculars equal, (as in the two last Figures spoke of.)
The way to measure it, is therefore to find
an Arithmetical mean Proportional between the two Perpendiculars, which is done by taking half their Sum, which half multiplied in the length of the Diagonal (ys,) produces the true Content required, because the Tra-pezium (ypsuy) is just equal to half the square made of the Sum of the two Perpendiculars and the common Bafe.

Example.] The Diagonal (ys) is the Perpendicular (pn) 53 and u'm-39,

half the Sum of which is To that against 46 under 89, you have 2

the Answer. Prop. 8.] To measure a Tomeasure a Pen- Regular Multangular Figure tagon, Hexagon, (or Polygon) as Figure IX whose Sides are equal, and

Rule. I in a Hexagon (or fix fided Figure) as this Figure IX is, you must first find the Center or exact middle of the Figure, by taking half the diftance between the middle of any two directly opposite Sides, as half the line (xx) is (xo,) so is o the Center. And half of xo or (mo,) (or a fourth of the Diameter xx,) multiplied by one fide, as (ed) or (de) &c. and that Product by a gives the Content of the whole Figure, because (by the

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the fifth Proposition foregoing,) half the Perpendicular (mo) equal to (xo) multiplied by the Base (ed) gives the Content of the Triangle (e o de,) and there being six such Triangles in the Hexagon, therefore do you multiply the Content of the Triangle by 6.

Example 1 The fide of the Hexagon as (ed) or (dc) &c. is \$7.

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half of which is -24 t

fo that against 24, and under 57 you have-1368 to which add half 57 (for the $\frac{1}{2}$) which is $28\frac{1}{2}$

and the Sum is - 1396

which multiply by 6 (as taught in the use of Table in Multiplication) omitting the 1/2, and the Product is to which add half 6

and the Sum is the Content fought for 8379

Note, That if your Figure be a Pentagon, or of five equal fides, a Heptagon of teven, or an Octogon of eight equal fides, &c. then you are to find the Content of one Triangle as before, and multiply that by 5, for the Content of a Pentagon, or by 7 for a Heptagon, and by 8 for the Content of an Octogon, &c.

Note, That a Polygon is a Figure having more

Sides than four.

Prop. 9.] To find the Content of an Irregular Polygon, as Figure X, wiz. (nmlkihn.)

Rule.] First divide the Irregular Figure into Triangles, or Trapeziums and Triangles, and so find the Content of each part as taught in the fifth and seventh Proposition foregoing. Then add the Content of the parts together, and the Sum is the Content of the whole Figure.

Example.] The Figure X is dibregular Po- vided into the two Trapeziums lygons. (h i m n h) and (i k l m i.)

Right against which under 78, is ____ 2730 the Content of the first Trapezium.

The Perpendicular (m o) 31, and (ks) 43 half the Sum of which is 37
Against which, and under 65, is the \$2405 Content of (ik mi) ———————————————————————————————————
And the Sum is the Content of the whole stregular Figures (hiklmnh) —
Prop. 10.) To find the Cir- Circumference of cumference of the Circle o (ircle found. (Fig.XI.) as (o u pqr to) by having the Diameter (oq)
Rule. J Multiply 3.1416 by the Diameter (eq) and the Product is the Answer; or if you understand not Decimals, multiply the Diameter by 22, and divide the Product by 7, and the Quotient is the Answer.
 Example.] The Diameter (oq)is— 72 under which against — 22
which divide by 7, (as is taught in) the use of the Table in Division, and the 2267 Answer or Circumference will be found For note, the two remaining is two seventh parts, and must be placed over the Divisor as in the Answer. Note, That if you would find the Dia- meter of a Circle. Note, That if you would find the Diameter by having the Circumference given, you must multiply the Circumfe- sence given by 7, and divide the Product by 32, which is but the Converse of the tormer, and needs therefore no Example. Prop. 11.] Having the Diameter and Cir-
mm Granes of a Circle sines as find the Con-

cumference of a Circle given to find the Super-

Rule.] Multiply half the Cir-To find the cumference by half the Diame-Coment of a ter, and the Product is the Con-

tent required.

Circumple.] In the Circle Figure XI.

Content of a

Circle.

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228 TheUje of s beTab. in meaf-Superficies.

In the Second Trapez'um (iklmi)

the Diagonal (il) is -

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TheUfe of the Tab. in meaf. Superficier. 229 cies. And half the Diameter (oq) 72 is --The Prod. of which (omitting the 1 is - 4068 65 To which Adding 1 of 36, viz .-37 And the Sum is the content fought, 2405 Prop. 12.] To find the content of Half a Cir- half a Circle (called a Semicircle,) 2730 having the Diameter of the Circle. cle, and length of the Arch Line, given asin Figure XI. Rule.] Multiply the Semidiameter of the Circle by 1 the Arch Line, and the Product is 5135 e Cirthe Answer, or else half the Arch Line, by the Circle whole Diameter, and half the product is the) by Answer. (09) Example.] In the Circle aforesaid we will suppose the Diameter (og) is 7, and consequently the Circumference (opgrto) is-21, meter half of which as (op q,) which is the Archor if ly the Line here given=11, half of which is 51. by 7, Which multiplied by the Diameter 7, produceth 381 the content of the whole Circle, half of which is the convent of half the Circle, 72 which is 191 for Answer. 22 Note, That if you would find Quarter or o the content of the quarter of a sher Seller of a Circle or Quadrant, as (opco) Circle. multiplying half the Arch Line, op, as (ou) by the Radius or Semidiemeter (pc) and the Product is the Answer. -1584 -2264 eventh vifor as Or if you would find the Area of a Sector of a Circle as (qreq) half the Arch-Line qr as (qy) multiplied by (qc) or (rc) = Radius gives the Antwer. But, would having en, you rcumfe-Prop. 13.) To find the content of a Segment of a Circle, as Segment of 4 luct by Circle. (ozrto) in Figure XI. Rule.] You must multiply two third parts nd Cirof the Chord Line (or) as (od) by the verfed Sine (tz) or two thirds of tz by the Chord Super-Line, (ozr) and either of the Products is the he Cir-Answer near enough. Diame-Example.] The Chord Line (0 21) is 6, he Cona third of which is 2, and two thirds is And the Verfed Sine (tz) is So the product of two times 4 isand 4 times 1 15 15 10 Or to momes hile Tanfwer-

230 The Uje of the Tablein meaf. Solids.
Note, That \(\frac{1}{1}\) is 1 and two tenths more, be cause \(\frac{1}{1}\) is one or a Unit, and \(\frac{2}{1}\) is \(\frac{1}{2}\) is \(\frac{1}{2}\). Prop. 14.] To find the Content of the Elipsis or Oval tent of an Oval. (acbma) Figure XII. having the Cross (or Conjugate) Diameters given. Rule.] Multiply the product of the two Diameters (ab) and (cm) by .7854, and the product (curting off four Figures toward the right Hand thereof) is the Answer, by Euclid 2, 12.
Examp.] The greater Diameter (ab) = 14 The leffer (cm) = 11
by the Table under 14 against 11, \$154 you have which multiplied by7854
the Answer is 1209, 780000 very near 121. 5400 421200 2916
Anfwer. 120.9516
Note, That a true Geometrical Oval has its Diameters as (ab) and (cm) in proportion, as 10 is to 7.68 fquared.
Note also, that the content of half the E- lipsis may be found by multiplying the pro- duct of (ab) and (cc) by 783, and cutting three Figures from the Product towards the Right Hand, supposing no Fractions in the Lines (ab) or (cc.)
Solid measure, as content of a Cube which is Stone, Timber, &c. a folid Figure having the length, breadth and thickness equal, as Figure XIII. is supposed to have. Rule. J Multiply the fide as (ab) by it self, and that Product by (ab) and that last pro-
duct is the Answer. Examp. 3 The fide of the Cube (ab) is—37 under which in the Table and against ——37
of one fide which multiplied by 37
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The Ufe of the Table in meaf. Solids 234 Long Square Content of a long Square solid piece of Stone or Timber, &c. whose Breadth and Thickness, and consequently whose Bases are equal from one end to the other, but the Length is more than the Breadth or Depth, as Rigure XIV. which Geometricians call a Parallelapipedon. Rule.] Multiply Note, I have purposely omit- the Breadth and ted representing the Solidity Thickness togeof Square Figures, because it ther, and the propuzzles young Learners, for duct by the whom only this part is de Length, and the duct last product is the figned. Aniwer. Example 1 The thickness as c c or d d is= 7 the breadth- is fo that under 15 and against 7, stands 2 the content ac one endwhich multiplied by the length (cd) = 9300 465 the product or folid content is -. 9765 s its Prop. 17.] The Diameter at one end and length of a Cilinder be-Round Solids. ing given to find the folid content, as Figure XV. which is a round folid Figure of equal Circumference, from one end to the other, like a Rolling-Stone for Walks.
Rule.] Multiply the Diameter by it felf, and the the Product by .7854, then multiply the last product, (which is the Area or Content at one end) by the length as (e f) and that product is the folid content of the Cilinder. ch is the ness Example.] The Diame- } under which and against-II the Square of the Dia-3 121 -37 -37 this multiplied by 7854 1369 cutting 4 Fi-95 Squres from the produceth the content 2 37 at one end right hand of the product 8100 under which os against 2553 the length-Aurina.

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Prop. 18.] To find the content of a Cone, as Figure XVI. A Come or Ta. pering Solida which is a Solid, having Cir. cles for its Bales, which decrease till the Figure terminate in a point as (in kgi) like the Blocks for Womens Hats.

Rule.) Having found the Superficial content of the Bale, as is taught in Prop. X and II, foregoing. Multiply the content by one third of the Altitude or length of the Cone, and the

Product is the folid content.

Example.] The Diameter of the Bale (ik) is under which against

1225 & Multiply is the Square of the Diameter which multiply by--78545

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And the Product or Area of gures from the Right Hand is 962.1250 which multiply by 2 of the ? Length as (ng)

> 124800000 273000 1950

And the Product, cutting off 4 Figures from the \$12507.4950 Right Hind is 12507 the Answer. .

Note, That a Pyramid only differs from a Cone in this; that a Cone has a Circle for its Base, and a Pyramid A Pyramid, has a Pentagon, Hexagon, or fone other Regular Polygon for its Bale, fo that in a Pyramid, if you find the content of the Bale, as in Propolition the 8th foregoing, the product of that by 1 of the Heighth is the folid conmid is 1 of a Prifm, or Paralelapipedon, of the fame Bafe and Altitude, and a Cone is 1 of 1 Cilinder of like Bale and Heighth by 10, 12; Enclid. neve the fold content these.

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Prop. 19.] To find the folid content of a Frustum (or part) of a Cone or Pyramid, the smaller end being Part of a Tacut off (as Fig. XVII.) repre-fenting a round piece of Stone thicker at one end than the pering Solid. or Timber,

other.

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Rule.] In most cases it may suffice to add the Diameter at the greater and lesser ends together, and the square of half the Sum multiplied by .785, produceth a mean Area, which multiplied by the Altitude or Length (as o s) the Product is the folid Consent.

Example.] The Diameter of the Cones greater Base (Fig. XVII.) as n m, is = 35, and that of the leffer Base (as rs) is 27, and the Length os = 42, the content is = 31684,

27 = the leffer Base's Diameter

35 = the Diam. of the greater Bafe n m

62 = the Sum

31 = half the Sum, or a mean (Arithmetical) Diamefusion which, rot d against to is the Square

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against you have the Court you have the fquare 961 187 and vel 1 man T which multiply by .785

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the Product is a \$754.385 Figures towards the right hand.)

which multiplied by 242 10) 19 41000

produceth the So- 2 (cutting off three 31684 lid content --- 5 Figures towards the right hand.)

There is another Rule for working this Que-Rion, which is reckoned by tome Authors-fomething nearer the Truth than the foregoing, and may be used by such as understand the extraction of the Square Roots, with

Find the Area or Superficial content at the greater and leffer ends, multiply them together, and extract the Square Root of the Product, then multiply the Sum of that Root and the two. Areas, by tof the heighth, and the product is. the folid coment. seeing 2 sar lo seeing a

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Pyramid or fome he Bale,

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Note, That the true heighth of a Cone may be found by taking heighth of a the Diameter, as (ik Fig.XVL) from a Diagonal Scale, and laying it down upon Paper, and

ing it down upon Paper, and from the same Scale lay down the Slope or Hypothenusal Lines k g and i g, then take between your Compasses the Line (g n) which is the true heighth, and applying it to your Scale, you will find to the hundredth part of a Unit the true length thereof, or you may do it Arithmetically, by substracting the square of the Semidiameter, from the square of the Slant heighth, and the Square Root of the Remainder is the Answer.

A Solid every way content of a Globe or exactly round. Sphere, which is a folid Body every way round.

Rule. Take the Circumference with a thread

Rule. 1 Take the Circumference with a thread or the like, and by that find the Diameter, as under the 10. Prop. foregoing. Then multiply the Cube of the Diameter (or Axis) by 11 and divide the Product by 21, and the Quotient is the folid content.

Example.] The Diameter (found as above,) of a Globe is 16, what is the folid content.

the Axis or Diameter = 16

under which, and against 16 is the Square=256
which 256 multiplied by 16, produceth the Cube of the Diameter = 4096

Then (by the Table) 4096 mul-

produceth——45056
which divided (as by the Rules given
for dividing a large Sum by the Ta-

ble) by 21 the Quotient (or Solidity) fought is = 2145

Note, That a Globe is 2 of a Cylinder of the fame Base and Length, so that if you find the content of a Cylinder, whose Diameter and Length are each 16, (as in this Example,) 2 of that content is the content of the Globe.

The Segment of content of the Segment of a Globe. There are many Rules given for the doing of this, as Mr.

Everard's in Problem 2d. and 3d. and Sect. 5. of his Stereometry, which is redious, and others direct to multiply the Area of the Base by 1 the Altitude of the Segment, for the folid content

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which is very Erroneous, as producing too little by about 1/7 part, therefore for the speedy performance thereof, I think it will be exact

enough to work the same by this.

Rule. I Multiply the Altitude of the Segment given by 9, and by the Product multiply the Area of the Segments Base, then divide that last Product by 16, and the Quotient is the so-lid content of the Segment propé. I shall not trouble the Reader with an Example, by reason the Proposition is not often met with in Practice, (except in gauging a Copper's Crown) which any Artist may easily do by the Rule above, and help of the Rules following, relating to the Use of the Table, last foregoing in Gauging.

This Table is farther useful in The use of the Gauging any manner of Vessel Table in gauor Cask. For as to open Vessels ging. if you find the content in solid Inches by the Rules already gi-

ven for measuring Solids, those Inches are reduced (by inspection) into Ale or Wine Gallons, by the Columns towards the latter end of the Table, under 282 and 231, looking always for the content of the Ves-

The 16th, 17th fel found in Inches, under the and 19th Propositions applyleft hand under [Gallons] you have the Gallons in those Inches, i.e. if you would know the belp of the the Ale or Beer Gallons in any
number of Inches, look in the

Column under 282, or if in Wine Gallons, look in the Column that has 231 at the head.

If you suppose the Parallelopipedon (Fig. XIV.) to be a square Back (used by Brewers) of like Dimensions, as in the Example to Prop. 16, the solid content is found 9765 Inches, for which if you look under 282, you will find under solid Inches 19588 to be the next number less, right against which under [Gallons] is 34 Gallons of Ale or Beer, and 9588 deducted from 9765, the remainder is 177 Inches, or (in all)

In like manner you will find the content of the Frustum of a Cone, (Fig.XVII.) representing a Brewers Mash-Tub (or any Vessel wider at one end than the other) to be 112 Gallons of Ale or Beer and 3 Pints, for so many Gallons are contained in 31684 Inches, the content of the Frustum, as in Prop. 19, foregoing.

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236 The Use of the Table in Gauging, &c.

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Likewise the Cylinder Fig, XV. is found 1615 Inches, which by the same Column under 282, is 6 Gallons almost.

And if you suppose Fig. XII. the Base of a Brewers Cooler for Wort, which is 121 Inches, if you multiply that by the Depth, as suppose Product is 1331 Inches, which by the Columns under 282, is 4 Gallons and about 3 Quarts, and fo much for applying the Table to find the

liquid Capacity of any open Veffels.

I am not Ignorant (courteous Resder) that there are other ways of finding the number of Gallons in any Veffel, by dividing the square of the Diameter, or mean Diameter of such round or oval Vessels by the square of the Gauge Point for Ale or Beer, (which Gauge Point is the Diameter of a Circle containing an Ale or Beer Gallon upon one Inch deep) and multiplying the product by the depth of the Veffel to give the content thereof in Gallons, but I think the Rules foregoing are fomething more brief than this or any other, unless it were to be done by a Table of Cylinders ready Calculated, which (being very large) cannot be expected here in a Book designed chiefly for Merchants and Traders; not Gaugers, or Officers of Excise, and for that Reason I have not shewed the inching of Vessels, which though meful for the Gauger or Excise Officer, yet is not at all so to the Merchant or Vintner, for whole Service what is faid here of Gauging is more particularly adapted, and for the Gaugers use! refer them to fundry little Tracts extant, as Mr. Evenard's, Dr. Newton's, Mr. Dary's, Mt. Ward's, Mr. Collins, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Maynes.

In shewing how by help of the Gasks how to foregoing Table to find the con-Gauge. trouble the Reader with the hard Names usually made use of to idiftinguish the Buldging or Curvature of Casks, as Frustums of Sphereoids, Parabolical Spindles, Conoids, or.

but shall shew,

1. How to Gauge Such Casks robofe Stavel have much Curvature (or Crookedness) as the Rhenish Wine Batt, the Capary Pipe, and the Spanish Butt, &c.

2. To Gauge Such Casks, as have little Curvature, as the French Wine Hogs-Sheads, Florence Wine-Carks, &c P.

Prop. 22.] To find by help of the foregoing Table, the content of fuch Casks as have their Raves much curved or crooked.

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,&c.

fe of a Inches, suppose w) the Columns Quarts, find the

number e (quare of fuch of the Gauge ning and of the Gallons, mething

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Rule. J To twice the Square of the Diameter of the Cask at the Bunghole,

A Cask much add the Square of the Casks Diameter at the Head (or end) and multiply the Sum by the Casks

Length (or diffance between the two heads in the infide of the Cask) and divide a third part of the product by 294, and the Quotient is the Wine Gallons contained in the Cask.

Note, That to square any Number, is to multiply it by it self, which is done (in the Cases before us) by inspection, with help of the last foregoing Table, and for dividing by 294, that is also done by inspection by the last Column but one in the said Table, observing the Rules for Division by the Table.

for Division by the Table.

Example. 1 The Bung Diameter, (Figure XVIII.) bt is 37, the Head Diameter ac or (md) is 30, Length (cd) 50. What is the whole content of the Cask (an br md'ut pc)?

By the Table

the square of 37 (or 37 multiplied 3 1369

the same again is 7369

the square of 30 (or 30 multiplied by 3 2000

the fum is = 3638
the Casks length is = 50

ine Product is = 181900

which divided by 294 (as by the Rules) the Quotient is _______ 206
Gallons and almost a Quart. For note that 231 Inches is a Gallon, and 573 Inches, 1 Quart.

Now the Reason why twice the Square of the Bung, and the Square of the Head Diameters are added together, and a third part taken, is because that third part of the Sum of the Diameter of a mean Circle, and the reason why that Square of the mean Diameter is divided by 294, is because Circles are in Proportion one to another, as the Squares of their Diameters by the 2, 12 Euclid's Elements. For as 294, the Square of the Diameter of a Circle, whose Superficial content is I Wine Gallon, or 231 Inches; is to I Gallon (the Arez of that Circle as aforesaid,) so is the Square of any other Diameters of a Circle to the Area or Superficial content of that Circle in Gallons. But because if we should divide the Sum of the Squares of the

three Diameters aforefaid by 3, and divide that third part by 294, before we multiply by the length of the Cask, the last product would for the most part prove short, by reason of the Remainders that would happen in dividing, if the Practitioner understand, not Fractions, and very redions, if he do understand them, therefore to prevent this, we usually multiply sirft, and divide afterward, which gives the same Result at last, and saves much trouble.

A Cask nearer tent of a Cask that has not much curvature or crookednels of the Staves, as the French Wine

Hogheads, &c.

Rale. 1 To the double Square of the Bung Diameter, add the Square of the Head Diameter (as before,) then multiply the difference of the faid Squares of the Head and Bung Diameter by 3, and divide the product by 10, (i.e. cut Units place off, for that divides any Number by 10.) Then substract that last Number from the said Sum of the Squares of the Bung and Head Diameters (placing the same as you see in the Example, and saying 1 from 10 rest 9, 1 borrowed and 4 is 5 from 11, 60.) and the remainder multiply by the Casks length, then look in the Table under 294 for one third part of the product, and right against the next number thereto towards the less Hand you have 69 Gallons, very near the truth.

Example 7 The Bung Diameter = 676that again = 676
The Square of 23 the Head Diam, is = 529

which last Sum deducted (as by = 1836.9 the Rule) the Remainder is = 1836.9 which multiplied by the leng. of the Cask = 33

The Product (by the Table) is = 60617 (omuting the Figure cut off) \(\frac{1}{2} \) is = 20205 against which in the Table (or against the number in the Table next less) is 68 Gallons and 208 remains, which is very near another Gallon, so the Answer is 69 Gallons.

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Which in all the Table.

By these two Rules, the content of the generality of Wine Casks may be found near enough the truth.

by Inspection by But there is another Rule to do the same, which may serve well enough for the Marchant,

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or Vintner to guess at the value of a Cak by and that is by the gauge Rod or four Foot Rule, which Rule by putting down at the Bunghole the flope end tipt with Brais, to the bottom where the Head and staves meet, as from b to c Fig. 18. there will appear at the middle of the Bung nole the Wine Gallons contained in the Cask, looking upon the Line on which you will see [Wine Gallons] upon the back side of the Rod. But Note, that the content exhibited by this method, is only near the truth, when the Cask is all of one Circumference within, from one end to the other, so that in such Casks whose Staves are very crooked, this way of Gauging is always too little, near 1 Gallon in 20.

What to do if hole is not just in the middle, the Bung-hole you must take the Depth as above directed, first to the meet-the middle. ing of the Head and Staves at the other, and half the Sum of the respective contents is the Sum that would be found at once, if the Bung-hole were in the middle of the Cask, but to much for the use of the Table

Because in the next Chapter I shall shew the Application of the foregoing 21 Propositions, in measuring Board, Glass, Wainscot, Plaisterers, Painters Work, &c. and shall there shew what things are measured by the Foot, what by the Yard, &c. I shall first shew the further rise of tha Table in casting up Dimensions taken in measuring Board, Glass, Wainscot, and the other things above mention'd, as to multiply Inches by Inches, to give the Answer in Feet.

I. Inches by Inches, to give the Answer in Feet.

2 Feet by Inches, to give the Answer in Feet.

3. Feet and Inches by Feet and Inches, to give the Answer in Feet, in Yards, or in Squares of 100 Foot to the Square.

in Squares of 100 Foot to the Square.

4. To multiply Perches by Perches, and give the content in Acres.

Which 4 Propositions more, will (I think) take in all the principal Uses that may be made of the Table.

Prop.

240 The Use in casting up Dimensions,&c.

Prop. 24. 1 To multiply Inches by Inches, and give the Answer in Feet.

Inches multiplied by Inches, and the Answer given in

Rule.] Multiply (as in the use of the Table in Multiplication) the Inches together, and look for the Product under 144, in the Column of Inches, and against the num-

ber next less than the last Product toward the

left hand is the Feet required.

Example.] The length of a piece of Glais, &c. is 11 Inches, and the breadth 17, what is the Superficial content in Feet? 17 by 11 in the Table, produces 187, which is 1 Foot and 43 Prop. 25.] To multiply Feer by Inches, and

give the Answer in Feet.

Rule. 1 The way is to multiply (as taught in Multiplication by the Table) the Feer given by r2, and the product by the Inches given, and the last product found in the Column of Inches under 144, you will find right aginft them the Feet required, in the Column of Feet, according to the Rules in Division by the

Example. 1 If the breadth of a Board or piece of Glass, &c. be 10 Inches, and the length 14 Foot, the content in Feet is 11 and 96 Inches. For in 14 Foot is 168 Inches, which multiplied by the 10 Inches given, produceth 1680 Inches, which divided by 144, the Quotient is 11 Square Superficial Feet, and 96 Square Inches, which is near 3 Quarters of a Foot more.

Prop. 26. 7 To multiply Feet and Inches by Feet and Inches, and give the Answer in Feet, in Yards or in Squares of 100 Square Feet

The Dimensions of a Superficies
taken in Feet and biches, and the Answer in Feet Square.

Rule. J For the Answer in Feet, reduce the Feet and Inches in the breadth into Inches, and likewise those in the length, as before raught in Prop.25. adding the Inches. Then proceed as in Prop. 24. to give the Answer in fquare Feet. If you would have

the Answer in square Yards, divide the Answer in square Feet by 9, the Square Feet in a Yard, (which is done by the Table under 9, for such as understand not Division) and the Quotient is the Yards required.

in all the principal Utes that may be made of the

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is more viding foregoi work in gent, a twelfth remains gives 96 as befor going, v 7 Inches the worl

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TheUfe of the Tab in casting up Demenf. 241

Or if you would have the Answer in Squares. CutUnits and Tens places off the Answer in Feet, and the Figures to the Left hand are Squares, and those to the Right are Feet, so of which is half a Square, 25 a quarter of a Square, and 75 three quarters.

Example.] A Board, piece of Cieling, or Ground-Pat of a house is 13 Feet 7 Inches broad, and 18 Feet 10 Inches long. What is the content in Square Feet, in Square Yards, or in

Squares ?

Feet, Indh. Inch. 13 ! 7 — is — 162 18 : 10 — is — — 226

Which multiplied (as by the use of the Table in Multiplication)

Which by the Column
In Square of 144 (as by the Rules
Tards. for Division by the Table, the Quotient is—

Those Feet divided by 9 give the 28 Wards

In Squares you cut the 55 (as by 2 fqua. of 100 fact. the Rule) the Answer 55 Feet.

Note, that the 118 Inches remaining is 3 quarters of a foot and better, for 144 Inches being a foot, 36 is a quarter, 72 is half, and 108 Inches 3 quarters of a foot, but the Inches that remain are not confiderable, unless in measuring valuable things, as Glass, &c..

The last Operation done by. Cross Multiplication or Duodecimal Arithmetick.

There is another way of multiplying Feet and Inches by Feet and Inches, (or Feet by Inches) &c. which is commonly made use of by Artificers in and near London, at this time; (and that is by Cross-Multiplication or Duodecimal Arithmetick) which

is more brief than the way of reducing and dividing by 144, provided you have not the foregoing Table: fo if you would perform the work in Prop. 25, it will fland as in the Masgent, and as 14 Foot multiplied by 10 Inches produceth 140, a Pert. Inch. twelfth of which is 11 Feet, and 8. 14: 0 remains, which multiplied by 12 9: 10 gives 96 Inches, fo the answer is, —11: 96 as before. So also in the 26th Proposition foregoing, where it is required to multiply 14 Foot 7 Inches by 18 Feet, 10 Inche: You may perform the work sooner than by Reduction, ore by the Method (provided you can readily multiply the

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242TheUse of the Tab, in casting up Dimens.

9 Digits by 12) fay to times 7 Inches is 70, which divided by 12 is 5 foot, and 10 Inches, which 10 put down as Feet. Inch. you fee, faying 10 times 3 foot is 13: 07 30, and 5 carried is 35, put down 18: 10 5 under the feet and carry 3, faying 10 times 1 is 10, and 3 is 13 135: 10 which makes 135: 10.

faying 8 rimes 7 Inches is 56, put 261 6 under the feet, and carry 5, then fay 1 rime feven is 7, and 5 is 12, which makes 126 feet, as you fee.

3. Take a twelfth part of the fum of 135: 10 and 126, viz. of 261, and you have 21, and 9 re- 255: 118 mains, which multiplied by 12, is

108 Inches.

4. Multipy 13 feet by 18 feet, as 8 times 13 is 104, which place as you fee under 21, and 1 time 13 under 104, the fum of which 21 feet 108, the 10 Inches above, the 104 and the 13 makes 255 feet, 118 Inches for answer, as before.

But before you can work Questions in this way, you must know very well how to make all the Multiplications and Divisions, in the last Operation, in your mind, only putting down the Products and Quotients, as you see I have done; except where you are to multiply seet by seet, (above 12 in Number) as 13 by 18

in the Example above.

But there is a shorter way to perform most Questions of this nature, which is by Decimals, especially if the Yard, Foot, &c. with which the Dimensions are taken, be divided into 100 Equil parts; and this I have proved to the Author of the Duodecimal Arithmetick, in meafuring the Frustum of a Cone, which I did by Decimals, with about 10 Figures less, and much sooner than he could with Duodecimal Arithmetick.

Prop. 27.] In measuring Solids, as Stone, Timber, &c. where the Breadth, Length, and Thickness are taken in Few and Inches.

Rule. J Reduce the faid Length, Breadth and Thickness into Inches, and multiply them one in another (by the Table or otherwise) and the last product found in the Table under 1728 in the Column of Inches, you have the answer in feet in the next Column toward the less hand.

Example.] The breadth of a long square piece of Stone or Timber, &c. is 1 Foot 3 Inches, the ablences 9 Inches, and the length 15 Foot 6 Inches, the solid Feet contain a therein is 14

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The Useof the Tabieneaff up Dimen 243 Foot 918 Inches. See the work by help of the Table. Foot. Inches. Inch. To measure a 1 : 3 is-15 amultiply Solid by Re- 0 : 9 is- 9 duttiin &c. The cont nt at one end_135 Inch. fquare. The Depth 15: 6 is=186 multiply The product or folid content is=251 10 Solid Inches. Which Inches or a Number next lefe, found in the Table under 1728, in the Column of Inches folid you have 14 Foor answering thereto in the Column of Feet, and 918 Inches remains; to 14 Feet, 918 Inches is the Anfwer.

The last question is performed by Cross-Multiplication or Duodecimals, as follows:

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Foot . Inch. 1: 3 The last Que-Multiply ftion mork'd by Duodecimals. SProduct=11: Multiply Length=15: Product of II: 3 by 6 Inches=67: 62 Product of 15 by 3 Inches =45: 6=Sum 112 : I Twelfih of which is 11 Foot by 15 produceth

Sum=174: 54

Which 864 added to the 54 the Sum is Feet 14: 918 Inches, as in the last method; but this is a Digression from the use of the Table, which I have only shewed for the fake of some Perfons, who may defire to learn the fame, but have not a Book or Mafter to teach them; withm ; without the assistance of either of which & have acquired what is above incerted, concerning Duo-

decimal Arithmetick, only by considering that in the common way of working Questions in measuring by Reduction of TheReason of Duother Feet into Inches, and didecimal Arithmetick or (release of the Peet into Inches, and dispersion of the Feet into Inches, and dispersion of the Feet into Inches, and dispersion or (release of the Peet into Inches, and dispersion of the Feet into Inches, and dispersion of the Inches, and dispersion of the Inches, and dispersion of the Inches, and disp metick or Crofscation by 12, and one Division Multiplication, might as well be omitted: for it is the same thing in

multiplying 14 feet by 8 inches, the answer in square feet. If I multiply 14 by multiplying 14 feet by 8 Inches, and giving

244 TheUfe of the Tab. in caft. up Dimenf.

by 8, and divide by 12; as if I should multiply
14 by 12, that product by 8, and divide that
last product by 144: for 8 times 14 divided by
12 is equal to 8 times 168 (which is 12 times
14) divided by 144; but the first way is mamifestly better, because I save the trouble of
multiplying 14 by 12; and instead of dividing
by 144, I have only 12, which is easily done
we thout putting down a Figure besides the Quotient.

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enainers arise
4 luches, and the 6 Inches makes
in the last Questirle dividing 174 is 144 times so
many Inches, or 864. This Rule

is general in like Cases.

Prop. 28.1 The farther Use of the Table in casting up the Dimensions in measuring Land.

Rule.] Having found the content of the piece of Ground in square Chains or Land Measure. Perches, according to the Rules given for measuring Superficies's in general, look for the said square Perches under 160 in the Column of Perches, and against the next less Number in the Column of Acres you have the Acres required; for 160

Square Perches is an Acre; 40 Perches is a Quarser of an Acre; 80 half an Acre; and 120 three Quarters of an Acre. Example. A piece of Ground 45 Perches or

Chains broad, and 83 long: How many Acres does it contain?

By the Table — 83 Multiplied by == 45

Produceth=3735 (quare Perches.

Against the number next less than 3735, viz. against 3680 is 23 Acres: So the Answer is

23 Acres, 1 Rod, 15 Perches.

For the 3680 deducted from 3735, the Re-

For the 3680 deducted from 3735, the Remainder is 55. which is 1 Rod (or Quarter of an Acre) and 15 Perches over.

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CHAP. III.

Having in the last Section of the last Chapter shewed how to measure any Superficies or Solid, with respect to finding their Contents, and how to work the Dimensions, whether taken in Inches, Feet,&c. I come in this Chap-ter to shew what kind of Work is measured by the Foot, what by the Tard, what by the Square, &c. and other Eustoms to be observed in Measuring ; which will enable any Gentleman, Builder, or other Person concerned in Building or Repairing Houses, to exmine the Workmens Accounts thereof. which is no small Satisfaction to them: and for that Reason I have brough the same in here, to make what I have faid of Measuring more compleat.

S. I. Of Glafiers Work.

Hey make no allowance for the Arching of Windows, but take their Dimensions of a long Window square at the bottom. and half round or arching at the top, from the highest part of the Arch dwon to the bottom of the Window, which they multiply by the breadth of the Window, for the content. Also in Circular or Oval Windows, they take

Round Winthe longest Diameter, and the longest Diameter cross the former, donos hono measured. which they mulciply together for

the content, and a Square made of the Diameter of round Windows, they reckon the content. And the reason why they make no allowance for the Arching of Windows, is because they reckon their extraordinary trouble in such Windows is more than equivalent to the Glass saved thereby. Glass is measured by the Foot and Inches, and the Workmen reckon the price of their Glass by the Foot, about these Rates. Rates.

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Glafe hom English Glass 5 Beer. Brench Glass 12
Comma Glass 14

S. II. Joiners Work.

1. TO measure a Room Wainscotted : 1. Meafure streight without girting the Mouldings quite round the Room, then if there is any Cornice or Mouldings, as in Swelling, Pannels, Ge. you must take a String, and measure round

the Dimensions of a Wain Cotsed Room.

each Moulding from the top of to take the Cornice to the lowest part of the Wainscot (which makes the height of the Room much more than it would be if meafured streight from top to bottom)

then multiply the compals round the Room by the height, and you have the content.

21 But then you must allow work and half for Window Shutters, Doors in the Window-Shut- Wainscot, &c. i.e. multiply the ters, Doors, &c. breadth of all the Window Shut-

ters, by the height of one (if they are uniform, as they commonly are) and Tad half that product to the first product.

3. Then for the Window Boards; multiply twice the breadth of one Board by the Length, and the product is the Windowcontent of the Boards at the top and bottom of the Window, do Boards, lining of the the like by the Boards at the fide faums, &cc.

of the Window (called the lining of the Jaums) adding the product to the content of the top and bottom Boards before-found.

4. Then (if the Windows are of one Dimenfion and Form) multiply the last Sum by the Number of Windows, and add the product to that of the content of the Room, as before, and you have the content of the whole Wainfcot required.

5. This content is valued at fo much per Yard, as the Plaisterers and Painters work is; and Joiners and Measurers usually take the Dimenfions in Feet and Inches, and having the content in Feet, they bring the fame into Yards, as taught at the latter end of the last Chapter, dividing by 9. But the shortest and most exact

a Decimal Tard

way for Joiners, Painters and Plaisterers Work, which are measured by the Yard, To measure by is to have a jointed Yard divided into 100 equal parts; and is the shortest so one Multiplication gives the way. Answer in Yards and hundred parts, as if the height of a Room

Room is 24.5 2 Yards: these 2 Numbers multiplied together, produce 80.9160, and curring off Gaftom.

to the r fee here the poin to the n 25 is ad of a fqu 3 Yards

Example.

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80 3 Ya with lef fewer F common Inches.

Foiners me how value

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Customs to be observed in Measuring. 247

to the right hand the product 4 places, as you fee here 9160, these 80 toward the left hand the point or prick are square Yards, and those to the right are parts of a Yard, of which parts 25 is a quarter, 50 is half, and 75 is 3 Quarters of a square Yard. Note that the height given is 3 Yards 30 hundred parts, and the compass round is 24 Yards 52 hundred parts, and the product is 80 Yards 91

is 80 Yards, 91

Example. hundred parts, which is above

80 ½ Yards: this is done

with less trouble, and fewer Figures than the common way of Feet and

Yards ans.—80.9166

Joiners works, Note, That the common price how valued. of Joiners Work is as follows.

Yard of right Wainfoot, the Workman finding the Stuff, about—

Finding no Stuff, the Yard is — 02:00

1Yard of DealWainfcorring, the Workman finding the Stuff, about — \$02:06 Finding no Stuff, the Yard is about — 01:06

Bolechen work is about 1 st per Yard, more than Square.

Note, That they value their ornamental Work by the Piece.

S. III. Of Painters Work.

I. Painters take the Dimensions of their Work as the he Dimensions. Joiners do, measuring the height of a Room round the Mouldings, and then round the Room, giving the Answer in Yards, which may therefore be best measured by a Decimal Yard, as taught of Joiners Work.

Vindow-Shut
Work for Window-Shutters, if both fides are painted alike, otherwise according to the value

f the Painting, but they always reckon double eafure for the Shutters,

3. They reckon the Sain-Frames by themselves, and likewise the Mantle-Pieces when there is no frame as plain work, deducting nothing for the Vacancy.

rice of Pan- Prizes, according to the finencial of the Painting, but commonly thus.

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248 Customs to be observed in Measuring.

The Price of Painters Work.

	1. 1. 2.
Wainfcot Colour on new Stuff the Yard	0:0:8
On old Colour	-0:0:6
Walnut-tree, Ditto	
Cedar, Ditto	A SECTION
Yue-Root, Dirto	
	0:1:0
On old Colour	0:0.9
Window Lights each new	0:0:\$
	0:0:2
Sift-Lights each	3:0:0-
Safh Frames each ————	0:1:0
	0:0:3
Chimney-Pieces each about	0:2:0

C. IV. Plaisterers Work.

. PLaisterers measure their Work as Joiners and Painters do, taking the Dimensions in Feet and Inches, and giving in the content in Yards, because they value their work by the Yard.

2. In taking the Dimensions in measuring

Ceiling (or the tops of Rooms)
they consider how far the Cornice How to take bears into the Room, by putting a flick perpendicular to the Ceilthe Dimensions of Ceiling. ing close to the Edge of the up-

permost part of the Cornice, and measuring the distance from the perpendicular Stick to the. Wainscot, twice which distance they always deduct in taking, the length or breadth of a

Room, upon the Floor to give the true length or breadth of the Ceiling, as if a Floor is 24 Foot, 6 Inches long, and

18 Foot to Inches broad, and the Cornice shoots out into the Room 6 Inches, whatis the content of the Ceiling? Twice 6 Inches is 12, which deducted from the length of the Room, the remainer is 23 Foot 6 Inches, and the same from the breadth leaveth 17: 10 for the breadth of the Ceiling, which (if the Room is fquare) multiply'd together the Answer is 419 Feet, sa Inches, or 46 Yards 5 Foot, or 46 Yards and one half, and something more. All which may soonest be done by a Decimal Yard.

3. In measuring partitioning or the like they deduct for the Doors, Windows or other Va-

Example.

cancy.

4. The usual price of their Work is for

Cufto

Price e Sterers I Yare

I Yar I Yard

Variou Brick-L work.

and W a Brick Tyling 4 ftom to the con thereof.

half the Walls, fide, mi middle Figures, tho Dafh, P off are I

laft Cha being 4 Square a Depth is and the 75 Feet.

Note, you may

Walling 1 measured. the Produ

of the W How reduced Brick

half thick

and heigh the Wall by 3, and

Price of Plai-Price of Plai1 Yard of Lathing and Plaifterers Work. ftering (Heart Oak Lath) is 3: 0 1 Yard Plaistering or Rendering -

S. V. Of Brick-layers Work.

I. THE Brick-layers work is of Various ways of measuring of measuring Brick-layers various kinds, and meafured several ways, as Pavement of ling by the Square Yard, Ty-ling by the Square of 100 Feet, and Walls and Chimneys by the Square Rod, of a Brick and a half thick.

Tyling a Cu- 2. Brick-layers in measuring Tyfrom to give ling, have a Custom to take the thereof. Plat of a House for the content of the Ty ling : So that the Depth and

half the Depth of a House taken (not within the Walls, as fome (ay, but) from out-lide to outfide, multiplied by the Front taken between the middle of the two party Walls, gives the Content, which Dimensions taken in Feet, and two Figures, (viz., that in Units and Tem places) cut off, those Figures toward the less hand of the Dash, Point or Prick are Squares, and those cut off are Feet. See the 26th Proposition of the last Chapter; for instance, the Depth of aHouse being 42 Feet, and the Front 25, the content of the Tyling is 15 Square, 75 Feet, or 15 Square and 3 Quarters, for the Depth, and half Depth is 65 multiplied by 25 produces 1525 Depth is 63, multiplied by 25, produces 1575, and the 75 being cut off, you have 15 Square,

75 Feet. Note, That if the Depth is an odd number,

you may mulciply the Front, and half Front by the Depth for the Answer in Feet, as before.

3. As for Walling, they take Walling, bow the length and height in Feet, and massured.

multiply them together, and (if the Wall is a Brick and will thick) the Product divided by 2721, gives the content

of the Wall in Rods of Brick-work.

4. But if the Wall is either How reduced to more or less than a Brick and half thick; You mult reduce it to a Brick and half, by multipling the Product of the length the Nall is in thickness, and divide the product by 3, and the Quotient divided by 272 gives

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150 Customs to be observed in Measuring. the content of the Wall in square Rods of a Brick and Half chick. 5. Bur because it is something redious and difficult to divide by 2721, Measurers and Me-

chanicks do nigilly divide only by 272, which gives a content more than the truth, which they take it for

Note, That 2724 is the square of 164 which 161 is the number of Feet in one Rod in length.

But this redious Divilion may be avoided in measuring Brick. To measure by work, if you take your Dimena Decimal Red. fions by a Rule of s ! yards (or

16 Feet and a half) long, divided into 100 equal parts, which being a Rod, the length of a Wall in those Rods and hundred parts multiplied by the height in Rods and parts, gives the content in Rods of any Wall that is Brick and half thick, but if the Wall is more or lefs thick, proceed as in the fourth Paragraph last foregoing.

6. Brick-layers always deduct for Doors and all Doors, Windows or other Vacantinidens, cy in Brick-walls, sexcept what foldedaft. lows) after the whole is measured, as

if there were no Vacancy, measuring

the faid Vacancy, e.c., as the rest of the Wallin which it is found.

which it is found,

7. In measuring Chimneys, if

Chimneys, here they stand in an Angle of a Room

measured, and have no Jaums; then the

breadth of the Breast multiplied

by the height from the Hearth to the top of the

first Story, and the product reduced to a Brick

and half, as before in the content. But if the

Chimney stand not in a corner, but of it felf, the

way to measure it, is to girt round the Breast,

and two laums (or ends of the Breast or Front

way to measure it, is to girt round the Breaft, and two Jaums (or ends of the Breaft or Front of the Chimney) which multiplied by the height as before, and the product reduced to a Brick and half, is the Answer; and if the Chimneys are alike, from the top of the House to the bottom, they may be measured at once, by multiplying by the whole height.

Shafts of (which is that which appears at the Chimneys, top of a House above the Tyling) some will girt the same, and multiply that by the height of the Chimney above the Tyling, and that product by the thickness of one side of the Shaft in half Bricks, which divided by three, gives the Answer in Feet of Brick and half thick:

Hut the way most used, is so multiply two sides somether, that make an Angle, taking the one is Feet, the other in half Bricks, and that proopether, that make an Angle, and that proGuften

duct m Feet, c ally mo and ex

Value Brick-la mark:

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Io. A and are (which Arches, the price

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dows or the middle would be would be

5. The ther Vaca 6. In n

fes, &c. 1

mg. Customs so be objected in Measuring. 291 f a duct multiplied by the height from the Tyling, one third thereof they reckon the content in Feet, one Brick and half thick, though it is reand Meally more, but that is allowed for Scaffolding thich and extraordinary trouble in that kind of work,
9. The Value of Brick-layers they Value of work is commonly about the Rates Brick-layers following. which ENOW THE mark: ngth. balle 1/4 Walk (the Workman finding Matemay 5 : 14: 0 rials) per Rod, Finding no Materials, I : 10: 0 Tyling (the Workman finding } ...

Materials) per Square,

Finding to Materials,

Cellar-floors (finding Materials) } ... s (. of equal Wall dsby per Yard, Finding no Materials. ick, 10. As for Osnamental Work, they meafure edar and are paid for it by the Boot running (which is a Foot in length only (such Works Arches, Facious, Cornice, Water courses, the price of which are Foot is.

Commonly (if the Workman found South Materials) about A for ecan-10. : 4 e folring all in S. VI. Malons Work. rs sif STone is measured by the Foor folid, and is valuable according to be Goodness and Greatness of the Scattling.

2. Malons measure Stone-Walls of Montes, and fuch work, being plain without Ornimest by the Foot Superficial, Arches over Door, or, not exceeding one Foot broad they measure by the Foot running or in length only, and all Ornamonal Work, as Capitals of Pillaster, Flowers, Rail and Ballaster, or, they value by the Piece, which is bell unomputed from the timerequired to finish the same.

3. Masons (as doingers and Pairmers) in measured. Ed the deos Chimuse to 3. Malons (as Joiners and Painters) in mea-furing the Mouldings of Comice, Baces of Bil-lafters, o'c. do girt round the Mouldings with a String. easuring the Arches over Doors, Win 4. In m) forme dows or the like, they take their Dimension in the middle of the Arch, for if they bould take yling, ide of them at the lower fide next the Door, the would be too little, or if at the upper part, that would be more than the true length.

5. They deduct for Boors, Windows, or ether Vacancy in Stone-Walls.

6. In measuring Stone-Corners of Brick houses, or ether the best way is to take the length of o lides he one dua

Kk 2

292 Customs to be observed in Measuring.

the two fides that appear without the Wall, and multiply that by the height of the Wall, for the content Superficial:

7. It would be difficult to give the true value of all forts of Masonry Work, but in general they value,

I Foot of plain work (as 2 Walls, &c.) at about Of plain Cornice about

Modilian Cornice,

0:8 working and 1:8 3 : o letting.

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0 36

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6. VIf. Carpenters Work.

L. THE principal Carpentry work in Buildings, in and about the City of London are Rooffing, Flooring and Partitioning, which they measure (as is shewed before of Ty.

ling) by the Square of 100 Foot.
2. The Depth and half Depth multiplied by the Front, or the Front and half Front multi-plied by the Depth of any House, gives the Conent of the Rooffing according to their Cu-

3. In measuring Rooffing they make no de-uction for Sky-lights or holes for the Shafts of

Chimneys.

4. When they would find the content of any. Floor, they take the Dimensions in Feet of the whole Floor at once, and then measure the content in Superficial Feet of the hole for the Stairs and Hearths or Chimney places from the Trimmers, which they deduct from the content of
the whole Floor, and the remainder is the true
content of the Floor lought. And if all the
Eloors in a House be alike, they multiply the
content of one Floor by the number of Floors
for the whole content of the Flooring in the
House, which being known in square Feet is
reduced to Squares as is saught in Sol reduced to Squares as is cought in Sect. 5. laft

5. In measuring Particioning they commonly deduct for Doors and other vacancies in the

6. All Cornice, both Plam, Modellian, and Cantaliever, &c. as also Timber, Front-Rosy, Breft-fomers, Rail and Ballafters, Guttering of are measured by the Foot running measure, which is in length only.

7. Balcony and other Doors and Door-Cafes,

Window-Lights and their Ornaments, Cupe loes, Columns, Pilafters, Pediments, Stairs and Stair-Cafes they value by the Piece, according on the Bineness and Scantling of the Work and Timber.

Customs to be observed in Measuring. 253 ring. 8. The price of Carpenters work admits of , and fuch a vaft variety; that it is not practicable in or the this place to give a just and true account there-of, but in a House that is the Second Bate of value eneral Building it is very near what follows. l. Flooring, i.e. Boards, Joifts and 21: 16: 0

Girders ready laid, the Square, 21: 2: 0

Roofing the Square Fir 1: 15: 0

Partitioning the Swith Doors 1: 15: 0 king nd ing. Sewithout Doors-0: 14: 0 Modelion or Coving Cornice the 30: 2:8 Square Foot running from 2 s. to Build-Plain Ditte -0: Guttering the Foot-1:0 Filling, Lintel the Foot one with 2 another, of Ty-Breft-Sommers the folid Foot Soak-0: 3:0 ed by -O.: 2: Q And the fame for Poft and Plates And the latter of Coak

Lintel the Foot Coak

Fir

Rail and Ballafter with Stairs come Con-0: 0:6 ir Cuno deafts of Cellar Stairs design to perform, by almost stelling when of any Princel, effectiff in a Rook of this Nerum, of the which may not purpose be Reprinted to finger Years, in which have the trace of Arthren a c new fleveral Acts or Panjament, haying many Stairs Trimficions on Goods, which expire g and purhaps of ent of aners of a different meant-be made. And succe all the the Cultoms dave not, not will not impose any many ignores of the Rates 4 I for all one ply the Floor together is a fulficient Reafen for my conceived in the to incert the flare papable Inward. And set a Feet is mole ogeward, they are torthe moft part in other 5. laft Book of Rates, which would also be too links to incert in this Book, as being defigne for one monly Focker. Thing therefore (which I think at !! in the le moft terriculate to the Reader, only give ione Rules for coming Goods in general, and n, and ane bodinels of paining an Entry.

2. When you have Goods in carre to your Rony, ogior. have not Servand to do it and deinkolesting an hour or excee at the Culton-house to pass an - Cafet, entry would be too much time left; you may have Cleries chough in the long. Form in the Cupu-

allows more than will do it too you son a c-

acy will make your Bills, and pair was they

rk end

CHAP. IV.

Concorning such Busims of Merchants ac is to be done as the Custom-house, and the Water-side, &c.

S. I. Of Entring Goods at the Custom-

Control of the Foot

I. OF Entring Goods Outward.

II. By Certificate,

If I were to incert all the various Cafe that might happen in getting a Cocket or Warrant for each of the three kinds of Entries, and also the feveral Duties payable, that alone would "La large Volumn. But fince the former is beated, any one mans ability to do, and fince the latter, viz., the Rates payable for Custom and Subsidy of all Goods Imported is not only very difficult to perform, but almost useless, when Printed, especially in a Book of this Nature, which may not perhaps be Reprinted in some Years, in which time (as the state of Affairs are now) several Acts of Parliament, laying Impositions on Goods would expire, and perhaps others of a different nature be made. And since the Customs dare not, nor will not impose on any mans ignorance of the Rates, I say all this together is a sufficient Reason for my omitting to incert the Rates payable Inward. And as for those outward, they are for the most part in the Book of Rates, which would also be too large to incert in this Book, as being designed for the Pocket. I shall therefore (which I think will be most serviceable to the Reader) only give some Rules for entring Goods in general, and dissibate the same by an Example, to run thro the business of passing an Entry.

2. When you have Goods to enter, if you have not Servants to do it, and think ft ying an hour or more at the Custom-house to pass an Entry would be too much time lost; you may have Clerks enough in the long Room in the Custom-house, that will do it for you for 6 d. (if you make your Bills of Enery your self) or they will make your Bills, and pass your Entry

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Casks, with to Ge. w Captain

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6. If try which he must Bill above

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you must ing to know the lays a S quids, are

Of Entring Goods at the Cuft. house. 255

both for I Shilling, which few Merchans, sonfidering their Attendance required as above, and their business otherways, but are willing, and think it their satest and best way (much trouble ensuing upon a false Enery) to make use of the Clerks of the Custom-house, for that purpose; what I have to say in this Section, is therefore chiefly defigned for Merchants Servants, who are enjoined by their Masters to make Bills, and pass Entries, and cannot well afford to pay for doing thereof out of their own Pockets.

3. When therefore the Goods you intend to export are made up firm and fafe in Bales, Bags, Casks, Chefts, &c. you must mark each Parcel with the fame Mark and Number thus, 1, 2, 3, &c. which done; and you have agreed with the Captain for Freight, and fo are refolved what. Ship to have, draw your Bill of Entry thus.

In the Reward, John Bright for Liebon.

John Wood.

Six Dozen of Cafton.

Five Dozen of Felts.

Here you see is mentioned, 1. The Ship's Name, 2. The Master's name, 3. The Port whither the Goods are Configned, 4. The Merchants name that Exports, which you will easily learn to make, let the Goods be what they will that you Enter by first lesting one of the Clerkomake your Bills, and taking particular notice of that you will be enabled to make any Entry that you have occasion to do, shough never so difficult.

4. Of these Bills you are to write Seven, one in words at length, which is to pass, and in the rest the Quantities may be expressed in Figures, which Bills are entred in several Books by the Clerks.

3. If you export feveral forts of Goods et once, and fome are free, others pay Cuftom, you must have two Cockers, and therefore must make two Entries, one for the Goods that pay no Custom, and the other for those that do.

Custom, and the other for those that do.

6. If the Exporter makes not the Bill of Entry which is wrote in words at length himself, he must sign the same as at the mark in the Bill above.

7. The Bill of Entry being made as above, you must pay your Custom and Fees for Entry to Mr. Criff and Mr. Andrews, according to the Book of Rates: for you must know that the Act of Tunnage and Poundage lays a Subsidy of so much per Tun upon Liquids, and of 1 s. in the pound (or 20 s. value) on most other forts of Commodities, so that the

256 Of Entring Goods at the Cuft house

Book of Rates thews how all Goods thall be valucd, otherwise Goods rising and falling would ake the Customs to do so too; but the price being put in the Book of Rates, a twentieth part at is the Custom at 12 d. in the pound of that value. As if you look in the Book of Rates for Hats, you'l find Beavers and Cafters rated at 21. per dozen, a twentieth part of which is 2 s. per dozen, or 2 d. per Hat, and 1 d. per Hat for Felts.

8. Having paid your Cuftom, get your Cockettwhich is the words following wrote on a small piece of Parchment about 4 Inches broad, and

for 7 in length, in form as follows,..

The form of a Gockett.

Ind. or Indi-genous figni- 6 dozen of Caftors, and 5 dozen fies natural of Felts in the Remard, John Bright, for Lieben paid all Duties, Dat. 24. born.

July 1698, Anno Guliel. Decimo.

9. On the backfide of this Cockett write down the Mark, Numbers, and also the Quanby of your Goods contained in the Cockett,

No. 1. 1 Box qt. 6 dez. Caftors: I Box qt. 5 doz. Felts.

If feveral forts of Goods are in the fame Pack-

age, you must Indorse, Cum aliu.

Bill of Entry, and then you have a Shipping-Bill, on the backfide of which write the Mark, Number and Content, as you did on the back-fide of your Cockett.

But in your Bill of Entry and Shipping Bill

you need not put down the Mark and Number-but only on the backfides as abovefaid.

11. This Shipping Bill with your Cockett both endorfed on the backfide as above, you must deliver at the Waterfide to the Searcher when you Ship off your Goods; which Cockett is to remain in the Searchers Office and will be delivered to the Mafter of the Ship upon his

going off.

II. For Entring Goods that are to be Exporsed by Certificate, you must know that to Export Goods by Certificate is to Export Foreign Goods that were formerly Imported, which Goods if an Englishman Export within 12 months, or a Stranger within 9 months after Importation, there is a draw-back allowed to such Exporter of part (viz. for some Commodities more, for others less) of the Custom paid OfE

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ter to noaid at Importation. But this draw-back is not to be allowed, unless the Exporter produce a Certificate signed by the Collector or Controuser of the Customs, that those Goods paid Custom inwards within the time abovesaid, upon which Certificate, a Cocket is granted the Exporter, which is called a Certificate-Cocket.

The Form of a Debenture for Custom to be drawn back.

Valentine Vantrump Ind. did enter with us two thousand Ells Holland Linnen, the third of August, 1698, in the Coronation, John Bennet Master, for Barbadoes, the Subsidy and Impost, whereof was paid Inward, by Samuel Round the first of March last as doth appear by the Certificate of the Collector Inwards, and for the farther manifestation of his just Dealing herein he hath also taken Oath before us for the same. Custom house, London August 3. 1698.

To this Debenture the Exporter is to make Oath to the Collector at the Bench in the long

Room, to this effect.

Juravir Valentine Vantrump. That the far Holland Linnen abovementioned was really ships out, and hath not been re-landed in any Port or Creek in England or Wales since the last ships.

Aug. 3. 98. Collector is Sir John Shaw.

The form of a Certificate-Cocket.

London, Know ye that Valentine Vantrump Indifor Two thousand Ells Holland Linnen paids per Samuel Round the first of March last, late unladen and now in the Coronation, John. Bennet for Barbadoes. Dat. Aug. 3. 1698.

2. When therefore you would get a Certificate-Cocket for Goods that you are about to Transport: you must take out of the Books of the Importer the day when the Custom Inward, was paid, and by whom, and carry that to the Long Room in the Custom-house, and deliver it (with the quantity you would export) to the Clerk to the Controuller of the Sublidy Inward: and Outward (which is now Mr. Townsen, Sen. and Jun, and Mr. Tirril) who will search the Books, and finding the Custom paid Inward, will make out a Certificate; upon which Certificate you have a Cocket granted for shipping your Goods off, and a draw-back of past of the Custom and Subsidy paid Inward, provided you Export the Goods by Certificate in time a late aforesaid, and if not worth while to draw.

LI

258 Of Entring Goods at the Cuft-house.

back may be entred in the free Cocker, calling them out of time.

> III. For Entring Goods Inward at the Cuttom-house.

Having a Letter of Advice, that the Ship is arrived which has your Goods on Board, you must search the Ships Entry-Book at the Custom-house, which lies publick in the Long Room, where you will find the Ship's and Captain's names, also the Land-waiters names appointed to attend the unlading, and at what Key the Goods will be landed, as thus,

Wanley and Mascfon.

Tiree Brothers of London, Isaac Greenwood, a Barbadoes-Cuft.

Here you see is first the Landwaiters names. 2. The Ships. 3. The Captain. 4. The place whence the Ship is arrived. 5. The Key she unlades at.

And if you find the Ship entred, you may likewise enter your Goods, as suppose they be to Bags of Corton, which though it pays no Cu-thom (if from our Plantations in America) yet must as all other Goods Inward, be landed by Warrant, which Warrant cannot be obrained without Entry, and paying the Fees for Entry, though free as to Cuftom: and the fame may be faid of Fuftians and Cheefe Outward, the first of which pays no Duty, and the latter none, un-less its value exceed 30 s. per hundred, yet these and all other Goods, though exported or im-ported free, must however be entred at the Cufrom house, and hipp'd off by Cocket, or landed by Warrant: make your Bill of Entry therefore for your Cotton-Wool thus.

The Form of a Bill of Entry Inward.

In the Referve, The. Hook from Barbadoes. Ten Bags of Cotton-Wool of the growth of the English Plantations.

If the Duty of your Entry is above 101. pay it in to the Treasury to Mr. Jones, and take his Note to the Person that Collects the Dury of

the Goods you enter Inward.
2. Of these Bills of Entry, you must write eight, and one in words as length as the foregoing, which is for the Warrant, and must be signed by the Party in whose name the Goods are entred, and your mark must be incerted in the Margent, but the other feven may be wrote

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Of Entring Goods at the Cust. house, 250

in Figures, all which being finished, carry them to Mir. Waterson, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Towers, or Mr. Hall, in the Long Room, and pay them the Fee for Entry and Cuttom, and is your Entry will pass, and the Land-waisers will that Asternoon have a Warrant for the landing your Goods, which Warrant may be seen at any time afterward in the Jerkers Office.

If Bonds given, Mr. Farr, for Wine Mr. Randal, Mr. Mayne and Mr. Bodington, for Exciseable Ligner Mr. William Law See Col.

ciscable Liquor Mr. William Long, &c. Collector, and Mr. Anthony Scot, &c. Controuller.

3. The Fees for Entry are as follows, For a Freeman of London -An Unfreeman, who is an English man-3: An Alien or Stranger A Navigator .-

And if they neither write their Bills, nor pals their Entry themselves, they must then pay 1s more, as by the fecand Article foregoing.

Note, That an Alien is one that is no E

man born; and a Navigator, one that inports Goods in a Foreign bottom, as allowed by the Act of Navigation.

4. It might perhaps have been expected I should here say something more particular of passing Entries, and writing Bills, but the Cales being so various (as I said before) it would be investible to give an example for each and impossible to give an example for each, and therefore I think, as an addition to what goes before, the most ample directions in these matters is, for the party, who has often occasion to enter Goods, and yet is ignorant thereof, to observe very narrowly, how his own Bills are made by the Clerks, and by this means in a very short time, he will be enabled to make his Bills of Entry himself. And the same method may be taken as to pailing an Entry, by ob-ferving through whole hands they pass. But in all unusual Entries the safest way is to get a Clerk in the Long Room to make your Bill of Entry, for if you should enter a thing under one Denomination, that should be entred under another, you will go near to be obnoxious to the Penal of making either a falle Entry or none at all

I know some of the Clerks of the Custon house are very cautious left any one should us derstand their way of passing an Entry, but by due care any one that is minded, may (after two or three times seeing the Clerks write the Bills and pass the Entrys) do the same himself:
And every Merchant may much easier, and with more truth and safety learn (by practice) to enter the particular Goods he deals in, than

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by the most knowing in these matters.

5. But I have feen Goods that no Officer in the Long Room could tell how to enter or make a Bill for by the Invoice, when the Custom is paid by the Lengths, e.c. and those Lengths or Quantities are not expressed in the Invoice : In shis case the best way is to attend the coming of your Goods to hand out of the Ship or Lighter, and when they do, defire the Land-waiter that they may be carried to the King's Ware house, which is under the Long Room; and there the Surveyor of the Ware-house will see the Lengths measured, or just Quantities taken, and will make you a Bill of Entry, accordingly, which when you have passed, you may have your Goods out of the Ware-house.

Mr. Dollon Warehouse-keeper.

Mr. Wilkinson Clark.

Mr. Parfon and Z.Waiters. Mr. Tillot fon

f. II. Concerning some Clauses in several Statutes, and necessary to be known by Merchants as relating to Exportation and Importation.

As to Exportation.

I. GOods or Merchandize exported or fhipt off before Cuftom paid or fecured, for-12 Car. 2. c. 4. revived 6 W. & M.c. 1.

2. Denizens shipping Goods in Carrack or Gally shall pay Custom and Subsidy as Aliens.

12 Car. 2. c. 4. revived 6 W. & M. c. 1.

3. If any Goods shipped by a Denizen (hanner as

ving duly paid Cuftom Outward) do happen afterwards to be cast away or taken by Pyrates; the Exporter upon due proof thereof, before the Commissioners of the Treasury, or Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and producing their Certificate to the Officers in Chief of the Cushall ship off so many Goods Customfree, the Cuftom whereof amounts to the Cuftom of the Merchandize loft. 12 Car. 2. 6.4, revived 6 W. & M. c. 1.

4. Beef, Pork, Bacon, Butter, Cheese and Candles may be exported Custom-free, under the Prizes limited. 3 & 4 W. & M. c. 8.

5. No Captain or other person belonging to either Ships of War or Merchants, shall take on Board any Ship bound beyond Sea, or for Scot-land, any English Goods or Merchandize until they are first entred in the Books of the Officers of the Customs Outward; and shall bring to or the mall h with i ber o bound upon asked fuch (hundr vived

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Goods land, Car. 2 peals (12 Cat and in fuch Officers the content in Writing, under his or their hand of the names of the persons that shall have laden on board any Goods, together with the Mark and Number thereof, and number of Guns and Ammunition, and whither bound: And shall before his departure answer upon his Oath, to such Questions as shall be asked by the Officers of the Customs concerning such Goods upon pain of the Forseiture of one hundred pound, by Statute 14 Car. 2. c. 11. revived 6 W. & M. c. 1.

6. No Wharfinger or Keeper of Crain or Key shall suffer uncustomed or prohibited Goods to be water-born or taken on land, without the presence of some Officers of the Customs (except in the Port of Hull. as I Eliz. c. 11.) upon penalty of forfeiting one hundred pound, by 14 Car. 2. c. 11. revived 6 W. & M. c. 1.

7. Goods exported and carried by Sea from one Port to another in England, Wales or Barwick, without a Warrant or Suffrance from the Custom-house Officers are forseited. 14 Car. 2. c. 11. revived 6 W. & M. c. 1.

8. And the Mafters of all Ships shall take our a Cocket, where the last mentioned Goods are laden, and give Bond and Security that they shall be landed at the place for which they are entered, or some other within England, Walss or Berwick: And shall return a Certificate within 6 Months (danger of the Seas excepted) from the Custom-house-Officers, where such Goods were unladen, to the Officer to whom Security was given, otherwise the Bond and Security is forseit, 14 Car. 2. c. 11: revived 6 W. &t M. c. 1.

9. Goods conveyed away and carried beyond Sea without paying Custom, the Proprietors shall forfeit double the value, computed according to the Book of Rates, except for Coal, which shall pay double Duty to be collected according to the Act of Tunnage and Poundage. 14 Car. 2. c. 11. revived 6 W. & M. c. 1.

10. Goods exported or imported in a Packet-Boat (unless allowed by the chief Officers of the Customs) are forfeited, and the Master forfeits one hundred pound and his place. 14 Car. 2. c. 11. Tevived 6 W. & M. c. 1.

11. Aliens shall pay no greater Duty than the King's natural born Subjects, for exporting any Goods of the Product or Manufacture of England, Wales or Berwick, except for Coals, as Car. 2. c. 6. revived 6 W. & M. c. 1. And repeals Clauses to the contrary in 11 Hen. 7. c. 14. 12 Car. 2. c. 4. 120. 2. & 6. 13 Car. 2. c. 7 and in 12 Article of the Book of Rates.

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12. Spanish and foreign Wools may be exported in English shipping, but not otherwise out of England or Wales, under pain of Confiscation, by Arricle 5 of the Book of Rates confirmed 12 Car. 2: c. 4. revived 6 W.& M. c. I.

13. The Officers of the Cuftoms at Gravesend having power to search any Ship Outward
bound shall not without just cause detain any
such Ship above three Tydes after her arrival
at Gravesend, under pain of Loss of their Office
and rendring Damage to the Owners of the Ship.
And the Officers of the Customs in any out-Port,
shall not without just cause detain any Ship outward bound above one Tide after the Ship is
laden and ready to set sail, under the like penalty
as aforesaid, by 23 Article of the Book of Rates
made 12 Car. 2. c. 4. revived 6 W. & M. c. 1.

Goods prohibited Exportation.

14. Goods prohibited to be carried out of the Nation, are generally such as are either the Materials used in making Manusactures peculiar to England (as Sheeps Wool and Fullers Earth, &c. which were other Nations surnish'd withal, they would probably ingross that Trade of Wollen Cloth, &c.) Or else they are such Commodities as are not fully manusactured, whereby (if permitted Exportation) our own Artificers are robbed of Employment. Or such whereof we have no greater Quantity than we can spend in our own Nation, and consequently if exported, would greatly inhance the price, and cause a deficiency among our selves.

15. No Wollen Yarn or Woollen Cloth shall

be exported to places beyond the Sea unfulled, or not fully wrought, upon Penalty of Forfeiture of the value thereof, one half to the King, and one half to the Informer. 7 Edw. 4. c. 3.

50 Ed. 3. c. 7.

16. No English Coin shall be transported or carried out of England, by Statute: 5 R 3.c.2. 4 H.4. c. 16.7 Ed.6.c. 6. 27 Ed.3.c.2. 3 & 19 H. 7.c. 5. Nor any Silver or Sterling Bullion, unless first stamped at Goldsmith:-Hall; and Oath made, that no part thereof was before molten the currant Coin of the Realm of England, or Clippings thereof, nor Place wrought within this Kingdom, which shall be proved, or the Bullion to be forseited, and the Owner to be imprisoned 6 Months without Bail or Mainprize. 6 & 7 W. 3. c. 17.

17. No Sheeps Wool, Wool-Fells, Mortlings, Shorling, Yarn made of Wool, Wool Flocks, Fullers-Earth, Fulling-Clay, or Tobacco-pipeClarent or Exportant of the I Ex

'.U ing C the L or Chi fence t to, may affiftan House may br Packag uncufto to be a fhall be after th formati fed may c. 19. 1

2. No Sea shall end to to Thames, Winds, 14 Car. 2

3. No fhall touch either Sh Key. An Ships La cer for the ledge. A of what C Mafter du

And in place of aforefaid, 14 Car. 2.

thereof.

Clay, shall be exported out of England, Wales or Berwick into parts beyond the Sea or Sentand, under the Penalty of being adjudged Fellony: 27 Edw. 3. c. 14. fell. 2. 38 Edw. 3. c. 2. 12 Car. 2. c. 32. 13 & 14 Car. 2. c. 28. But the Penalty of Fellony is taken away, and the Exportor shall forfeit the Vessel, and treble the value thereof, with treble cost of Suit. And the Assistors shall suffer three years Imprisonment, which Farseitures shall be recovered by him who shall sue for the same, to continue for three years, from May 1, 1696, and to the end of the next Session of Parliament. 7 & 8 W. 3. c. 28. See also surther Forseitures, &c. by the Stat. 9 & 10 W. 3.

Of Importation.

r, UPon Information that Goods imported are conveyed away without Entry and paying Custom, or securing the same to be paid, the Lord Treasurer, B rons of the Exchequer, or Chief Magistrate of the place where the Offence was committed, or next adjoining the to, may grant a Wartant to any person who with assistance of a Constable may break open any House in the day time in case of Resistance, and may break open Doors, Chests, Trunks or other Package, and take thence any prohibited or ancustomed Goods, to which all Officers are to be aiding and affishing. But no proceeding shall be upon this Act unless within one Monta after the Offence committed. And if false Information is given, the person wrongfully accused may recover Cost and Damages, 12 Car. 2. 5, 19, 14 Car. 2, 11. Self. 5, Rev. 6 W. M. c. 1.

2. 19. 14 Car. 2. 11. Sett. 5. Rev. 6 W. M. c. 1.
2. No Ship or Vessel arriving from beyond the Sea shall be above 3 days in failing from Gravesend to the place of Discharge in the River of Thames, unless apparently hundred by contrary Winds, or other just Impediment, by Stat.

14 Car. 2. c. 11. Rev. 6 W. M. c. 1.

3. No Ship bound for the Port of London shall touch or stay at any place adjoining to either Shore between Graves-end and Chester's-Key. And true Entries shall be made of all such Ships Lading upon Oath of the Master or Parcer for that Voyage to the best of their knowledge. Also where she took in her Lading, of what Country built, how Manned, who was Master during the Voyage, and who are Owners thereof.

And in all Out-Ports to come directly to the place of Unlading, and make true Entries as aforesaid, upon penalty of forseiture of 100 l. 14 Car. 2. c. 11. Revived 6 W. M. c. 1.

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4. After any Ship is cleared and the Watchmen and Tides-men discharged from their attendance, if there be found on Board fuch Ship any Goods which have been concealed and not paid Duty Inward: then the Mafter or other Person taking charge of such Ship shall forfeit 100 1. 14 Car. 2 . c. 11. R. v. 6W. M. c. 1.

5. Porters, Carmen, Watermen, &c. affifting in carrying on Board or Landing uncustomed or prohibited Goods, being convicted by the Oath of two Witnesses, shall for the first Offence be committed to the next Goal till he find Surety for his good Behaviour: and for the fecond Of fence be committed for 2 Months without Bail or Mainprize, or until he be discharged by the Court of Exchequer, or pay to the Sheriff of the County 5 l. 14 Car. 2. c. 11. Rev. 6 W. M. c. 1.

6. No Merchant Denizen, shall colour a ftrangers Goods, but shall by himself or known Agent subscribe one of his Bills of every Entry. with the Mark, Number and Contents of every parcel of fuch Goods as are Rated to pay by the Dicce or Measure and Weight of such as are Rated to pay Duty by Weight, without which no Entry shall pass. And

7. No Children of Aliens under 21 Years shall

have Entry made in their Name, nor be permit-ted to Trade, 14 Car. 2. c. 11. Rev. 6 W. M. c. 1. 8. Merchants Trading into the Port of Lon-don shall have free liberty to Lade and Unlade their Goods at any of the lawful Keys and Places between the Tower of London and London-Bridge, between Sun-rifing and Sun-fetting, from the 10th of September to the 10th of March, and between 6 a Clock in the Morning and 6 in the Evening from the 10th of March to the 10th of September, giving notice thereof to the re-fpective Officers appointed to attend the Lading and Unlading of Goods. And fuch Officers at shall refuse, upon due calling, to be present, shall forfeit 5 1. for every default, half to the King and half to the Informer or Profecutor, by Article 13, of the Book of Rates made 12 Car. 2. c.4. Rev. 6. W. M. s. 1.

9. No Goods (Fish taken by his Majesties Subjects, Sea-Coal, Stone and Beaftial excepted) fhal be Landed or Laden on Board but at lawful Keys and places (except Hull, I Eliz. c. 11.) of fuch other places as his Majesty shall appoint by Commission out of the Court of Exchequer, upon Penalty of forfeiture of fuch Goods, 14 Car.2

c. 11. Rev. 6 W. M. c. 1.

10. To prevent Combinations between Importers and Seizers of Goods unlawfully Imported or Exported, none shall seize the same bu

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the Officers of the Cuftoms, or fuch as shall be author.z'd to to do by the Lord Treasurer. Un-dertreasurer, or Special Commission from her Majesty under the Great or Privy Seal, any Law to the contrary notwithstanding. 14 Car. 2. c. 11. Rev. 6 W. M. c. 1.

11. If any Seiz r of prohibited or uncuflomed Goods shall not make due profecut on thereof it is lawful for the Custom house Officers, or others deputed thereto, to make Seizure of fuch Goods and bring his Action by way of Devenerunt, and they shall be in Law adjudged the first true informers and Seizers, and nave the benefit thereof: any Law, Statute, &c. to the contrary norwithstanding, 14 (ar. 2. II. Rev. 6.W. M. c. I.

12. All Foreign Goods permitted to be landed by Bills at Sight, Bills at View or Sufferance, shall be landed at the most convenient Keys or Wharfs as the Officers of the Cultoms shall direct: and there or as the King's Storehouse of the respective Ports shall be measured, weighted and numbered by the Officers to be thereas particularly appointed, who shall perfect the Entry, and thereunto subscribe their Names, and the next day shall make Report thereof to the Customer, Collector or Controller, or in decurse thereof shall forfeit to the fault thereof shall forfeit 100 l. 14 Car. 2. c. 11. 6 W. M. I.

13. No fort of Wines (except Rhenish) Spicery, Grocery, Tobecco, Pitch, Tarr, Por-Athes, Salt, Rozin, Deal-boards, Firr-Timber,

Ashes, Salt, Rozin, Deal-boards, Firr-Timber, or Olive-Oil, shall be imported into England, Wates, or Town of Benwick, from the Mether-lands or Germany, upon penalty of forst iting Ship and Goods. 14 Car. 2. 21. 6 W. M. c. 1.

14. Any Merchant who shall import Goods shall have liberty to break Bulk in any lawful-Port or Key, the Master or Purser first making. Oath-of the true Content of his Ships Isding, as husba first Aniele of the Book of Bates.

Outh-of the true Content of his Ships Isding, as by the first Article of the Book of Rates.

15. Brandy imported in any Vessel less than 60 Gallon in Content is forfeited, by 4 & 5 H, & M. s. s. Sess. 8.

16. After December the first 1696. no one shall put on Shore in the Kingdom of Scalandor Ireland any Merchandize of the growth or product of any of his Majesty's Plantations, unless the same have been sust Landed in England, Wales or, Bassick, and paid the Duties wherewith the same are chargeable, under penalty of forfeiting Ship and Goods, three souths to the King, and one south to the Informer, or him that shall sue for the same. Except Ships, by disability be driven into any Port of Ireland, and

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unable to proceed on her Voyage, her Goods may be put on thore into the hands of the chief Officers of the Cultoms there till the faid Goods can be put on board fome other Ship or Veffel to be transported to some Port of England, Wales or

Berwick, by 7 & 8 W. 3. c. 22.

17. After the first of August, 1696, Natives of England or Ireland may import into England, directly from Ireland any Hemp, Flax, Thread, Yarn and Linnen of the Growth and Manufacture of Ireland Cultom free, the chief Officer of the Vessel so importing, bringing a Certificate from the chief Officer of the Port in Ireland, expreffing the particulars of the Goods with the Names and Aboads of the Exporters thence, and of such as have sworn the said Goods, to be some fide of the Growth and Manufacture of that Kingdom, and to whom they are configued in England. And the chief Officer of the faid Veffel shall make Oath at his Arrival in England, that the faid Goods are the fame that he took on board by vertue of the faid Certificate, 7 6 W. 3. c. 39.

18. Wool may be imported from Ireland to the Ports of Whitehaven, Leverpool, Chefter, Briftol, Bridgwater, Minhead, Barnstable and Biddiford, and none other, by 7 & 8 W. 3. c. 28.

Of Goods prohibited Importation.

The Goods prohibited Importation are generally fuch as are fully manufactured, which would no way imploy our Aruficers; and those permitted that are fully manufactured are fuch, as our English can either not make the like, or not afford to make them so thesp as the Impor-tor can sell the same.

19) No Cloths made beyond the Sea shall be brought into England, Ireland, Wales or Scotland, upon penalty of forfeiting thereof, and farther punishment at the King's pleasure, 11

201 No Woollen Caps, Woollen Cloths p Laces, Corfes, Ribbands, Fringer of Silk or Thread, Thread-Laces, Silk twined, Silk any wife Embroidered, or Gold Laces, Suddles, Stirrops, or any Harness pertaining to Saddles, Spurs, Bolles for Bridles, Andirons, Gridirons, no manner of Locks, Hammers, Pincers, Fire-tongs, Drippingpans, Dice, Tennis Balls, Purses, Gloves, Girdles, Harness for Girdles of Iron, Lattin, Steel, dles, Harness for Girdles of Iron, Lattin, Steel, Tin or Alcamine. Nothing wrought of any rowed Leather, Corks, Knives, Daggers, Sword-blades, Bodkins, Sheers, Ranors, Cissors, Chef-men, praying Gards, Combs, Patrins, Pick-needles, no

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than fee gina. ul thrown no painted Wares, Forcers, Caskets, Rings of Copper or Lattin gilt, Chaing-Dines, Chaung-Balls, Hanging Candlefticks, Curtain-Rings, Ladles, Scummers, counterfelt Batons, Ewers, Hats, Brushes, Wool-Cards, nor any of these Wares or Chaffers shall be imported, uttered and fold within England or Wales, upon penalty of forfeiting half to the King, and half to the Informer, except Wares taken upon the Sea by Wreck, 3 Edm. 4. c. 4.

21. No Girdlers, Point-makers, Purfers, Glovers, Joiners, Painters, Card-makers, Wire-mongers, Weavers, Horners, Bottle-makers or Coppersmiths Wares, shall be imported by Merchant-Strangers, by I Ria 3, 6, 12,

Coppersmiths Wares, shall be imported by Merchant-Strangers, by 1 Rio. 3.c. 12.

22. No great Cattle, Sheep or Swine, or any Beef, Pork or Bacon, shall be imported into England, or Town of Berwick (except for the necessary Provision of the Ships in which they are imported, and except from the isle of Mas) nor any Ling, Cod or Pilchard fresh or saled, dried or bloated, nor any Salmon, Rei or Conger taken by any Foreigners, shall be imported upon the penalty of forfitting the same, the half to the Poor of the Patish where the same shall be found, and half to the Seizer, by 18 Car. 2. c. 2. 32 C. 2. c. 2. f. 816 9. 20 C. 2. c. 5. But that part relating to Bacon is repealed by 5 6 W. & M. c. 2. and the Importation permitted.

Iron-Wire for Wool-Cards, Card-Wire, or Iron-Wire for Wool-Cards, shall be imposted into Eigland of Wder, under the penalty of forfeiture thereof, one half so the King, and half to the Informer, 3 Edw. 4. c. 4. 39 Elizabeth. 13 & 14 Car. 2. c. 19.

24. Foreign Bonelace, Cutwork, Embroidery, Fringe, Band-strings, Buttons, nor Needlework, shall not be imported into England or Wales, under penalty of forfeiture of the said Goods, and 100 l. one half to the King, and one half to the Informer or Prosecutor, 13 & 14 Car. 2, c. 13.

whatsoever shall be imported into England, Wales, or Town of Berwick, under penalty of forfeiging the same, and 100 l. one half to the King, and one half to the Informer, by 13 & 14 Car. 20 c. 13.4 & 5 W. & M. c. 10. f. 2.

26. No thrown Silk of the Product or Manufacture of Italy, Sicily or Naples: that is to fay, Italian Courfer than third Bolonia, Sicilian courfer than fecond Orfey, except as in Tortio Jona Regina. until Septemb. 29. 1705, nor Thrames or thrown Silk of the Growth or Production of

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Turky, China, Perfia or East-India, shall be imposed

under the penalty of forfeiture, 2 W. & M.Sell. 2. c. 9. 5 & 6 W. & M. c. 3. 27. No cur Whalehone into fhort Lengths shall be imported under the penalty of forseiture thereof, and of double the Value, 9 & 10 W. 3.

S. III. Concerning Wharfage, Crainage, Lighterage, Porterage, and Cartage, and Rates for Carmen, Watermen and Coach-men.

A Frer your Goods are entred at the Cuffon Honfe, you are then to take care to ship off (if ourward bound) or elie land your Goods, in order to the right understanding of the meshods thereof, which are very regular, and well managed at the Water-fide, you muck know that there are lawful Keys, htted with Crains and other Tackle, whereby prodigious weights can be let down from, or drawn up to, the

What, what. Ground on which the Crain, or. frands, which extends a convenient diftance on each fide the Crain, whereon derchants Goods are laid, till, fuch time as they are viewed or examined by the Searchers (if shey are to be exported) or by the Landwaisers, if they are imported.

3. Of these Keys shere are thirteen to which.

are appointed in the Cuftern-benfe Book to विशा क्रिक छन lage at, viz.

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who Too Ing Mr. Joseph Broad to the Upper Sta.

Clerks of the Stations. Mr. Richard Griffin for the Middle Station; and

Mr. Samuel Davenport to the Lower Station who have a Book made up as the Landwaiters, fealed with the Prefident's Seal, wherein to enter the Transactions relating to the Wharfs.
7. Sir John Fleet the President.

Mr. Peter Delamont, Jun. Cashier, and 3 others, viz. Mr. Richard Merrmether, Mr. Peter Cart-The Committee. pright, and Mr. Richardfon, make up a standing Committee, and meet every Wednesday P.M. at the Compting-house aforesaid, on Dice Key, to fettle and determine matters relating to the Wharfs: and to redress Merchants Grievances

with respect thereto, if any happen.

8. Besides these, there are three
Lighter mapersons employed by the Wharingers to manage the Lighters, who
reside upon the Stations, and attend the Mooring of Craft (as they call it) every

flack Water being there ready to furnish any Merchant with Lighters, either to land or ship off Goods, viz.

Upper Scation, Mr. John Clerk.
Middle Station Mr. Joseph Gladman.
Lower Station Mr. Joseph Grey.
9. The Profit of the Crains and Wharfs are now laid together, and lince the year 1695,

are in common.

10. To these Keys, viz. Chester's, Lyon, Hammends, Sab's, Toung's, Ralph's and Gaunt's Keys, Ships are seldom or never appointed in the Custem-house Book, and therefore I say no more of them.

Merchants, there are no certain Tathere of bles thereof, but it ought to be comtharfage. puted at the fate of 12 d. per Tun,
whether outward or inward, except Rates of Wharfage.

for Sugars (or the like) from the West-Indies, which pay 2 st. per Tun in regard four Hog-heads is recken d but a Tun, though each Hogshead, being a rooot, weight or upward, the four Hogsheads are at that rate two Tun of twenty hundred weight to the Tun.

12. But the Computation is otherwise with the Turky Company, by agreement, as may be feen in the following Account, for that Company agreed with the Waifingers, Mr. Copput and Mr. Leechmore, in the year 1690, to pay the Rates following, for what they export and import to and from Leeks. port to and from furky.

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Outward. Wharfage.
Cloth the Bail, not exceeding five long
All Woollen Goods and Stuffs 3 1 C. the 2.2
Brazil Wood the Tun-12
Callicoes the Bail ————————————————————————————————————
Furrs of all forts, the Bail or Fat
Red and White Lead the Tun - 8
Lartin Plates the Barrel fingle
Pepper the Bag, not exceeding 3 1 C- 2
Tin the Barrel containing C 2 2
Wire of Iron or Copper in Casks, the Cask— 3 Ditto, the Tun of 20 C.————————————————————————————————————
All other Coods in Casks
The Hoghead2
in another Liferer taking one of them, for
Impard. Light and berag thaif.
Annif-feeds the Sack not exceeding 5 C. 5—3 Boxwood the Tun————————————————————————————————————
Boxwood the Tun-12-12 Carpets of all forts the Bail 5-3
Camlets, Mohair and Grograms the Bail- 3 - 2 Cordevants the Bail - 3 - 2 Cotton. Wool of Smirna the Bag - 3 - 2
Cotton Wool of Smirna the Bag 3 _ 2
Ditto of Cyprus, Acra, and Scanderson 5-3
Cotton-Yarn of Smirna the Bag of
Ditto of Aleppo the Rag or Bail 3-2
Currents the But————————————————————————————————————
(2 Carateels and 4 quarter Roles to be of reckon'd a But.)
Gauls Aleppo the Bag 2. Ditto Smirna the Bag 2 2
Gode Wool of Smirng the Bag - 3-2
Ditto Aleps the Bag 2 Grogram Varn the Bail or Sack 3 _ 2
Gun of Almonds the 20 C.
Gum Arabick the Bag or Cheft — 3 2 2 Gum Tragant the Bag or Cheft 3 2 2
Markick the Cheft — — 3 — 2
Ruberh Sthe Chee 2
Scammony 10 and old my sia gont haboal
Por After, Weed-After and all After
from Turky the Tun-
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Valonca ground or unground the 3 Raifins) Rice Tis the Tun Sena the Cheft or Bail-Silk the Bail or Fangot-107 - 3. 3. 2 Bill-Wormfeed the Bail 3,- 2

A'l' other Goods not here mention'd are to pay in proportion to the Rates oforefaid. And all Goods are to be brought up in close Light

Turpentine the Cheft - 3-2

Oyls and Cute the Tun

ters. And it is agreed, that if any hall neglect to take up their Goods, whenas there remains but thirty Parcels or fewer in the Lighter, if the perfons concerned be not then ready to take them on shore, the Wharfinger may put the same in-to another Lighter taking care of them, for which be shall have 12 d. per Parcel, and after 3. days 12d. a Week Demurrage,

And it is farther agreed, that the Wharfage of all Goods not exceeding s. shall be paid down on the Wharf at the taking up of the Goods. And it shall be lawful for the Wharfinger to detain the Goods till payment or fatiffaction.

Crainage is included in the Crainage, rate of 12 d. per Tun, Wharfage mention'd in Article 11, fo that being paid nothing is justly due for the use of the Craip, nor does the Wharfinger require any

thing.

14. The Wharfingers do also keep Lighters, to carry as mention'd in the eighth Article, to carry Merchants Goods to or from a Ship for which they have about 12 d. per Tun of 4 Hogsheads for Sugar from the West-Indies. And for Wine and other Goods, they reckon half as much for Lighterage as Wharfage.

15. They have also the letting of about 600 Ware-houses at the Ware-houses

water-houses of about 600 Ware-houses at the water-fide, which are extraordinafide. water-fide, which are extraordinary useful for the Merchant to keep
his Goods from the Weather, as
well as beneficial to the Wharsinger, for if a
Merchant is not ready to take his Goods when
landed, they are put into one of these Warehouses for which the Wharsinger has about 3 d. per week, for each Bag, Bail, Sack, &c.

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16. Before your Goods are shipt while they lie on the Wharf you must take care to let the

Searchers view the Parcels, to see
Searchers to
that they agree with your Cocket,
they keep their Office at the Cuflom-house in a Room near the upper end of the long Room.

17. And as for all Goods imported, the Landwaiter must see that they agree

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with your Custom-house Warrant, or Cocket, for which purpose the reare at least two appointed to see the unlading of each Ship. And therefore I would ad-

wife every one to take special care that the Goods they land or ship off, are no more than what they have entred at the Custom house, for if they are, there are several penalties, as may be seen in the Statutes foregoing, concerning Exportation and Importation.

18. The next thing to be considered at the Water-side are the Porters, of whom there are

these 4 forts.

I. Companies Porters, II: Ticket Porters,

III. Tackle Porters, and

IV. Fellowship Porters.

19. Companies Porters are so called because they are men chosen into their Office by the 12. Companies of the City of London, so often as a Vacancy happens. The Names of the Porters, and the Companies that choose the same, take as follows.

Compa nies.

Porters Names.

Mr. Ridgly,
Mr. Burage.

Mr. Hayes, Mr. Lodey.
Mr. Hall, Mr. Ambrofe.
Mr. Strange, Mr. Little.
Mr. Stains, Mr. Redding.
Mr. Par, Mr. Bernard.
Mr. Taylor, Mr. Harcourt.

Schinners and Mr. Tilley, Mr. Peacock.
Ironmongers, Mr. Jones, Mr. Bates.

Salters & Merchant-Tailors,
Mr. Stoming, Mr. Willon.
Mr. Willingbam, Mr. Bryant.
Mr. Somerton, Mr. Slate.
Mr. Harris, Mr. Miles.
Mr. Edw. Fisting, Mr. Knight.

kers, Mr. Pitman, Mr. Bridges.

Mr. Sammon, Mr. Harkwell Mr. Samney, Mr. Mansfield.

In all thirry four Porters.

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More, That the Porters are always called after the Companies Name that chuies them, viz... those that are first named in this Porters called Accounts, but are never called

Porters railed Account, but are never called the Ironmongers, Goldsmiths, nor merchant-Taylors. Also, that the vintners is left out, and the Packers subflittuded in the room, tho

none of the 12 Companies.

20. It is these Porters Business
The Use of to land and ship off all Goods or
these Porters. Merchandize to be Exported or
Imported to or from all Ports on

the Southward of the Belt, near the West-side of the Sound in the Baltick-Sea, (except to and from America) viz. Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Turky, and all toward and beyond the Cape of Good Hope. The Clothworkers are excepted in landing East-India Goods, but bave Lead Trade in lieu.

21. But the Packers Porters are chiefly intended for the Landing and Shipping off Aliens Goods, viz., those persons Goods that are not Freemen of the City of London. The Vintners are a Society of Tackle Porters to load Wine to

the Buyers.

22. The Ticket Porters which work at the Water-fide are not a Ticket Porters. certain number as those above,

but they are all Free-men; and it is their Business to land and ship off such Goods as are Exported or Imported from all parts of America, and the Ports or Places to the Northward of the Belt in the Baltick Sea. So that from these Accounts of the Porters, it is easily for any Merchant or his Servant, to know who to apply themselves to in case of Exportation, Importation, Goods missing, &c. But you must be careful, when you pay these Porters, that you are not over-reach'd; for they will reckon you as much for their Labour and Crainage as you paid for Wharfage, whereas the Crainage you pay for to the Wharfager in the Wharfage at the Rate aforesaid; so that the Porters due in justice is not above half she Sum that is paid for Wharfage.

Tackle Porters lar Societies of Ticket Porters, fach es weigh Goods or Merchandize at the Water-side between Buyer and Seller; they are generally such a part of the Ticket Porters as have furnished themselves with Tackle for that purpose, as Weights, Scales, &c. These generally ship off Goods for America, and aught to be Men of Substance

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Qua ther hon

are Seaand Integrity. There are several of these Porters for leveral Commodities, as Hemp, Iron, Tinn, &c. and Vintners for Wine.

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24. For most Ships wherein fe-Husband of a veral persons are concern'd there Ship's Bufirefs. is a Husband chofen and put in by

the Owners to take an account of Ship in order to adjust the Account of Freight be-tween Merchants and Owners; and if any of the Goods are damnify d he takes an Account thereof that Abatement may be made proportionably.

These Husbands do pay the Wharfage, Lighterage and Porterage of Tobacco, from Vinginia and Maryland, without eroubling the Merchans, and fo collect every Merchant's proportion when they do the Owner's Freight.

Besides this Husband there is an Officer called the Book of a Ship, who takes an Account of the Goods for the Merchants or Freighters, as the Husband does for the Owners, who is chosen by the Ticket Porters in this manner, and is always one of the Society of Tackle Porters.

When a Ship from America comes to be unladen at one of the How they pro-Keys, and the Landwaiters and Kings Weighers are all ready, comes a Tackle Porter with some ceed to work a Ship and chuse a Book

comes a Tackle Porter with some thereof.

of the Ticker Porters, who fall to work, and with all the speed they can, land 7 Draughts, i.e. Baggs, Hogheads, &c. and none are permitted to partake of the profits of unlading that Ship but such as come before the 7 Draughts are landed and weighed, which being done, the Tackle Porters then present proceed to chuse the Book (or Book-keeper) who takes an Account of the particular Marks and Quantities of each Merchant's Goods, and see Quantities of each Merchant's Goods, and fees them fately put in Warehouses, and loaded home, and that each Merchant has his own.

26. The fourth fort of Porters
Fellowship are the Fellowship Parters, whose Porters.

praper business is is to land or this off such Goods or Merchandizes as are measurable by dry Measures, as Corn, Sale, Sea-Coal, 676 Sea-Coal, &c.

a skill in the Lavanor of the states

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The Bates taken by the Porters for Several Serte of Vkork is as follows.

galad 🕭 (m. saide s	ship-	in	8.	in		fin	2.	ing		-
			d.						a.	
Sugar the Hogshead		0	3	0	. 3	0.	3	0	4	
Ditto, the Tierce		0	2	•	2	0	2	•	. 3	
Ditto, the Butt-		0.	6	0.	6		6		9	
Cotton-Wool, the		1		rie.		200			40	
Bagg	0 3	0	3	0 .	3	9 .	3	0	. 3	4
Ginger, the Bagg-	40 I	0		0					1	
Molloffes, the Hogil		0	3	0	3	0	3	0	. 4	
Logwood, the Tun		1	0	1.	0	I	0	I		١,
Fultick, the Tun-		1	0	I:	0	I	0	I	0	
Brazeletto, the Tun		1	6	T`	6	L	6	I	. 6	L.
Young Fuftick, the	1 6	1	. 6	1	6	I	6	1	. 6	1.
LigaumRhodium,	1 6		6	I	6	I.	6	I	6	
the Tun	-	1						1.		ľ
Lignum Vitz, the	1 0	I	0	1	0	1	•	I	0	ł
Tobacco, the Hogh		0	2	0				0	. 2	
Ditte, the Bundle-		0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	ı
Denish or Swedish Z		4	•	1	0	1	•	I	. 0	-
Hemp, Narve, and		10	6		6	o	6		6	1

27. The last kind of Business at Currents the Waterside that I shall here mention is that of the Carrmen, who being generally very insolent noisy Fellows, and think thereby to bassle and run down young Merchants, or Servants to Merchants, who are not much acquainted with Waterside Business: I shall therefore shew the Limitations and Restraints which the Carrmen lie under, and the Rules by which they are to act, that so those that have occasion to deal with them may the better know how to manage them.

Larrmen's notice of these Fellows, you must obferve their Number and Mark, for the minded. every one that is Licensed has a Brass with the Number on it, and branded with the City Arms upon the Shati of the Cars or. Cart, for if any person work without such Number and Mark he shall forseit for every

offence 13 1 4 4.

Where to proceed against Connen. 29. The Power of managing and giving Rules and Orders to these Carring is vested by the City of Endow pursuant to an Act of Parliament in the Governors of Christs Hespital.

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Dock Hill, Hospital, where any Merchant or other person agrieved may have Redress the Tuesday after such Complaint, when the Governors sit, in the Afternoon at the Compting-house of the said Hospital.

How to carry
Coal. in their
Corts.

30. If any Carrmen carry any
Coals in his Cart without a good
and lawful Bushel, and good and
lawful Sacks agreeing with the
Bushel kept at Guild-Hall, and Sea-Coal Meeters
Sacks, he shall forfeit for each offence 10 s.

Dimensions tain in length between the Tuggof a lawful hole and the Fore-ear-breadth 6

Foot and 4 Inches; and in breadth
between the two Raves in the Body
of the Cart 4 Foot of affize and no more, and

of the Cart 4 Foot of affize and no more; and in length from the Fore-ear-breadth to the end of the Cart 7 Foot and 2 Inches, and no more otherwise to be sent to the New-Stone-yard.

32. If any Carrmen or Drayman One Horse. put into his Cart or Dray any more than one Horse for the Carriage of any Merchand ze (except up a Hill, or with Timber, Stone, or other Commodities where the Load cannot be divided) he shall pay for his first Offence 10 5. for his 2d, 20 5. and for every other 30 5. and the supernumerary Horse to be Impounded till the Penalty be paid.

33. If any Carrmen or other carrmen, &c. that drives a Carr, Dray or Wagnot to ride nor gon shall ride thereon or drive

the Horse to his Horses a Trott the sold or in the Street, he shall be and be fore a Justice of Peace, to be dealt with according to the Offence, and the Horses or Mares shall be carried to the News.

Stone Tard. And if such Carrman, &c. shall be

Stone Tard. And if such Carrman, &c. shall be taken not leading his Horse by the Head, he shall forfeit for every Offence 2 s.

34. If any Carrman shall refuse
The Penalty of to appear upon the Summons of
the President and Governours of
appearing on Christ's Hospital he shall be punished
Summons.

at the Discretion of the said President and Governors, either by

Fine, Penalty or Sufpention.

Through what passing out of and from Thamesa Streets Caurs street, shall from thence pass and shall only pass. go up these Lanes and places sollowing, or some of them and no other, that is to say, the Hill leading from Tower-Dock to the East-end of Tower street, St. Dunstan's Hill, St. Mary hill, St. Martin's-Lane, Dang attached.

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g and these lity of Parli-Christs ofpical, bill, Garlick-bill, Bread-street-bill, and that no empty Carr or Cart pathing to the said Street (other than such as having been unladen in some of the Lanes or Places before mentioned shall be occasioned to pass to the said Street immediately after such unlading) shall go down the Hills, Lanes or Places last before-mentioned, but the same shall be kept only for the passing of Carrs or Carts laden, but that as well the said empty Carr as Carts laden may pass into and from Thames-street through the several Lanes and Places hereafter mentioned, that is to say, Fishstreet-hill, Whittington-lane-hill, and the Wardrobe bill, except as before is limited. Also that all Carrs laden may go into the said Thames-street down all places as are most commodious for them; All which is to be observed under the penalty of the Carrman's forseiting for his sinst Offence 5 s. and for every other Offence 10 s. as by All of Session the 20th of October, 1681.

36. And because it is necessary

In what places Carrs are only to fland to be hired. for Merchants, &c. that use Carrs or Carts, to know where they stand with their empty Carts, I have thought convenient to incert the same as follows.

Carts.

From Brewer's Key along Thames-firest to the 312 first Custom house-gate there are to stand From the West Gate of the Custom-house to Porters Key From Perters Key to Little Bear-Key From Little Bear. Key to Young's Key From Toung's Key to Ralph's Key— From Ralph's Key to Great Dice Key From Great Dice Key to Smart's Key From Little Somers Key to Botolph Wharf-From Betelph Wharf to Cex Key From Cox Key to Fresh Wharf-From Fresh Wharf to St. Magmus Corner-At St. Dunftan's Hill-From New-Fish-street to the Still-yard-From the Still-yard to the Crooked-billet-Wharfs 20
From the Crooked-billet-Wharfs to the 2 12 the 3 12 From the Biack Swan to Breek's Wharf-From Brook's Wharf to Cafile Alley 20 From Paut's Wharf to Puddle-Dock IO From Vere's Key, and all places thereabouts 2 that have passinge up Puddle Dock Hill At Black Fryers Bridewell-I Carter-lane 5 Salisbury Court On the East of Fleet - DitchAn At At A l Eaf

West Aid Break Ald Silv Bazza

Broa. Bifbo St. A With Crutic Croft Duke

Bury

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into
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38. Lf

Cares.
And on the West-side thereof 5
At Waite Fryers 5
At Bridewell Dock 5
A little upon Holbourn H.ll Westward 4
Eastward of Holbourn between the Bidge 2
and King's Arms5
West Smithfield and about the Barrs TS
1.derfgate 6
Bre adjtreet 6
Friday-street 6
Aldermanbury 2
Silver-street 2
Bazinghall-Arest 2
Broadstreet 4
Bishopgate without 6
Bishopg ate within 8
St. Mary Ax and up Camomile-fireet 6
Without Aldgate toward White-Chapel - 10
Crutched Ergers 10
Crofs Lane from St. Dunftan's Hill to Harp-lane 6
Dukes-place 6
Bury-firees 4
Lawrence Powetney-Lane and the Paffage?
into Suffalk lane 4
Democrate lill
Dowgate fall 6
Coleman freet 4
Philpet-lane - 4
Buttolph-lane 5
Harp-lane 6
Bear-lane - 6
In Fenchurch-firest where the Church and
Pump flood 5
Leadenball-freet between the Eaft-bidia
House and Pump 5 3
Lime-firest
And in the Weigh-house Yard r
And that all Carts Randing in Thames firest shall
ftand on the South-fide only of the faid Street.
And all this under the Penalty of forfeiting
for the first Offence 5 s. and for every other
10 s. and for non-payment to be surpended
from working, by the Att and Order of the
Governors aforefaid.
37. That any Carrman who
Carrier to flands with his empry Care next
load on first to any Goods that are to be loa-
demand with- den, shall on first demand load
out Bargain. the fame without any delay or
bargaining for other Wages than
is appointed in the Rates following, by Order of
Seffions. And if he shall refuse to load he shall
pay for his first Offence as and for over the
pay for his first Offence 5 s. and for every other
Offence 10 s. and the next Cert in order that shall
be willing shall be at liberty to lead the same.
38. [

The Rates to be paid them.

of the Peace,

38. If any person refuse to pay the Rates following, the Carrinan to appeal to the Governours of Christ's Hospital, or to any Justice where he may be relieved.

Caremen staying to be paid for it.

fame.

39. If any Merchant or other person shall cause any Carrmen to stay with his loaden Carr above half an Hour before he unloads (the Carrman being willing to the same) such Merchant or one

help to unload the same) such Merchant or other person shall pay after the Rate of 12 d. per Hour, after the first half Hour for his Attendance.

40. All Merchants or others, that

Merchants have occasion, to use Carrs are free may chuse to chuse what Carrs they please extended for Wharf-work, and Crain-work, which are to stand in order, and to be taken in turn.

The timeCarrany of the Wharfs or places of men to objerve. keeping turn between the Bridge and Tower Wharf before 5 or 6 of the Clock in the Morning in the Summer-time, or before 7 or 8 of the Clock in the Winter-time, unless a Merchant or any other person having occasion extraordinary shall require the

What Quantity Carrmen are
of any Commodity whatfoever
that may be divided; and for
liquid Commodities, to carry no
more than one Butt, or one Pipe,
or three Hogsheads, or two Puncheons in a Carr
at one time, upon the penalty of paying for the
first Offence 5 s. for the 2d Offence 10 s. and for
the 3d Offence to be disabled from working a
Carr within the City of London and Liberties
thereof.

43. Rates of Carrmen fettled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the City of London, held at Guild-Hall the 12th of October, in the 3d Tear of the Reign of King William and Queen Mary, viz...

Whereas daily Complaints are made by Merchants and other Citizens and Inhabitants within the City of London and Liberties thereof, of the exsessive Rates demanded and received by Carrmen above what is reasonable, and hath been limited and appointed for Carriages within this City and Liberties: And upon due consideration had, as well of former times as of the present,

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prefent, wherein feveral Materials of necessary and principal use to the Garrmen are risen, and conf. quently, require some increase of Rates heretotore set for their Labour and Carriage: Now the said Justices of the Peace here aff mbled, respecting the since and other Circumstances necessary to be considered, do by Authority rity and Virtue of the Statute in this Cale made and grovided Order. Limit, Rare and Appoint the Wages for Carronen within the City of London and Liberties thereof, to be as hereafter followers. followeth

followeth.

That all Carrmen Trading or Working with Carrs in the City of London and Libertics thereof, shall and may demand and take for every Carnage or Load of the Commodites under mentioned the Rates hereafter following, and Call not exceed the large more pain to be Bridge. thall not exceed the time mon pain to be firedly punished and proceeded against for every Offence to the contrary, that is to by,

rom any of the Keys below the Bridge for a Pipe of Withe or a Hoghicads to the Old Swan

From Billings are to Queenlastic for an Old Weigh of Salt

And for a New Weigh of Salt

From any the Wharfs between the Toner and Lindon-bridge to Toner freet Grace church fixest Fancharel, fixest Rishop ate-fixest within, Cornail and places of like distance up the Hill with 18 hundred Weight not exceeding 20 C. weight 2

And being above 20 C. weight, for each hundred weight

Two Puncheous of Pruines, two Bales of Mather, twenty harrels of Piggs, two Fatts of Futtains, fix ordinary Sacks of Corton-Wool of Smirna and a Cyprus Bags, a But of Currants a great Butt of Poyles, a Cheffi of Sugar, a Bags of Allums, I Last of Plaz, I Last of Henp, and any other Goods Merelli not named of the like weight, for every Load of the like weight of Razing hall fires Calendas fires, troument et lane, St. Lawrence lost Mills fires. Altermandary, Cheaplas, Proof fires, Friday fires, Rezadfred, and placer of like distance for the like weight of 18 c. and exceeding 26 C. weight for the Goods aforcially and other Goods here.

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in not named of the like weight, for every Load-And being above 20 C. weight for every hundred -And for See-Coal the Load or half Chal-There fires Biftogare fires within Com-bill, and other places, of like distance up the Hill with 14 L. weight, not ex-ceeding to C. weight Twenty pieces of Rai lons, a Load of Rai-fons of the Sun, fix Bags of Pepper, fix ordinary Bags of Gauls, a great Bags of Gauls, fix Bales and Barrels of Indiof Gauls, fix Bales and Barrels of Indico, fix Bales of Geogram Fath, fix Bales of Geogram Fath, fix Bales Türky Silk, a Hogheads of Cloves, a Bales of Callico, a Hogheads of Wine, a Cheffs of Sugar, or any other Goods of the life weight. Mogheads of Tobacco, not exceeding 18 C. weight.

Allo from any of the Whatts aforefaid to Broadfirest, Leibbury Old-jury, Balfisham, Coleman-firest, Primminger-lone, St. Low-rence-lane, Milk firest, Aldermanbury, Cheapide Wood-firest, Friday firest, Breadfirest, and places of like diffance for any of the faid Goods of the fame quantity and weight, for every Load-2 on the fame of the fame Attance up the Hill with 3 t. weight not exceeding 14 l. weight.

In which may be included.

All Butts and Pipesof Wine, or a Pipe of Oyl, Packs of Canvas, 2 Hogsheads of 3 Tierces, a Fatt of Fultians, and all other Goods of the like Bulk and Weight, for every Load.

Also from the Wharft alore and to Breadfres, Lebbury, Old jury, Baffisham, Coleman-frees, Ironwanger, Long, St. Laternal, Milestanbury. an-firees, knownenger, nes-lane, Milk-fireet,

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s. d'
Chaspide, Wood freet, Friday freet, and
other places of like diffance for any
other Goods of like Load or Weight,
Allo from London-bridge-foot Westward to
the Old Sman, Cole-Harbour, the Three
Ene Ula Span, Cole-Hardon, the Poul's
Crains, Queenhitbe, Brcken wharf, Paul's
Wnarf, Puddle Wnarf, the Wardrobe, and
to all other places not exceeding the
Poultry, Cheapfide, Or Newgate Market, for
13C. weight, not exceeding 18C. weight 19
And for every Load of Sea-Coal of half a
And from all other Wharfs and Places be-
And from all other Wharfs and Places De-
tween London Bridge and Temple Barr to
the same, and places of like distance,
for every Load of Coals of half a Chal-
And to all places Northward of the Powl-
And to all places Northward of the Powl-
try. Cheapfide, Newgate-Market, Holbarn-
bridge and Fleet-street, for La C. weight
And from Tower-freet, Gracechurch freet.
And from Tower-fireet, Gracechurch freet,
Fanchuych-ftreet, Bifhopgate-fixeet with-
in, Cornhill, and other Places of like
diffance, for every Pack of 20 Cloaths,
for 6 Bales of Cloths and Kerleys, 6
Rales of Pepper, 6 Barrels of Indico, 5
Hogheads of Cloves, and for other
Goods not herein mentioned, of like
weight to the Water-fide
And from Breadstreet, Leathbury, Old jury,
Baffishaw , Coleman-freet, tronmonger-
lane, St. Lawrence-lane, Milk-ftreet, Al-
dermanbury. Cheapfide, Woodfreet, Fri-
day freet, Breadfreet and other places
of like diffance to the Water fide, for
of the meight and a state of the
And for places nearer of lefs diftence, the
Parties hiring and to be hired are to
make Agreement proportionable to the
Provided, The Corress of the
O d I Production of held a local
To help load Rates about de help to land will me
and unload. Load sher Carses dischoomed
The Penalty of 44. And if my Carrman find
The Penalty of 44. And if my Carrman fian
taking abave take for his Labour and flire above these Rates, the Rates before limited and ap-
thele Raret. The Kates Delote minuted and
pointed, and the fame be duly
proved by the Testimony of one or more Cre-
dible Witness or Witnesses, before the Lord
Mayor, or any two of his Majcity's Justices of
the Leace' of otherwise within the Piel of Man
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don; such Carrman shall suffer Imprisonment for the space of 2 i Days without Barl or Manprize, according to the Stature in that behalf, and shall undergo such farther pa is and Penaleies as by the Law may be inflicted for the faith Offence.

45. Rates of Watermen as they were fet forth by the Dord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

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Vagiliani Mila Mila Mila Mila

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on soils Viz.
Rates of Wa- From London to Lime- ters.
Bermen. haufe, New Crain, s. d.s. d.
Shadwell-Decis Bellave not bo A
Wiarf, Ratcliff-Crofs 1 00 6
To Wapping Dock, Wapping New and
Old Stairs, the Lermitage, Rothe
rith Church Stairs 61 60 3
From St. O'ives to Rotherith Church
Stairs and Retherith Stairs - 0 60 3
From Billingsgare and St. Olives to A
St. Saviour's Mill 0 60 3
All the Stairs between London Bridge
and Wellminfler 0 60 3
From either fide above London-
Bridge to Lambeth and Fox-Hall-1 00 6
From Whitehall to Lambeth and
Fox Hall
From Temple, Derfet and Black Fryers 0 101
Stairs, or Paul's Wharf to Lambeth
Over the Water directly in the next
Skuller, between Fox-Hall and
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Balliforn Comment to manual
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Greenwich or Debiford	X 60
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Parney, Falham, Barnetms -	
Hamerfmith, Chifwick, Mortle	
Brentford, Ifleworth, Richmond	3 60
Twittenham	4 00
King film 1948 1 11 194 194	- 5 00
Hampton Court	- 8 5 6 1 30
Hampton Town, Sunbury and	
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Rates of Coachmen.	285
Rates for carrying Goods in the Tilt Boa Grave fend and London.	t berven
And the state of the same beautiful and the state of the same of t	8. d.
Trikin as _ gnibel to all	- No.
T Firking a same and to the	- 0 2
Y Hundred of Cheefe, Iron or heavy Go	ods out
I Sack of Salt or Com	
Ordinary Cheft or Trunk	- or 6
The Hire of the whole Tilt-boat-	00006
Every fingle person in the Ordinary	Merchen
on no nature that I adma pay Car-	3 Boots
risk in the nature that a leaders pay kast-	Paulia
ment, by Stat. 5 and 6 Wand M. Se	T.S.C.TO.
ging a 10 sumsM and barqued on at might	24 1
d for the state indies, when you have	wos. iid.
For I Hours	- OTION
For every Hour above the first-	d'ono
From any of the lans of Court to any part of St. James of City of Westminster (except beyond Tuttle	a Boat
pare of St. James of City sof	POL
freet)	meet til
200 Und the fame Rates buck again. 38	La ting.
From the of the Inni of Court or	Freight
To the Tower of Landau Aldrare	Policy Doc 3301
To the Tower of London Aldgare, Biftong are fires on thescabout	Couce
And the jame-kates vack again.	STA DESCRIPTION
hAnd the like Rates from and so an	v place at
the like diftance with the places be	foreme
de Ship, Voyage, and place withoner	the Good
And if any Coachman shall refuse of exact more for Hire than the Rate	to go at
limited he shall for every such Offich	ce torna
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ared-agon the Nett Weight.	ומיסי ווא
chings there are that pay Breight by	Other
as Silk and Cotton Book Tarks	the Bate
pay by the Piece, as Woolen Clath, Spain, &c.	Co etce
paye but half Preight (35 one more part)	Dead Lead
is herves for Ballath.	because
der other form of Goods which pay by the Tun, folid we her of 40 folia	V. CON-
Matte to the West Inums, and fucts it k-	PE . 109%
here put up in Trunks or Boxes, will	bulky
and by mashaing the Truck, Don, e	dates at
	No. of Square

9. IV. Concerning Freight of Ships, what and how computed Bitts of Lading, &c.

oces of Concomen.

TN shis Section you have an Account concerning
Freight, Bills of Lading, &c. as now used and
Practifed, and for what the Common and Starute Law fays of these Matters, I refer the Reader to Molley de Jur. Mar. and to Lax Mercateria.

1. Freight is the Goods with which a Ship is laden, but is commonly understood to be the Money paid to the Captain of a Ship by the Merchant, for the Ereight or Carriage of those Goods from one Port, Member or Creek to another, just in the nature that Traders pay Carriers for carrying a Commodity from one place

to another upon Land.

2. Freight is to be paid the Mafter of a Ship bif bound for the West-Indies) when you have thips your Goods, for as foon as you have got your Cocket, paid Wharfage, Crainage and Porterage, and carried your Goods on Board in a Boar or otherwise, before you come away you must get the Caprain or Purser to give you a Recript for the Guods, which keep till you meet the Caprain or Purser to fign your Bill of Lading, at which time you are to pay your Lading, at which time you are to pay your Freight according to the Agreement made before you entred your Goods at the Cultom-house and loaded them on Board. But when Goods are confign'd to any other place, or from any place to England, the Freight is not paid till the Voyage be perform'd.

sent both as to the Nature and Circumstances of the Goods, Ship, Voyage, and place where the In Beil

Goods are hipt , as under your Freight by Weight, fome by the Tun, as Mettals, Cl Soap, &c. others by the Hundred weight (or \$121.) as Sugar, &c. others by the Pound, & Cotton-Wool from the West Indico, &c. all computed upon the Nett Weight.

Other things there are that pay Freight by the Bale, as Silk and Cotton from Turky.

Others pay by the Piece, as Woollen-Cloth, Hatts to Spain, &c.

Lead pays but half Freight (tor the most part)

because it serves for Ballast.

There are other forts of Goods which pay Freight by the Tun, solid Measure of 40 folid Feet, as Hatts to the West Indies, and such like bulky things put up in Trunks or Boxes, which is computed by measuring the Trunk, Box, &c.

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hipt, Indies, butth other t ter wit Board; give d

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Del 7 288 H ye dog 8. If

and has of Trade Prudeno Return, of Lene

as by the Rules before taught for Solid Meafure, and naving the Content in Solid Feet, they di-vide the tame by 40, which they reckon gives the number of Funs.

6. As to the Rates paid by Freight, they are high at fome time and low at others, for in peaceable times, when the Sear are open, many Ships are encouraged to make Voyages, which makes breight and low. makes Freight run low. And on the contrary, when there is War with England, fome large Merchantmen are converted to Man of War, and others date not make their usual Voyages which makes Freight high, because Shipping is

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7. As to figning your Bills of Lading by the Captain. It is affual (when the Goods are configned to any Port or Place except the West Indies) for the Captain to fign three Bills of Lading of the fame Tenure and Content in all respects One to keep your felf to oblige the Maker of the Ship to deliver your Goods in good Coodition at the place of unlading, and to be a Voucher for you against the Insurous in case of Loss. Another the Captain is to have for his Security, that no Bactor or other person may scruple the paying the Swight therein mentioned, nor require more parcels of Goods than what were dripted. And the id Bill is to be sent by the first and best Conveyance more by with an Invovee and best Conveyance, together with an Invoyer of the particular Quantities and forts of Good thist, that to the Factor may oblige the Captain to deliver the fame fafe to his hand.

But if the Goods are configued to the West-Indies, then the Captain has no Bill of Lading but the Principal or Merchant keeps one and the other awo are fent to the Factor, one in a Let-ter with the Captain that has your Goods on Board and the other by the first Opportunity after the Goods are ships, is sent to be there to give the Patter notice beforehand, one of which Bills will probably remain in case the other should

Note, That the Form of a Bill of Lading, the fit nist any Stationers Shop about Blake used by Merchans are filled up. il you miy fee in my Mirchant's Mogazine, ... d Belititatione atb. Tripper line aging

8. If the Merchant is but a young Tander, and has not been bred up to it, (for which fort of Traders this part is chiefly delign'd) it will be Prudence about the rime he expects a Letter or Return, to go to the General Post Office in Lombard-front, where he will find a Catalogue of Letters directed to persons unknown, which

Letters

Letier being directed to fuch a Person Merchant in Bordon, would likely be left of nor looks ride the tame by 40, which the

Likewife, if you have received a Letter with Advice of your Factor's thipping your Goods, you must (that you may know when such Shap arrives) rwice or thrice a Week look over th daily Caralogue of Ships person and for Sail, which is also in the publick Cours at the General Post Office to be viewed by any that please or if the Ship is arrived and energy it may be found in the Ship Emry Book at the Custom-house, for in the Bills of Entry, and tables of the Custom-house, for in the Bills of Entry, and tables of the custom-

9. Before you receive Goods from beyond Sea (if your Factor is not negligent 9) you will receive an Invoyee, in which is included the Ship and Mafter's Name, the quantity forth and prizes of the Goods fest you, and also the Charges the Pactor was at in lading them on Board.

Pour will also receive a Bill offLading that mentionerly the Ship and Matter's Names; how many Parcels (as Bales, Cheffag Caste, &a.) you have A board, and what Freight you are to pay the Matter upon the Receips and the invoyee will direct you what Goods to requir at the Curton House before the Ship arrives has it ranche before in entring Goods at the Cuis taught before, in entring Goods at the Cuand best Conveyance, to ether wich shoot and that the sale of the

any Ship will earry, (which incalled the Bur. then of her) there is a Rule mension d in the AC for laying a Dury upon Turbage of Ships, midde AR 5 & 6 W M. Saff 2. Comp. 140 will. Multiply the Length of the Kkel sakur within Board (fo much as the treads upon the Ground) by the Breatth of the Ship within Board taken by the Midhip Beam from Plank to Plank; and the Midhip Beam from Plank to Plank; and that Product by the Depth of the Hold taken from the Plank below the Kelfey to the under part of the upper Deck Plank is then divide the last Product by 94 and the Quotient is the true Content of the Tunnage required of the Tunnage required of the Tri-There is another smalls fee called Pri-

mage to be paid the Mafter by the Merchant that pays the Preight, which is computed at the bands of Ships will require 6 d. pen Bagg, Cheft,

f. If the Merchant is benevanived, deal and has not been bred up to it. (for which los offreders this pare is chieffy delign'd) in will be Fredence about the time he expects a Letter on TO. V. Red, where no will find a Caralogue in

of Letters directed to persons onknown, which

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S. V. Concerning Insuring of Ships, Merchandize, Houses, &c.

1. S'Uetonius fays in the Lives of the Cafars, Lib. 25. Chap. 18. Who the first Inventor of That Claudius Cofar he believes was Infuring. the first that introduced the Custom of Infuring Ships and Merchand.ze, which is above 1500 Years ago. It was a Thought like the Man, Great, Noble, and exceeding Advan-

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tageous, of which more here-fier.

2. And I doubt not but from this great Man's Example it is that we at this day find others that have, much after the same way, invented the Insuring also of Lives, Houses, Goods carried by Land, &c. but what I have to fay of Infering I shall confine to that of Ships, Merchandize and Houses, as being things most material and on which Infurances are most commonly made.

3. The meaning of the word In-What Infure fure imports to Affure or Secure; imports. as if I give a person a Premium (or Reward) of suppose 3 pound he will insure me 100 l. to the West-Indies, i.e. he will affure or secure me 100l. in case the Goods. imports. Cc. which I value at fo much and am fending

to the West-Indies, or expect from thence, should

be loft by the way. 4. Infurances for Merchants are ei-Two forts of ther made in publick or private. Infurances. Publick Infurances are fuch as are Registred in a Publick Office, as Mr. Tucker's, Mr. Bevir's, &c. on the East-side of the Royal Exchange, London. And Private Insurances are when one Man contracts to insure another's Goods, &c. and all is done without having recourse to, or Registring in any publick Office, only the Merchant insured and he that insures ever the Terms of their Contract in infures enter the Terms of their Contract in

other receiv'd Money. 5. In Infuring he that would What to be have an Infurance made to him, the Infered . 1. The value of the Goods that he would have infered. 2. The Sol-

their own private Books of Accompts, being necessary so to do, the one having paid and the

vency and Credit of the Infurer or him that underwrites the Policy. 3. That the Premium be not too high confidering the Place the Ship is bound to and her Goodness, which is easie to find in Publick Offices, by seeing what others Som P P over of his man shoul

290 Of Insuring Ships and Merchandize.

about the same time have given to the same

What to be by the Insurer before he underconsidered by the Insurer before he undertribe Insurer. The Sum to be insured. 2. The Distance of the place the Sh p is bound to or

the place the Sh p is bound to or from. 3. The Goodness of the Ship. 4. The Nature of the Goods ought to be confidered, for a Man may insure Staple Goods, as Wooslen Cloth, or the like, for a less Premium than he does those that are perishabl, as Wine, Oyl, &c. 5. He must consider the Season of the Year, as whether Winter or Summer. 6. Whether there be Peace or Yer. 7. If the Ship or Goods on Board is to be insured home from any part beyond the Sea, the Insurer must enquire, If she is come out, and when; that so he may know if she is missing: for the highness or lowness of the Premium depends on these things.

Tremium depends on these things.

7. The Insurer in consideration
What the Preof the Premio paid by the Insured
mium is.

(which Premio or Premium is the
Sum paid for Insuring, given as a
Reward to the Insurer) gives the Adventurer
a Writing by him signed, called a Policy of Insurer which obliges himself to near the Adven-

Reward to the Insurer) gives the Adventurer a Writing by him signed, called a Policy of Insurance, which obliges himself to pay the Adventurer the Money Insured in case of Loss: the Form of which Policy you have at any Stationer's Shop about the Exchange.

8. There are different Forms of The feveral Policies according to the Nature and kinds of Policies one for Infuring a Ship with h r

Tackle and Apparel; another for Goods on Board a Ship; a third for Ship and Goods; a 4th for thele things outward; a 5th for them homeward; a 6th for them (or any of them) out and home; a 7th Interest or no Interest, i.e. I insure so much on Goods a-board such a Ship from any Foreign Port home, to be paid me in case the Ship be cast away, whether I happen'd to have Goods on Board that Ship or not.

9. But if you insure Goods Insuring Interest home on Board a certain Ship, or no Interest. and the Ship is cast away, and you had no Goods on Board; in this case you will not have the Sum insured, unless you caused these words Interest or no Interest to be incerted in the Policy. But the Premium will be returned abating only half per Cent. viz. to s. for every 100 l. insured.

But if you had any Interest or Effects on Board (tho never so little) in this case you lose all your Pronium, notwithstanding your Covenest aforesaid to have itereturned. 10.All Loft or not er not loft, the it was otherwise forfurnce upon a Ship that you know to be lost before you infare, in this case you will hardly recover the Money infured, but only your Premium back.

But because this Book is designed for those that are ignerant how to go about to in-

fure, I shall shew how to proceed,

I. To infure.

2. To Recover in case of Loss.

Particular II. When you are minded to in-Directions fure, go to an Office on the East. to infure. fide of the Royal Exchange, and tell would Infure, and on what Ship, and defire to know their Premian; upon this he that keeps the Office, who is in the nature of a Solicitor, huds out fuch persons as will write a Policy (as

Your next thing is to fatisfy your felf of the Solvency of those that are to infure, and in order to that you may defire the Office-keeper to give you the names of 6 or 8 of their belt Men which done, you may enquire after their Cre-

Which being fatisfied of, you go to the Offi and tell them what Men you would have, at order the Policy to be made up according to th Nature and Circumftances your Bufiness require as in the 8th Article and the others forego

The next day after, or fooner, is very li

The next day after, or fooner, its very like your Policy will be figured and finished when you must pay the Premium agreed on, to the Office keeper, and also as all for the Policy and Stamp and cake your Policy, first minding that it is duly filled up, and figured, and Registred as cording as your Agreement.

But in case of making insurance home fing any Port beyond the Sea, observe the Danis your fillings and aftyour Ship at Riffed come noting attendable and after you must very inquisitive after the Ships country on which you will be reasily inform d of by the Commander of some other Ship army day to the new your ships of some other ships army day to the Office of Insurance and force, welling them your case; shey will asked many Questions, many challers the is come on

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and home) which you may answer at discretion, but if you know certainly the Shipis loft, then I would advise you notto insure (the you could) for they will put you upon your Oath, whether you knew of her Loss before Insurance, which you cannot answer in the Negative without for iwearing your self, besides it is no better than a Fraud and Cheat.

But if you only suspect her being lest your Prudence will teach you to make what haste you can in getting a Policy lest News should come of a Los, and then 'twill be too late to insure.

Having got your Policy, when you come home, enter the Terms of the Insurance in your Books of Accompts, as, who insured, what Sum, on what Sh p, for what Voyage, and what Premium you gave.

12. Now in case of Loss happening to what you have insured you are to proceed in this manner.

Take your Policy, with the PerWhat to do fons or Letters by whom you were
when a Loss informed of the Loss, and go to the
happens. Office-keeper where you infured,
and if you can produce a Man that
can positively prove upon Outh the Ships being
will pay the Money according to the Policy
without much trouble, which the Office keeper
will folicit for you; or if you know the Inforers
places of abode (which you ought to enquire
after when you Insure, noting the same down on
the blank side of your Policy) you may go to
them and acquaint them with the Loss, producing your Vouchers aforesaid, that you have a
right to the Money insured.

Ship missing Ship in 22 Months after an Insu-22 Months, rance home is made, then it is usual the Money to for the Insurers of pay the Money to paid. The absolute proof cannot be made

of the Lois; except in long Voyager to the East-Indies, China, fixed from which
places more time is required; before the Loss be
paid; and if the Ship happens to come in faste
after the Insurers have paid site Loss it must be
remined to them again; tooks a visition in view

setter the Infurers have paid the Lots it must be settinged to them agains some studies in the whole described to them agains some studies in the whole described to the person furbility as infured. If the setting the Goods infured are wholly loft, and sydpainthin such infurer payable Sum he found as allow whote, abating made are thus, i.e. the studies of the Robert, and specifies more according to the Robert and specifies which force think much to have abated,

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abated, but considering the difficulty of making out Losses at Sea, and the great dispreportion between the Premium and Sum intured, together with the perplexity of Law fuits, and the advantage that may be made by prompt pay-ment of the Money, we. I fay, thefe, things confidered it is most Prodepce to make the usual Abatements, especially since a Man may easily infure the Discount Money, which reduces the Abarem nt in case of Lots to hule or nothing as for inftance, suppose I defign to infure 200 !. worth of Goods to Barbadoes at 21 per Cent. I may confider, that 30 4 being to be abated in case of Lots it is my best way to infore 230%. here the soo !. if a Lofs happen will be paid the I do abate 15 per Cent. So that the Abatement or real Lofs is only the Premium of the 30 1. which is but 15 s. and the Abatement for the 30 l. at 15 per Cent. is 4 l. 10 s. o d. more, all which would be more than made up had I infured 40 l. above the 200 l. which had but been 20 s. extraordinary in the Premium at the Rates above.

Butif a Lois happen to part Averages of the Goods infured, then the Inhow made. furers make an Average, and each

- 55 1, will fland thus.

a hol amendroid to Sums pay- al Sums to be Sums . ablepoithout paid with Ainsweed, Abarement. batement. old A yes lates. Liss.d. B 2 100 30:00 2 25:10:00 19:02:6 55) (16:10) # [(14:00:6

10 shert 3001 20 90:00 0000 br76:100:0 re most confiderable (the great adva-

This Average is thus made: Confider what difcount must be made out of the whole so L. choft at 13 per Cont by multiplying by 1369 90 and dividing the Product by 1000 the Quarient is 13 L and 30 L remains, which reduced into Shillings and divided by 1000 which reduced into the discounted 13 L 10 at and which deduced out of the go Lang Remainer is 76 L. 10 at the which the 4 distance are to pay the Merchane is proposition to the faint they write, which proposition to the faint they write which are they write which are they write they wri ey only Infare.

portions (as in the Column next the Right-hand soregolog) are thus found out:

bulliply 761. 101. od. by the Sum A infured, vis. 1001. and divide the Product by 3001. (the Total Sum infured) and the Quotient is what A is to pay of the 761. 101. od. viz. 251. 101. od. And in like manner are the Sums that B, C, and D must pay found out, as in the Column aforesid, for

As 300 is to 76:10 fo is 100 to 25:10:0

and fo is 75 to 19:02:6,
and 70 to 17:17:0

and 55 to 14:00:6

Sum 76:10:0 for proof.

16. After notice of a Loss (faith Molley de Just. Marit. & Naval. p. 257) if the Infured think fit, as having infured most of his Adventure, or is minded to have the Assistance of the Insurers in recovering the Adventure, he may then make a Renunciation of the Lading to the Insurers, and then he comes in himself as an Assister for that part which he hath adventured over and above what is insured.

But this is to be understood of such Losses or Salary and the second of such Losses or salary to the property of the Salary to the second of such Losses or salary to the salary that the salary to the salary to the salary to the salary to the salary that the salary to the salary that the salary to the salary to the salary to the salary that the salary

But this is to be understood of such Losses or Damages as are likely to be recovered for Salvage-Money, as Cloth loss by the Turky-Fleet near the Streights of Gibralter about the Year 1691, &c.

17. There are two Statutes have been made for the more easie Recovery of Merchants Losses if insured, viz. 43 Eliz. c. 12. 14 Car. 2. c. 23. but the Policies are of late made so plain and comprehensive that scarce any Accident can happen that is not provided against thereby, for the Advantage of the Merchant Insured; so that sew Law-suits happen upon that account.

18. Next to the Infurance made for Merchants and Owners of Ships, those made on Honses are most considerable (the great Advantage of which I shall shew before I end this Section.) And to take no notice of such Offices as have not considerable Funds settled for the Security of those that have House insured, There are two Offices that have practifed the Insuring Houses from Fire for many Years past, in which time they have each of them prid several considerable Soms to make good Losses by Fires that have happened in the Chy of Landac and within the Bills of Munality, within which pongain they only Insure.

19. The

Friendly So Project of with feve fure Hou at prefer

for 67 4 Years and 11 Timber,

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10000 Mark, each H

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val nui Pla 19. The Offices are the Fire Office and the Friendly Society. The Fire Office is faid to be the Project of Dr. Nicholas Barbon deceased, who with several other Gentlemen undertook to insure Houses from Fire about the Year 1682, and at present the Undertakers are in Number 17, among whom the Profits are divided.

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20. At this Office they insure rool. T Year for 62. 2 Years for 12.3. 3 Years for 18.3. 4 Years for 19.5. 6 d. 7 Years for 11. 10.5. 0 d. and 11 Years for 21. 2.5. 0 d. and double for Timber, and in proportion for a greater or lefter Sum.

21. Their Fund is confiderable, out of which the Truftees are to pay Losses in case the Undertakers should not; which is the purport of their Policy.

22. They pay the Money infured on a House in case the same be demolished, but it only damnify'd they repair it.

23. Their Number is now between 9 and 10000, which Number they stamp upon each Mark, which is a Phoenix of Lead affixed to each House insured in this Office.

24. The Infuring Houses by a Society was projected by the late Ingenious Henry Spelman of London, Esquire, and by him and William Hale of King's Walden in the County of Hertford, Esquire, first undertaken, carried on, and called The FRIENDLY SOCIETY in the Year

25. Every one that Infures a House in this Society becomes a Member thereof. And when any Loss happens each Member does contribute in proportion to the Sum he has insured, to make good the faid Damage, which Contribution is paid by the Undertakers out of the Mouney deposited in their Hands for that purpose.

26. When any one is defirous to insure their House or Houses in this Society, they give notice thereof at the Office, as in whose Name the Insurance must be made, where the Houses stand, who the Inhabitants, and what they would insure.

Which done, the Surveyor of the faid Office goes and views the Houles, so take care there be not above the value infured, of whose Situation, Abbuttings, Boundings, Front and Depth he makes Report in a Book at the Office, from which Report the Policies are made up.

which Report the Policies are made up.

27. Now the Rules by which a House may be valued are Two, with either by the Rent or the number of Squares contained on the Ground-Plott.

When

When the Rent is to l. per Ann. it may reaand fo forward for every to l. per Ans. Rent, 100 l. may be advanced in the value of the Building , but the this may ferve for a Rufe in Houses that stand not often empty, and where the Ground-Rents are not extraordinary high, yet it is the number of Squares upon the Ground-Plott whereby they generally value all Buildings which is grounded on an Act of Parliament for Rebuilding the City of London, made about inno 18 Car. 2.

The Buildings in the City of London are va-lued according to their Rares, of which Rares there are 4, viz.

Ift Rate 2 Stories, Cellars and Garrets. Law hey the Aloney infit and to one Boand glieb4st mer Sandricansh and solor as and as me

And the Naked Building or Shell of a Brick House (the Floors being finished) is thus vaiued by the Square or 100 Foot if in high Streets, Carrie

If Rate at 25 % per Square. the a 2 - mil m 35 lent out one ve locations - 45 long 1-1-4solo mi militare i smili so milit

But these Rates may be augmented at the Discretion of the Surveyor according to the fi-

nishing of a House.

By these Rules to find the value of a Building, suppose the Front of a 3d Rate House is 18 Foot, and the Depth 42, these Numbers multiply'd together produce 7 Square and 56 Foot by the Rules in Prop. 24. of Chap. 3. which at 45 pound a Square, the value of that Building is found to be 340 l. 4 s. od.

28. The Survey being finished, and the Po-licy filled, it is numbred in course in the Office and delivered to the Insured upon his paying down 9 s. 4 d. per Cent. for 7 Years, which is 16 d. per Cent. per Ann. by way of Premium, and depositing 11 s. 8 d. per Cent. more, as a Caution, out of which the Undertaker pays the Contribution returning what is unexpended of the Trs. 8 de to the party Infured at the end of 7 Years, which is the usual time for which this Society do infure. And for the 7 Years, ending at Christmas, 1705, the whole Charge was but 12 s. 3 d. reckoning all Charges both of Premium and Contribution, which is but 1 s. 9 d. per Cent. per Am. one Year with another.

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A Table of the Rates of Insuring Houses in the Friendly Society, defigned for the use of all those that have Houses to Insure.

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and so forward for every 10 l. per Ann. Rent,
100 l. may be advanced in the value of the
Building; but tho' this may serve for a Rule in
Houses that stand not often empty, and where
the Ground-Rents are not extraordinary high,
yet it is the number of Squares upon the GroundPlott whereby they generally value all Buildings
which is grounded on an Act of Parliament for
Rebuilding the City of London, made about An18 Car. 2.

The Buildings in the City of London are valued according to their Rates, of which Rates

there are 4, viz.

-n J

2ft Rate 2 Stories, Cellars and Garrets,

And the Naked Building or Shell of a Brick House (the Floors being finished) is thus valued by the Square or 100 Foot if in high Streets, viz.

2 --- 35 l. 3 --- 45 l.

But these Rates may be augmented at the Discretion of the Surveyor according to the fi-

mishing of a House.

By these Rules to find the value of a Building, suppose the Front of a 3d Rate House is 18 Foot, and the Depth 42, these Numbers auditiply'd together produce 7 Square and 56 Foot by the Rules in Prop. 24. of Chap. 3. which at 45 pound a Square, the value of that Build-

ing is found to be 340 L 4 s. od.

28. The Survey being finished, and the Policy filled, it is numbred in course in the Office and delivered to the Insured upon his paying down 9 s. 4 d. per Cent. for 7 Years, which is 16 d. per Cent. per Ann. by way of Premium, and depositing 11 s. 8 d. per Cent. more, as a Caucion, out of which the Undertaker pays the Contribution returning what is unexpended of the 11 s. 8 d. to the party Insured at the end of 7 Years, which is the usual time for which this Society do insure. And for the 7 Years, ending at Christmas, 1705, the whole Charge was but 12 s. 3 d. reckoning all Charges both of Premium and Contribution, which is but 1 s. 9 d. per Cent. per Ann. one Year with another.

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A Table of the Rates of Infuring Houses in the Friendly Society, defigned for the use of all those that have Houses to Insure.

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Thele are the Rates paid for the Sums in the Table, which are those usually Insured, for they infure only the 4th parts of roo, belides even Hundreds, and for Timber Houses they have double, and so in Proportion for any greater Sums than 2000. And for Return of the Deposit, the Underrakers give Covenant under their Hands and Seals, and have settled a Land Security.

29, All Houses not having both party Walls intire of Brick or Stone are accounted Timber Houses, but if the Front or back part be Timber, they will however infure if as Brick.

o to. The Policy when taken out is numbred, and the principal Contents Registred to have Recourse to in case of Fires happening, or the

Loss of the Policy.

proper Emblem of the whole Undertaking, being five Arrows, one flanding perpendicular, the middle at oblike Angles, the Points of ich Arrows refteen a flat Piece of Lead, on which the number of Houses Infured is stamped, which is now above 170000 1

Thefer Arrows represent the Society which are interwoven, or kept together, and inviron-ed with a Spake, Croffing the faid Arrows at very near right Angles in three places, which represents the Continuing, and keeping together the Society in a regular Form and Method, by the prudent Management of the Undertaker.

32. When any Fire happens, the Member whose House is burnt or demnified does certifie the sme to the Office, and they give Notice threeof to the Truftees on whom the Fund is seeded for fecurity of the Society, which Truthes do by their Warrant appoint who they think proper to view the Damage, and cast up the Register Books in the Office, and to make a Rate of Contribution according to the Loss and Sum insured, which Rate of Contribution is thus Calculatedo

The Person appointed by Direction of the Traftees, having cast up the Register-Books. Suppose the find the Sum insured (when the Fire happened for which the Rate is to be made)

And that the Lois is 700 l. these Pounds being divided by 14000, the Number of hundre d Pounds in the Sum infured, the Quotient is 1. or 13. So that the Contribution of 13. for e-

very 100 l. infured makes up the Loss.

The Rare being thus made, the Person appointed elega.

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L P Si m V pointed to make it as aforefaid, makes his Report of it at the Office, where the Report is Registred and Signed by him that made it, to shew for the satisfaction of the Members, that the same is Impartial and not Arbitrary.

33. The Undertakers do pay the whole Loss within fixty Days after the Fire happens according to the Policy without any Abatement.

33. The Undertakers do pay the whole Lois within fixty Days after the Fire happens according to the Policy, without any Abatement; or if they neglect to pay it, the Truftees are impower d by the Deed of Settlement inrolled in the High Court of Chancery to pay the same out of Money, which they have Power to raise by the Rents, Sale or Mortgage of the Estates on them, setled by the Undertakers for that Purpose. Or if a House is only damnified they Repair it.

34. The Fund and Security fetled and made by the Undertakers, for the Payment of any Losses that may happen to the Members of this Society is very considerable, besides the Covenants which each of the Members give to secure one another; which Members being so very numerous a great Loss falls very light when

paid by the whole.

35. The Fund is setled on Sir Henry Tulfe, (then Lord Mayor of London) Sir Cyril Wich, Sir Will.

Prichard, Sir Jonathan Raymond, Sir Rich. Onslow, Sir Christopher Wrenn, Sir Edmund Wiseman, Sir James Smith, and Sir William Dolben, who are

Sir Christopher Wrenn, Sir Edmund Wiseman, Si James Smith, and Sir William Dolben, who are most of them now living.

36. This Office keep a consierable number of Watermen with Silver Badges, and Liveries to quench Fires upon occasion, who are very dextrous Men in that Affair, and are obliged to go to all Fires that happen, whether the Houles on Fire be insured or not.

37. Of the Advantage by Insuring.
To make the World sensible of the great
Usefulness of Insuring, I shall here briefly touch
some of the most material, and natural Instance
thereof. As,

I. The Infuring Ships does naturally encourage the Building of Ships, for a way being found out to preferve or fecure Mens Interest in Ships when Built, makes them more willing and inclinable to undertake the Building thereof, besides the number of Buyers of Shares in Ships when Built (or Owners) is mightily augmented by Insuring, and it cannot be denied but the greater the number of Men is who are willing to become Owners, the more likely is the number of Ships to be encreased, which can't be done but by Building. And it is not improbable, but that the Greatness of our number of ships to be encreased.

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ber of Ships here in England does fo much outdo that of all other Nations in the World : because the Practice of Insuring is more used here than in other places:

II. My second Argument to prove the useful-

nch of Infuring is from this Maxim.

That whatever causes the Building of Ships,

does at the fame time encrease Trade.

1. Trade is increased by Building of Ships, because it causes a Consumption of those materials used in Ships; as Timber, Hemp, Pitch, Iron, Lead, &c. and Employs abundance of h nds in making Ships, Cables, Anchors, &c. and when Built in Manning thereof.

2. The encrease of Shipping keeps Freight from running too high, which it would certain ly do in this Nation, so inclinable to Trade, were it not for the multitude of our Ships: And Freight being reasonable, encourages many to become Adventurers that would not if it were high.

I know that in other Respects, the encrease of Trade does encrease Shipping ; but Insuring does certainly encrease Trade, and even that

way too encreases Shipping.

3. That Insuring encourages Foreign Trade, is as natural as can be imagined, for thousands that do cow use Foreign Traffick (of which I Libow feveral are fo Cautious, that they would never adventure most of their Estate to Sea, if it were not because they can first Insure the Goods or Merchandize, Exported and Impor-

III. The Infuring of Houles is found of vaft

in many Respects : As,

s. The Houses in the City of London, being most of them Lett out by Leafe, wherein there is for the most part a Clause, for the Tenant to rebuild in Case of Fire: This Clause could never be performed by thousands that take these Leafes, were it not for the help of Infuring, which both fecures the Landlord, and enables

the Tenant to fulfil fuch Covenant.

2. By Infuring Houses they are made as good a Security to lend Money upon in Case of Mort-gage, as that of Land, and that Practice is on this Account, therefore extraordinary useful, and advantageous to fuch as would either forrow or lend Money at Interest, because it mables the former to make such a Security as he latter will accept, and the Bortower by this reans finds plenty of Lenders to supply his serest and principal Money , fo that not one in a hu the Sec first In

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in a hundred at this time do lend Money upon the Security of Houses, unless those Houses are first Insured.

3.By the Custom of Insuring Houses, the Rensare advanced, or at least preserved from falling low, which is no small Advantage to the great number of Owners of near 130000 Houses, which are faid to be contained within the Compass that Houses are Insured, all which Owners (to say nothing of the Satisfaction they reap in their Minds, by knowing their Estates secure) do find this Practice of insuring Houses considerably advantageous. For suppose a House is to be Lett by Lease, and the Tenant is to be obliged to rebuild in Case of Fire, here being a Contingency that may perhaps ruin the Tenant (if there were no such thing as Insuring) he will naturally for that Reason give the less Rent.

But lince there is found out a way to seeme the Tenant in this Particular, by infuring his House, he is thereby encouraged to embrace his Landlords Proposal more chearfully, and to give more Rent; or esset the Landlord (knowing how to secure himself by Insuring) can upon Condition of the Tenant advancing his Rent, afford to leave out of his Lease the Covenant for Rebuilding in Case of Fire,

4. Men are much encouraged to Build, because they can afterward make the Houses so
built, fafe and secure by Insuring them, which
increase of Building, does likewise increase
Trade, as that of the Timber-Merchant, Carpenter, Brickmaker, Bricklayer, Joyner, Glazier,
Mason, Smith, Painter, Plaisterer, &c. all whom,
and many others do insensibly find the benefit
of Insuring Houses.

FINIS.

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Simple & Compound Intereft:

CONTAINING

The Simple Interest and Discount of any Sum from 1 s. to a 1000 l. for any number of Days, Months or Years.

ALSO

Tables of the Amount or present
Worth of any Sum, the Amount, prefent Worth and Purchase of Annuities
for any time from 1 Year to 60, with
the Use and Manner of Calculating each
Table. Computed at the Rate of Six
per Cent. per Annum, and applied to any
other Rate of Interest.

TOGETHER

With Rules for making up Accounts of Mortgages, where the Mortgagee has received the Rent.

Calculated for the use of Merchants, Lawyers, Scriveners, and all such as Lend or Borrow Money at Interest, or Discount for Prompt Payment.

By Edw. Hatton, Gent.

Crescit amor Nummi quantum ipsa Pecunia crescit.

LONDON.

Printed by J. H. for Chr. Coningsby at the Ink Bottle against Fetter Lane in Fleet-fireet, J. Nicholson at the Kings-Arms in Little-Britain, and D. Midwinter at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1706.

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Tables of the Amount or prefent Worth of any Sum , inc Amount, preof the Water, and Durchale of Authors fix any time from a Year to hot with the Ule and Manner of Calculant g each Table. Compared as the Bare of Six by Levi Jer Compared as the Bare of Six . . Suppl to such ratio she

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w.Edw. Hotton, Gent.

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Interest of Money.

Section I.

Netrett of Money is the Sum payable by the Borrower to the Lender for the use thereof, and is sometimes called Use, sometimes interest of Money. It is called Use or Usery, because it is paid by the Borrower for his using the same: And it is called Interest, as it respects the Lender, because it is the Money due to him for his interest therein, or property thereto: so that.

ty thereto: so that,

2. The Money lent is called Principal, the Money paid for the Use is called Interest, which when only paid for the use of the Sum originally lent is called Simple Interest. But when that is not paid when due, but become Princicipal Money, the use of those two together, viz. the first Principal Money lent, and and the Interest due thereupon is called Companied Interest.

that is not paid when due, but become Princicipal Money, the use of those two together, wix,
the first Principal Money lent, and and the Interest due thereupon is called Companied Interest
3. The person to whom Money is due from
another is sometimes called Creditor, sometimes
Usurer, sometimes Mortgagee. And the Person
owing such Money is called, with respect to the
Lender, a Debrar or Mortgageer.

4. One man is commonly said to be Debtar
to another, when he is any ways indebted.

4. One man is commonly faid to be Debort to another, when he is any ways indebted, whether upon account of Frade or of borrowing Money without Security of Lind, &c. And he is Creditor that gives fuch Person credit.

5. When one Man lends another Money, and requires a Land Security for the payment thereof, in this case he that makes over his Land as Security is called the Motorageror, and have

requires a Land Security for the payment thereof, in this cale he that makes over his Land as
a Security is called the Mortgageory and he to
whom the fame is made over is called the Mortgagee. But when any Moveable is delivered as
a Security to the Lender it is commonly called
a Pawn or Pledge, and they that lend Money,
upon such Security are called Pawn Broskers.
6. The Sum paid for the use of too h for

6. The Sum paid for the ule of 100 h for 1 Year is called the Rate of Interest, and this Rate is different from 3 to 20 in the feveral Comprise as follows:

L. per C. L. per C. Liper C. Italy 3 Spain 10 Thirty 20 Holland 3 Scotland 10 England 6. Swedeland 6 Barbodoes 10 [By 13 Car. 2. Erance 7 Ireland 12 cap. 14]

France 7 Ireland 12 cap. 14]
7. Encrease of Trade is generally the consequence of low Interest, because the lowness of
R m Interest

Interest obliges money'd Men to Trade, who se-ver would, were Interest high, because Interest comes to them without trouble, which Advan-

tage by Trade does not.

8. The lowness of Interest not only encreasion Trade, but advances the price of Land, for when the rate of Interest runs low, i.e. is made so by the Government, such money'd Gentlemen as think themselves above Irade, or not a Conveniency to follow it by living the remote from any Sea-port, will rather purchase I and with the Surplus of their Expences, then put the same out to interest as so small advantage: And the more Purchasers, the higher I and is, is in all other things bought and sold, many Buyers enhances the price of the Commodity. modity.

9, Lands and Houles are of different Fenures, and of different Prizes of chole Tenures, according to the goodness or badness of the Lands, or Plensy, or Scarcity of things in the Country where they lie.

Gb

where they lie.

10. Some Tenants are at will, as those that have no Leafe, but hold their Effates from year to year, follow as the Landlord pleases: Others hold by Lease, which Leases are either made for a Term of Years, as most of the Houses in the City of London are lett, or else for three Laves, as most of the Lands in the North of England are lett. Copyhold Effate is when the Possessor they Copy of Court-Roll, but when the Possessor they come and they are such that they are failed to be Fee-Simple, or Land of Inheritance, of which you have an ample account in Cost's Comment upon Listlesso, Copy, I., Self. I.

11. The value of Effates For-Simple are sworth in most parts of England about 18, 19, 100 and 12. Effates for three Lives are generally value.

12. Estates for three Lives are generally va-fued at 12, 12 or 13 years Purchase, and in case a Lite fall, they will renew it for about one

Thus much concerning such things at arc. ne-cefferily previous to the Lables of Interest, which are anfollows.

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7	1.50363		8.39383	
8	1.59384	.627412	9.89746	
9	1.68947	.591898	11.49131	
10	1.79084	.558391	13.18079	7.360086
11	1.89829	-526787	14.97164	7.886873.
12	Service and the service of the servi	.496969	16.86994	8.3838431
13	2.13292	.468839	18.88213	8.852682
14	2.26090	.442300	21.01506	9.294983
5	2.39655	.417265	23.27596	9.712248
6	2.54035	.393646	25.67252	10,105903
7	2.69277	.371364		10.477266
8	2.85433	-350343		10.827602
9	3.02559	.330512		11.158115
ol	3.20713	,311804		11.469920
i	3 39956	.294154	39.99272	
2	3.60353	.277505	43.39228	
3	3.81975	.261797	46.99582	
4	4.04893	.246978	50.81557	
31	4.29187	232998	54.86451	
áÌ	454938	.219810	59.12638	
7	4.82234	.207367	63.70576	
áÌ	5.11178	.195630	68.52810	MITTER THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
d	5-41838		73.63979	
d	5-74349		79.058181	3.764820
it	6.08807		84.80167	
ď	6.46035	.154956	90.88977	
	6.84068		97.34316	
1	7-25098		04.18375	
t	7.68605		11.43477	
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100	376458			
4 10	8.42003		12-742991	
	4.63003	-054287 2	90.333821	5.701003
	2.98719	0105003	4.167481	5.990500
13	T. A. LIA	*ATO 313 2	32119811	0,1014501

Compound Interest at 6 per Cent.

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Annuity that I /. This Column Shews the wil pur-chafe. Value of any Decimal. part of a Pound Ster-L. Parts. I 1.06000 ling. .54543 -37411 .28859 Decimals, Their Values. .23739 d. 5 l. s. .20336 6 100. 0 0 .17913 .002 0 0 8 .16103 .003 0 9 .14702 .004 .13586 IO .005 II .12679 .006 .11927 12 .007 0 .10296 13 .008 . 14 .10758 .009 0 15 .10296 ·OI 0 .09895 16 0 -02 17 .09544 .03 18 .09235 9 .04 .08962 19 .05 I .08718 20 •06 21 .08500 .07 22 .08304 .08 .08127 23 2 .09 9 .07967 24 .1 25 .07822 0 .2 0 .07690 26 0 .3 27 .07569 0 0 .07459 28 IO 29 .07357 0 12 .07264 30 0 0 14 31 .07179 16 10 .07100 32 .07027 33 34 .06881 35 .06646 40 .06470 45 .06344 .06253 .06187 on the second track to drug the way

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The Construction of the Table of Simple Interest foregoing.

HE first Table is of Simple Interest, and shews the Interest of any Sum, from I s. to 1000 l. and where there are no Sums against the Principal, as of 1, 2, &c. Shillings, for 1, 2, &c. Days, there the Interest of such Principal is less than a Farthing, and for that reason'I have Also I have in the Interest omitted the fame. of Months differ'd from other Tables (which make their Month a twelfth part of a year) because our Kalendary Months are unequal, and three Months in one part of the year is three days longer than three at another time of the year; for instance, the Months of June, July and August are three days longer than February March and April, and the Interest of 1000 l. for three days is 9 r. 10 d. 1 q. or the Interest of 1000 l. for their one twelfth part of a year (which is 30 -4156, &c. days) is 51, which should they reckon for the Interest for February when it is not Leap-year, it would be 8 s. 100 much. And therefore I have fo ordered my Table, that take the Interest when you please at any time of the year, the Interest falls out right according to the time the Money has been Lent, which could never be done, where the Months are even twelfihs of a year, because a twelfith of a year has a Fraction of a day in it: but I never knew Interest computed for parts of days.

I grant that where Money is lent for a whole year, if the Interest be paid Monthly or Quarterly, &c. the Sum paid at the years end may be right, though the Monthly or Quarterly. Payments may be otherwise than in my Table of Monthly Interest: But the Interest of all running Cash, where the Principal can be taken up at Pleasure, as in the Exchequer Chamber of London, and formerly in the Bank of England: I say here all Monthly and Quarterly Calculations of Interest, as well as all Discount of Interest by Merchants, &c. must be taken as the Interest of a certain Number of Days and not from the twelsth or sourch parts of years otherwise the Interest will not Correspond with the time the Money has been lent, for the reasons aforesid

Money has been lent, for the reasons aforesid.

But the Table of Simple Interest foregoing serves, whether the Interest is to be calculated from a certain Number of Days, or even Twelsths or fourth parts of years, as will appear in,

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The Use of the Table of Simple Interest.

Proposition.] Admit the Interest of any Sum be required for any number of Months, and Days proposed, as from a certain day of one Month, to any day of another Month.

Rule J Contider how many entire Kalender Months are contained in the time limited, each of which Months are supposed to be 30

Days.

Then Consider how many of those Months have 31 Days in them, and add those odd days, to the odd days in the Months you reckon to, and from, and then

Find the Interest of the Sum given for the Months, and then for the odd days less than a Month; and that you may know what Months

contain 31 days observe that,

Thirty one days, hath January, March and May, July, August, October, and December:

Each other Month hath 30 Days I say,

Excepting February (as you may remember.)

Which Month containeth Twenty eight days time.

Only in Leap Tear when thes Iwenty nine,

Example.] What is the Interest of 500 L. from January 21, to Odober the 11 following?

The intire Months in this time are 8, of which there are 4 that have 31 days (by the Account above) and 1 that has but 28, which is 2 short of 30, which two taken from the 4, reft two days above 8 Months, of 30 days each, and that 2 added to the 11 days in faculary, and the 10 in Offsber, the Sum is 8 Months 23 Days; so the Interest by the Table of

and for 15 and 8, viz. 23 days, 1 17 9

Answer 21 12 3

But if these Eight Months are reckoned Eight twelfths of a Year, according to the Tables in the Vade Maran, and others, this interest is 21 l. 17 s. 9 d. which is 5 s. 5 d. 3 q. too much, which may serve as a Caution to those that use the Tables of interest for Months, that are the Twelfth past of a Year.

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18 The Use of the Table of Simple Intereft.

Prop. 2.] When you would find the Interest of any Sum for three Months, or an even fourth part of a Year.

Rule.] Take a fourth part of the Interest of your Principal given for one Year, as you have it in the last Column, in my Table of simple Interest, or if for half a Year you desire the In-

gainst the Principal given.

Example.] What is the Interest of 500 l. 1376

for one quarter of a Year:

Against soo L under 30 0 0 0

13 s. under 1 Year, is -0 0 9 2

Sum-30 0 9 2

of which is the Anf. 7 to 2 1

A 2d Example of this shall be so shew how to Cast up the Interest upon a Mortgage, and to state the Account fairly, when the Mortgagee has received the Rent of the House, or Land to him Mortgaged, and being much more than the Interest due to him, must sink the Principal thus:

If A lends B 500 l. at 6 per Cent, per Ann. to be paid half yearly; for which B gives a Mortgage of a House of 50 l. per Ann. Which Rent A receives half yearly from March 25, 94, at which time the Money was Lent, and at the end of two years B pays back the Mortgage Money, the Question is, what B must pay A, the Interest due to him, and the Rent he has received, and Money he has disbursed for Taxes, Prophy, &c. being considered,

The Principal Lent March 25, 2 500 0 1694,18 The Interest of it from that time 15 to Mich. follwoing is. A. Disburfed in that half Tear as follows : To the Militia. Trophy, King's Tax,

In all paid this half Rear,

A. Received half a years Rent,

From which Rent Deducting the Payments, 51. 44. 10d.

the Remainder is, 0 4: 10 19 15 Brom which 19 4 15 s. 2 d. De-) ducting the Interest, 15 1. the temainder is,

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The Int. of which Principal
485 l. 33. 7 d. 2 q. from
Michal. 1695. to LadyDay, 1696. at 6 per Cent. > 14 11 per Ann. is,

1. Disburfed this half Year,
2 Quarterly Paym. of the
4 s. in the Pound Tax. A. Receiv'd halfa Years Rent 25 From which Rene deducting the Payments 51, the Re-20 0 mainer is, From which 20 l. deducting the Int. 14 l. 11 s. 1 d. 19. 5 8 the Remainer is,
Which deducted from the Princip. 485 l. 3 s. 7 d. 29. 479 14 the Remaining is,

Which Sum must be paid back to A. the soo! Lent being funk to 479 l. 14s. 8 d. 3.q. in two Years time, by reason the Rent Receiv'd by A. exceeded the Interest and Disbursements due to, and made by him: Which Int. is Calculated as in the second Proposition foregoing, and that Example will be not a little uleful to Lawyers, for whom I have formerly stated Accompts of Mortgages in this Method.

Prop. 3.] To find the Simple Interest of any Sum, for any number of Years, at 6 per Cent.

per Annum

Rule.] Find the Interest of the Sum given, for one Year in the last Column of the Table under one Year, and multiply that Sum-by the number of Years, for which you would know the interest, and the Product is the Answer.

Example.] What is the Interest of 1465 l. for

8 Years at 6 per Cent. per In.

In the Table the Interest of,
1. 2.
1000 is, 60 0 0
400 - 24 0 0
60 - 3 12 0 400-24 0 0 60-3 12 0 3-0 6 0

Total Int. for r Year 87 18 o Mult.

Answer 703 4 0

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Prop. 4.1 To find the Interest of any Sum by the Table foregoing, for any time, at 3, 4, 5.

7, or 8 per Cent. per Annum.

Rule. 1 Having found the Interest of your Sum at 6 per Cent, for the time required, as taught before: Take 1 thereof for the Interest. at 3 per Cent , I third put down twice, and added is the Interest at 4 per Cent , I half, and I third added is the Intereft at s per Come; s fixth thereof added to the Interest at & p Cent, is the Interest at 7 per Cent, and a third added to the Interest at 6, is the Interest at 8 per Cent.

Example.] What is the Intereft, of \$400 1. for 3 Years, at 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and at 8 per Co Annum?

1. ocs 11d. By the Table the Interest of? 3 144 0 0 2400 L 1 Year is, at 6 per Cent. 3 Year 432 0 0 3 per Cent. --- 216 00 288 0 0 4 per Cent .-360 5 per Cent. -- 504 0000 7 per Cent. -----576 - 6 for 18 per Cent .-

Prop. 5. 1 To find the Discount of any Sum.

paid any time before due.

Rule.] Find the Interest of your Sum, for the time it wants of being due, which laterelt to ing deducted from the Principal leaves the Mo ney to be paid prefently as commonly pract by Traders.

Example.] What is the Sum to be paid pre fently, supposing I have 781. to pay at the of 8 Menths (or 240 Days) but am to be Dif-counted at the Rate of 6 per Cent. for prompt Payment thereof?

Land di q By the Table the Interest of 2 78 1. 8 Man. is Which Deduct from the Prin-78 0 0 cipal,

The Sum to be paid presently is, 74 18 3 2

But the precise Discount, or Sum to be p presently, is Calculated thus:

As 100 1. and its Interest for 8 Months, 103.9452.

Is in Proportion to 100 l.
So is 78 l. the Principal given.
To 75 i. 0 s. 9 d. 1 g. The Sum to be positive presently. prefendly.

22 The Ufe of the Tab. of Compound int.

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So that by the first way I pay him, 21. 4d. 24-flore: And the Reason of that is, because I Reseries 3 l. 1 s. 6 d. 2q. the Discount Money pre-fently, but should only Receive it at the end of 8 Months, for paying the Remainder presently, fo that the Interest of 3 l. 1s. 6 d. 2 q. 8 Months will (very near) make up 74 l. 18 s. 5 d. 2 q. the grue Discount 75 l. 0 s. 9 d. 1 q. But Merchants and Traders do generally deduct the Interest presently, for the present Payment of the Re-mainer of the Money due, and do not po acmainer of the Money due, and do not go according to the fecond Method of Discounting, tho' most Genuine.

Prop. 6.) To Calculate any of the Numbers in the Table of Simple Interest, as first for the in the Table of Simple Interest, as first for the Numbers in the Column under 1 Year;

As rool is to 6 l. So is gool to 30 l. Which 30 is the Interest of 500 l. Principal: But the numbers in the reft of the Columns, are Calculated by the Rule of double direct Proportion, thus to find the Interest of 40 L. for 4 mths, or 120 Days.

IR. As 100:6: :40. 2.4. So that 2.4. is the Intereft of 40 1. for I Year,

and is 2 l. 8 s. by the Decimal Table, whose
Use comes afterward: Then
2d. As 365 Days, 2.4: 120 Days, 788 l.
Which .788 l. by the Decimal Table is 152.9d.

1 9. and is the Tabular Number in the Table of
Interest foregoing, under 4 Months against 40 l.
Principal. But I Calculated the foregoing Table, by finding the exact Decimal, for the Interest 1 l. for 1 Days and by consistent Addition serest 1 L. for 1 Day, and by continual Addition de the whole Column for 1 Day, and fo of the reft, which Decimals (10 prevent trouble) I have valued, and incerted in pounds, shillings, pence, &r.

The Description of the Table of Compound Interest,

In this Table you have 6 Columns, the first ward the left hand is common to all the reft, That Column towards the right hand is the Ansuity, that I l. will purchase to continue any mber of those Years, in the faid first Column

toward the left hand mentioned.,
The fecond Column from the right hand, is

The fecond Column from the right hand, is the prefere worth of 1 l. Annuity, when that Annuity is to continue any number of Years, as in the faid Column of Years.

The third Column from the right hand thews the Amount of 1 l. Annuity, when the fame is forborn any number of the Years, in the Column of Years.

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The fourth Column from the right I flews, what it is due as the end of any must of Years (in the faid Column of Years) yet to come is worth in present Money.

The fifth Column from the right hand, or the next but one toward the left, flews the Amount of 1 l. being forborn any number of the years mentioned, all which Sums of Money are experiled in pounds, and Decimal parts, and not in prefied in poonds, and Decimal parts, and not in pounds, faillings and pence, because they are to be multiplyed by the Principal given, and to express the same to a Farthing would not be near enough the truth, because if a quarter of a Barthing should be omitted, that multiplyed by 500 l. amount to 2l. 7s. od. 2 q. which would be lost, but the multiplying these Decimals, and valuing the same by the Decimal Table, are not only exact, but very easie as will appear to any one, that understands but Multiplication of whole Numbers,

Prop. 7.3 To find the Amount of any Sum being forborn any number of Years: As 8s l. for-

ing forborn any number of Years : As 85 L. forborn 45 Years.

Rule, Look in the Table against 45 Years, under the Amount of 11. I and you will find 13.764581. which multiply by 85 he Principal, and the Product (separating 5 places from the right hand) is 1169.989301. which is 1169 L and the 9891. (3 places next the whole number, being sufficient to value) is by the Decimal Table. Table, 19 1. 9 d 24. for

Sum—19 9 2
So the Answer is, 1169 l. 19 s, 9 d. 2 q.
Prop. 8.] To find the present worth of any
Sum due at the end of any number of Years to
come, as 130 l. due at the end of 40 Years,
what is it worth in present Money?
Role.] Multiply the number against 40 Years,
and under (the present worth of 1l.] as 09/2221.
by the 130 l. due 40 Years hence, and the product curring off 6 Figures is 12.638860 l. or
l. 12: 12: 9: 1 the Sum to be paid prefently.

Prop. 9.) To find the Amount of an Annuar or yearly Rene, or Peneion, to continue any mober of Years, as the Amount of 40 pounds

Rale.) Look in the Table ind 104.18375 L which :

given, and the product is 4167.35 L. or by the Decimal Table 1. 4167: 7 4. : o for Antwer.

Annuity to continue any number of Years, as the present worth of an in per danger, to con-

Rule.] Look in the Table against 40 Years, ander [the prefent worth of 1 1. Annuity] and you will find 15.046300 1. which multiply by 40 1. and the Product is, 601.852000 1. (cutting 6 Figures from the Product toward the right d thereof) which by the Decimal Table is, 601 1. 17 1. 0 d. 2 g. and is the Sum that 40). or Ann. to continue 40 Fears, is worth in preent Money.

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Prop. ar.] To find what Annuity, to contiwill purchase, as to know what Annuity, to cominue 40 Years, 600 l. will purchale.

Rule.] Look in the Table, under I the An--nuity that I l. will purchase and against 40 - Years, you will find o6646, which muniply by 600 l. given, and the product is the Annuity chat 600 l. will purchate, which is, 391. 17 s.

Prop. 12.6 To Calculate any of the Numbers in the Table of Compound Interest.

1. For the Column next that of Years the 3 first Numbers are Calculated thus:

1ft. As 100: to 106: : fo 1: to 1,06: 1ft. No. 2d. As 100: 106: 1. 1.06: 1.1236: 2d. No. 3d. As 100: 106:: 1.1236:1.19101:3d.No.coc.

2. For the next Column but I to that of Years. 1ft, As 196 to 100 ; ; fo 1 to .943196-1ft, No. 2d. As 106 to 100: : 943 396 .889996-2d. No.

3d. 40106 to 100:: . 880996.839619-3d No. &c. Fer the Third Column from that of Years.

3 2011

1. The First No. is always 1.
2. The Second is the Sum of the 1st. Numbers, in the first and 3d. Columns.
3. The Third is the Sum of the 2d. Numbers, in the first and 3d. Columns, etc.

4. For Calculating the Fourth Column from that of Tears. A KBIED

The sft No. in the ad. Col is the sft. in

the 4th Column.

2. The 2d. No. in the 2d. Col. and the 1st in the 4th. is the 2d in the 4th. Column.

3. The 2d. No. in the 2d. Col. and the 2d. in the 4th Column. ov.

To make the Table of Co

5. For Calculating the Fifth and last Q from that of Tears.

Divide a Unit by any of the Numbers in th Ath Column, and the Quotient is the respective Number in the 5th Column.

(1. The First No in this Column is the same with the first in the hrst Column)

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And by thefe Directions and Examples on one that can but do the Rule of Proportion with Ease enlarge the forgoing Table to pound Interest, or Calculate a new on Cent. or any other sare of Interest,

an Sam seierch

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